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## The Shahzada's visit to Great Britain, 1895 : a selection of articles from English periodical literature, with summaries in Persian.

The Queen: The Lady's Newspaper & Court Chronicle

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شترزاده بنده اقبال شترزاده نهرآورد خان فرزند قدوس بنده غلام حضرت امیرالمؤمنین دام ظلّه والی سلطنت قندار اود افراسیاب

سید محمد علی دودار خان  
 محمد عبدالغنی و علی محمد  
 لندن



10-11-1904  
The Shahzada of Afghanistan sets foot upon our shores, and to-morrow he will be seen in London. Sirdar Nasrulla Khan is the second son of the Ameer, and is described as a shrewd young man of 23, with a decidedly Eastern type of physiognomy, of medium height, and slender build. Though so young, he is practically the Accountant-General of Afghanistan. He affects European dress in everything except headgear, preferring a head-dress which much resembles that of the Shah of Persia. On one side of it he wears a valuable diamond star. It is rumoured that on his return from his travels he will be married to the daughter of one of the Afghan chiefs.

#### THE AMEER AND HIS FAMILY.

Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster start their international series, "Public Men of To-Day," with a monogram on the Ameer Abdur Rahman, from the pen of Mr. Stephen Wheeler, some time fellow of the Punjab University. In view of the visit to England of Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, the Ameer's second son, the volume has special interest at this time. In his concluding chapter, Mr. Wheeler gives, not only a portrait of our young visitor, but a full account of the domestic relations of the Ameer. Abdur Rahman's first wife was a daughter of the Sirdar Fakir Mahomed Khan; this lady, who, apparently, is still alive at Cabul, had a son, who died before his father came to the throne.

The Ameer's next wife was a daughter of Jehanda Shah, once Mir of Badakshan. This lady, whom Abdur Rahman married either before or during his exile, has no children; but her handmaid, a slave-girl from Wakhan—known as Gulrez, on account of her pink and white beauty—found favour in her master's eye, and bore him four sons, of whom Habibulla and Nasrulla are still living. Habibulla was born at Samarcand about 1872, his brother Nasrulla being three years younger. The other two children by Gulrez, whom the Ameer afterwards married, were twins, who died when the family was journeying to Cabul in 1881. But the queen of the Ameer's harem is the Bibi Halima, whom he married shortly after his accession. . . . She is said to be a confirmed Russophile, and to entertain a profound dislike for everything that reminds her of Abdur Rahman's former connection with the people beyond the Oxus. . . . In July, 1881, the Bibi Halima gave birth to a son named Shams-ud-din Khan, who, however, died in September, 1883. On September 15, 1889, a second son, Mahomed Omar Khan, was born. This Prince is still living, and his prospects are after the subject of much curious speculation. Being a son of a lady of the royal tribe, his claims to the succession are stronger, in one way, than those which can be urged on behalf of his elder half-brother, the Shahzade Habibulla. Abdur Rahman, however, is probably in no haste to make a final choice. An unalterable decision might lead to a storm in the harem."

Mr. Wheeler's narrative of the Ameer's career is as careful and impartial as it is comprehensive, and it should prove as useful as it is undoubtedly readable.

The Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, the Ameer's son, will be entertained by the Corporation of London at Guildhall on Thursday, June 6. There will be a state procession through the streets. His Highness will be received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs, in the library, where an address of welcome, enclosed in a gold casket, will be read by the Recorder. There will subsequently be a *dejeuner* in the great hall. Mr. Edward Lee, the chief commoner, has been appointed chairman of the reception committee, and Messrs. Ring and Brymer, of Cornhill, will provide the *dejeuner*.

امروز شاهد بودیم که پسر وکیل رفیق ما امیر عالی افغان است برکنار ملک خویش  
 مبارک بود و فرستادیم می گوئیم + اگر بنفس نفس رونق افروز این یک بودی امالین را  
 بسیار طمانیت و سرفرازی جنبیدی - الالبواست قویه که آن را طوعاً بر فرد گذشتن  
 این عزم جزم که در خرافیه گذشته بانامه لنگار خاص ما با بزم و آماده است در نظر قوم بر طمانیه هم بسیار  
 معقول است + اگر چه آن حاکم غایب است در استحكام مملکت افغانان ترقیهای  
 عجیبه بوقوع آورده است حالاسانی نیاده که دست حکومتش از سر افغانان برداشتن مقتضای دولت است  
 باشد + با فم ساد قوت مرضی اجزای مختلفه و غیر تناسب ملک خویش را با این غایت  
 با هم بسته و آمیخته است که احدی از آبا و اجدادش در خواب هم ندیده بود + الا در مملکتی که بوجه  
 آنفرقات اسم و مجاهدت موروثی و اختلاف مذسبی در گرداب اضحال افاده شود عمل اتحاد و اتفاق  
 با فرد میسر نباشد + فتنه سواد سوس رعیتش از خوف دست اینیش خوابیده است و چون که  
 استحكام دولتش بر سال در تزلزل است امید قوی داریم که بنده ایچ از خواب بپوشی در عالم موت  
 نظر همگان خواهد کرد + الا قرن عقل و قیاس نیست که حکایات درینیه نفس خونریزی را بی ضرر و  
 خالی از آسیب بنماییم + و مقبول خود باشد که در کارش سنی بر عقل و عاقبت اندیشی  
 این فتنه را از رگناه و تسلط خویش دارد چنانکه کرده است + محض این امر که دالی افغانان  
 و فتنه سواد سوس را در خاطر خود جادید بر کرامت قوی بر امنیت ملکش در افتاد  
 که در استحكام دولت خود می دارد + احدی از آبا و اجداد آن این مهم را در حیدر امکان  
 تدابیر افغانی نبوده باشد + این خیال محض در دل نداشت بلکه او را بی ضرر و  
 و بر سر انجام کردنش آماده بود + یقین داریم که خیال صحت مزاج و هم مصلحت مملکتی از افراد اتمام  
 این عزم باز داشت + اگر چه ما را خیلی تا سفاست که از مزبانی چنان بهمان ذنک محروم شده ایم  
 مگر این در پیشگاه ایشان سر ما هم است + ضرورت نیست که بلا وجه کمترین شورشی موقع سر بر آوردن  
 داده شود و فرامست مدبرانه و ادراک اهل سیاست را که در جهت اوست غایب نمود  
 و فرایدهای خاندان و رعیتش را بر میلان طبیعت خود ترجیح داده +

To-day we welcome to our shores the son and representative of our ally the AMEER of AFGHANISTAN. To have received ABDURRAHMAN KHAN in person would have caused profound satisfaction to the people of this country. The weighty reasons, however, which have induced that remarkable man reluctantly to renounce the project which he communicated to our Special Correspondent last autumn must commend themselves to the judgment of the nation. Wonderful as is the progress achieved by that vigorous and enlightened ruler in the rude task of consolidating Afghanistan, the hour has yet hardly come when the strong hand can be prudently withdrawn from the reins of government. By sagacity and strength of will the AMEER has welded together the heterogeneous elements of his kingdom to a degree undreamt of by any of his recent predecessors. But in a country so torn by diversities of race, by hereditary feuds, and by differences of religion the process of unification is necessarily slow. Curbed by the iron hand of ABDURRAHMAN, the passions of his people slumber, and each year of his firm government adds to the hope that they may gradually die out. But as yet it would be rash to assume that those long-lived traditions of blood and hatred have become innocuous, and the AMEER has acted with his customary wisdom in deciding to keep them under his personal observation and control. The mere fact that the ruler of Afghanistan should have contemplated seriously an absence of several months from his dominions is a singularly eloquent proof of the tranquillity of the country and of his own confidence in the stability of his throne. None of ABDURRAHMAN'S predecessors for many generations could have ventured to regard such a design as within the range of practical Afghan politics. ABDURRAHMAN not only entertained it, but announced it and prepared to carry it out. Considerations of health, it is believed, almost as much as considerations of policy, ultimately prevented him from executing his project. While we deplore the personal grounds which have deprived us of the presence of so distinguished a guest, we acquiesce with satisfaction in His Highness's decision. The risk, however remote, of disturbances in his absence was too real to be faced without necessity. ABDURRAHMAN KHAN has shown once more the instincts of a born statesman by subordinating his personal inclinations to the permanent interests of his dynasty and of his people.

لاکن باوجودیکه فیصد قسمی نمود که قبول دولت ما منسوبت نباشد قصد نمود  
 که ما از مسرت ملاقات و مزینانی ملی از اجزای پاک فاعالتش بجهت و محروم سازد و مصالح  
 مملکتی که مقتضی عدم وجودش از افغانست نبوده نیز مطلق بود بحالت شهنشاده کبیر  
 ملکش که چیزی از امور سلطنت را بهم می رساند و لهذا شهنشاده خور دامن

را بختیست و کسب خود درین ملک فرستاده است + این شهنشاده عایجه در روز بعد دوپرو بندر  
 سببش بعد برسد و تا عرض چند جهان الغز قوم انگلشیه فراید بود + سعی که ترنگار آمد که اقوام  
 اغزایی که دولت انگلشیه قوم بر جانیه برای پدرش دارند بر اثبات و سپید گردو است ایضا  
 ندایم که کیفیت استقبال با اکرام از جانب من ملک که شهنشاده نوجوان بخدمت عالی پدرش خواهد رفت  
 رشته اتحاد که ما بین انگلستان و کابل است پیوسته و محکم گرداند + یکی از کلمات آن حاکم مدبر که قریب  
 ساد بر افغانست حکم رانی کرده این است که ما سبب و حقیقت این عهده را خوب فهمیده است  
 و این مفروضترین همه عهده های است که سلاطین را بهم پیوندند - یعنی عهده مصالح و مقاصد مشترکه  
 برای فهمیدن این امر ضعی در وقت سبب و عبارت کجا بود - و برای دایم ملحوظ خاطر داشتن او  
 بسیار صبر و خود را می فروری بود + از ساعتی که ما او را بر سر کابل نشاندیم تا حال همین امر بنا  
 مصلحت مملکتی او بوده است و او هم در بار بار افغانست مانده است + بر او فوجی و افسرست  
 که مصالح دولت افغانست بقبول خودش "در عضویت یک جسم" با دولت بری نباشد + زیرا  
 این عضویت مقصد دائمیش بوده است و از هر استقامت من غم سفر این دیار داشت و بهین  
 که اکنون فرزند ارجمندش را در میان ما فرستاده است +

But, although the AMERK finally determined that it would not be expedient for him to accept our hospitality at present, he resolved not to deprive us of the gratification of a visit from a member of his immediate family. The reasons of State which render a prolonged absence on his part from Afghanistan undesirable operate in only a less degree in the case of his son and destined successor, SIRDAK HABIBULLAH KHAN, who relieves him of some of the minor functions of administration. Accordingly he has sent us as his representative his younger son NASRULLAH KHAN, who reached Spithead yesterday afternoon and will be the honoured guest of the nation for some time to come. Nothing will be left undone to convince the son of ABDURRAHMAN of the esteem in which his father is held by the Imperial Government and the British people, and we doubt not that the reports of his reception which the young prince will be able to transmit will go far to strengthen the ties which unite us to Kabul. It is amongst the chief merits as a statesman of the man who has governed Afghanistan for nearly fifteen years, that he has constantly realized what the real character of those ties is. They are the strongest of all ties which bind dynasties and States together—the ties of common interest. It needed no small insight in the Afghan ruler to have grasped that fact. It needed no small patience and self-control to bear it constantly and steadily in mind. But from the moment when we seated him upon the musnud of Kabul until to-day ABDURRAHMAN has made it the cardinal feature of his policy. He has been our steady and faithful ally. He has seen that the enduring interests of Afghanistan lay, in his own graphic phrase to our Correspondent, in "the membership of one body" with Great Britain. To promote that membership has been his constant object. For that purpose he ardently desired himself to visit this country. For that purpose he is now sending amongst us his son. The AMERK is too sagacious a man to pretend that his friendship for England is based on sentimental preferences. Bred from his youth up in the rude school of war and intrigue, he knows that fictions of that kind are appreciated at their true worth by diplomatists. Accordingly he despises all potty devices of the sort, and does not disguise that he relies upon our alliance because it is to our common profit. He relies upon it too for one other reason—a reason which so practised a judge of men is too wise to disregard. ABDURRAHMAN knows that he can trust our word. He has seen us keep it to our own disadvantage. He has seen us insist upon the fulfilment of obligations by our friends where we could readily have found pretexts for non-intervention. Good

افغانستن این قدر نکته شناس است که رفتنش با احوال کبر و لایل موهوم  
 عشق مبنی نیست + چونکه از طفلی در کتبی جذب و جدل تربیت یافته است خوب می داند که دوستی  
 این قسم در ترازی تدبیر هیچ نیز زد + لهذا همچنین صل را در کرده بر اتحاد ما اعتماد می بند  
 چرا که او از برنتج جانبین است + و وجهی دیگر که او بر دوستی ما معتقد است این باشد که  
 داند که بر عهده ما اعتبار می توان کرد + مشاهده کرده است که ما عهده خویش را ایفا می نموده ایم  
 اگر چه در ایفایش نقصان ما بود - و هم دیده است که ما بر ایفای عهد دیگر دوستان اصرار نموده ایم با  
 و چونکه عند ما مخالفت بسبب سبب پیش توانستیم کرد + صدق و وفاء در درونهای انبیا ،

وصف نادراست و آنکه از سلسله پهلوی و شایسته ترین آن این خرد را در دوستان  
 خود وصف بهیچ می نپزند + نه الواقع همین شاکر آنکه در وجود این وصف اتفاق می افتد  
 اگر نمی از ملک الشیخ و دوست دشمن را بنظر شک می بیند + بصیرت  
 و حق شناسی حقیقی می دارد که این امر را تمیز کرده است + با آنکه در اقوال و مواعد بسیار  
 از دولت های مجاریش بمقدار معقول به اعتقاد می دارد و در وکلای دولت ما اعتماد کامل  
 داشته است - افضل واقوالش بر این امر ثابت شده اند + هم در امور کلی نتیجه خاطر  
 نفیاید ذاتیش بودند رای دولت هند را بارها برای صاحب خود ترجیح داده است + در  
 تعلقات خویش با اقوام سرحدی رهنمایی ما قبول کرده و دست و پا در تصفیه مقبوضت  
 عدالت که ما بین او و دولت روس اخذ می بود بموجب اجاب در آورده خصوصاً در باره اقل  
 سرحد متصل عدوقه پامیر باشد + همین ایام در مهم جبال بودنی پیش آمد که دیگر پادشاهان از  
 سبق توانند گرفت + بر چنین موافقه سپرده  
 خاطر خطیبی کامل داشته باشد هرگاه او بر اموری اتفاق رای نموده است که شان مستند  
 مشرقی را عمر ما مقبول و ناگوار باشد + اگر چه بر چند موافقه حجت و اعتراض نموده الا که  
 از میدان صلح نرفته است + زور و قوتش در بر نشی برید است لکن همیشه در ضبط  
 میل شوکت می فراوان ولی نظیر است +

faith is a rare virtue amongst Asiatic Powers, and it is regarded as a priceless quality in allies by the wisest of Asiatic Princes. It is indeed only the wisest amongst them who believe that it exists. Most of them entertain a deep-rooted and impartial scepticism as to the statements and pledges both of their enemies and of their friends. ABDURRAHMAN KHAN has had the real wisdom to discriminate. While preserving a reasonable degree of incredulity in the professions of most of his neighbours, he has learned to place implicit trust in the representatives of our Government. The proofs which he has afforded us on this head have been as convincing as they are gratifying. In matters in which his own material interests were immediately concerned, he has repeatedly surrendered his personal views in deference to those of the Government of India. He has been guided by us in his relations to the frontier tribes; he has accepted our advice in regard to the territories he disputed with Russia, and notably in regard to the delimitation of the regions adjoining the Pamirs. Only the other day he maintained an exemplary attitude during the expedition to Chitral. On these and on many other occasions the grandson of DOST MOHAMMED must have exercised a good deal of self-control over his natural impulses and feelings. He has had to submit to much which must have been highly disagreeable to an imperious Oriental potentate. But though he has at times remonstrated, he has never flinched. He has shown himself strong in many things; in nothing perhaps has he shown himself stronger than in the constant command which he has exercised over his own ambition.

The British officers attached to the Prince's suite are Sir John McNeill, representing the Queen; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, representing the India Office; Colonel Talbot, of the Indian Foreign Office; and Captain Pullen, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India. The two last-named officers accompanied the "Shahzade" from India; and there were also on board the Clive, in attendance upon his Highness, Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent-General of the Government of Afghanistan, who met Nasrullah Khan on the Indian frontier. With the Prince from Kabul have come Mohammed Akram Khan and Mohammed Hassan Khan, both members of the reigning family. Nasrullah Khan's native suite also includes the Khotal of Kabul, several members of his Household, a military detachment of 20 cavalry and infantry, and 40 native servants. Miss Lillian Hamilton, M.D., and her sister, Miss Roma Hamilton, were also on board the Clive.

An elaborate official programme of his Highness's movements during the next few weeks has been drawn up. To-morrow Nasrullah Khan will join the Duke of Cambridge at 10 a.m., and will proceed with his Royal Highness to the Horse Guards-parade, attended by Sir John McNeill, where he will witness the birthday parade and the trooping of the colour. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will visit Dorsetter-house, and Nasrullah Khan will subsequently be received at Marlborough House by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. Later in the afternoon visits will be exchanged with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In the evening his Highness will dine at the India Office and will attend Lady Liverpool's reception at Brook-house. On Sunday the Prince will visit the Zoological Gardens, and on the following day he is expected to attend the Lovee. He will be present at the Derby and will lunch before the race with the Prince and Princess of Wales. On May 30 he will attend the State Ball, and on June 1 he will visit the Military Tournament in the Agricultural-hall, and will subsequently go to Birmingham.

The remainder of the provisional programme includes a review and a banquet on June 5, a reception by the City of London on June 6, and a visit to the docks on June 7. On June 8 and 9 the Prince will visit Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leicester, Leeds, and Sheffield. On the evening of June 10 he will leave the last-named place for London, proceeding on the 2nd to Ascot. The following day he will visit Woolwich Arsenal, and dine with the Fishmongers' Company in the evening.

ARRIVAL OF NASRULLAH KHAN.

The Indian Government steamer Clive, with his Highness Nasrullah Khan and a numerous suite on board, was signalled off Portland at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and she anchored at Spithead after a pleasant passage at 5 o'clock. Full particulars of the arrangements for his reception in England were furnished to his Highness in Egypt, and as it had been decided that the Clive was to remain at the anchorage for the night the vessel came on from Portland under easy steam. As she drew near H.M.S. Gibraltar fired a salute of 21 guns. Immediately after she anchored, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Political Aide-de-Camp to the India Office, put off to Spithead in the Stanhope to make the final arrangements for his Highness's reception this morning.

Between 8 and 11 o'clock the conditions of the tide will not allow the Clive to enter the harbour. Should, therefore, the Prince elect to leave the anchorage before 8, which is probable, he will land in the dock-yard at 10, where he will be received by the Commander-in-Chief, the General Commanding the District, and a guard of honour formed of Royal Marines. His Highness will hold a reception on the south railway jetty, and will afterwards make a brief tour of the yard, visiting the Royal Sovereign and other objects of interest. But should the Clive not enter the harbour until 11, his Highness will be driven direct to Southsea-common for the purpose of seeing the parade of the troops in honour of the Queen's Birthday. After luncheon with Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Davis and a select party at Government-house, his Highness will leave Portsmouth by special train at 2.50, reaching Victoria at 5 o'clock. Major-General Sir John McNeill arrived at Portsmouth last evening to welcome the Prince in the name of the Queen.

اسال شیر موسم لندن شهنزاده  
خواهد بود که یکی از لوبانگ

افغانستان است + شهنزاده عالی دیر و زبوت تمام در بندر سپت صید رسیده  
و او در زمانی میاید که در سلطنت دولت انگلستان که از رفیقان پدرش است بوضع

امس را بسته و پیراسته است + آن مهجان حضرت مکه سفر است اگر چه در یکی از محلات  
شاه هم اقامت گزیر باشد + در حصه لندن که او را آسیمی نامند با شان و شوکت نشاند

به بدقت خواهد رفت و هر ششی برای تفریح خاطرش مهیا خواهد بود + انب باشد اگر نیز بانان او  
در ترتیب تماشاگانی توسط راه نگاه دارند - زیرا که شان شرفی زود رنجیده خاطر می گردند -

سرعتی که بادی اقوام یورپ خصوصاً قوم انگریز معنیت لبر می کنند خدق عادت شان باشد و  
اشتیای که ما باعث فرحت پنهانیم ایشان را از زده کنند - شهنزاده  
خود را در دنیا

نخواهد یافت - و اگر اشیا را با بعیرت و توهمی بنید برفت و الی حکایت غزایات غریب پیش  
پدرش خواهد برد - و باشد که او هم تعجب گردد + شهنزاده نوجوانی است که سبب ساله عمر است و تقریباً

اش پیش ازین در هیچ منیت + ملک هند را گزینی داند - و از ممالک یورپ محض نا آشنا  
واجبی است + امید داریم که در پیش و خوشحالی گزرد - و جمیع اشیا که نیز بانان او بر

مشاهده پیش نظر کنند اثری واجب برایش پیدا کنند + اندیشه داریم که قوت جباری ما بر  
اثری خواهد داشت چرا که او خوب می داند که اگر چه قوت ما فراوانست کشتی های ما در کابل

نمی تواند رسید + عرض لشکر را قدر می داند که افغانان از جهت سپاهی هستند - و شهنزاده  
خود بدینسان باغزون جنگ محاربه واقف باشد + اگر مدعا نش درین ملک خاطرش را تفریح

و دلش راست دید (و این امید دل ما است) باید که شهنزاده خود را بر بون لبر در دم تنهت گوید  
چرا که همین وجه را اجازت این سفر داده شده + افغانستان از عرصه مدید شرق

مدقات سلطانه هند و هندوستانه بوده - و بر زمانی غالب بود که خود بنفس نفس در مدد سلطنت  
شرف قدم بیورد + گو که عمرش هنوز پنجاه سال است که آن آخر کار عزم فرم نموده که عمرش

در محض تقاضی نیست که مبارک این سفر طولی و فزونی را متحمل گردد + در آنوقت افواه بود که  
که در سال گذشته چون مزاج مبارک خلیج علی بود

The lion of this year's London season will be Prince NASRULLA Khan, one of the sons of the Ameer of AFGHANISTAN, who arrived at Spithead last evening. The Prince has come among us at the right period of the year to see at its best the capital of the Empire with which his father is in close alliance. He is going to be entertained as the QUEEN's guest, though not at one of the Royal palaces; he will pay a State visit to the City, and every sort of amusement which he can desire will no doubt be provided for him. His entertainers will be well advised to be moderate in their arrangements for sight-seeing, for Orientals are easily bored. They are not accustomed to the pace at which Europeans, and especially Englishmen, habitually live, and soon get tired of what we regard as pleasure. NASRULLA Khan will find himself in a new world, and if he is an intelligent observer will be able to carry to his father reports of the wonders of the West which will interest and perhaps astonish him. The Prince is a young man of some twenty years of age, whose experience has thus far been confined within a very limited range. He knows little of India, and he is a complete stranger to the ways of Europe. It is to be hoped that he will enjoy his sojourn among us, and be duly impressed with all that his hosts may have to show him. We fear that he can hardly be much struck with the proofs that will be afforded to him of our power at sea, for he is aware that, whatever may be the strength of our navy, iron-clads can never find their way to Cabul. A great military review he is able to appreciate, for the Afghans are born soldiers, and he has doubtless had some military training himself. If his visit proves a gratification, as it must be hoped it will, NASRULLA may congratulate himself that he is a younger son, for it is only by virtue of that fact that he has been allowed to make his journey. The Ameer has long been desirous of paying his respects to the Empress of INDIA in person, and at one time it seemed highly probable that he would come to England. His Highness ABDURRAHMAN Khan is but 50 years old, but he finally made up his mind that he was not young or healthy enough for the long and arduous journey, and reluctantly determined to stay at home. There was then some talk of his being represented by his son, HABIBULLA Khan, who was constituted heir to the throne during his

مسند افغانستان قرار داده منده بجای پدش غزم این دیار دارد + افغانان

” از عهد آسپاده “ هم از هندوان زیاده نرمی ترسند + یا

خود ازین خطر نگرگشتی کرده یا پدش جان غزیزین را در معرض خطر انداخته گوارا

نداشت + مع ناله سپردوش بختیت وکیل درین ملک بده است - حق وزیریا

ست که خیر مقدمش در آن صفت با اعزاز و اکرام مناسب کرده آید + از زمانی که والی

افغانستان حاکم و دوستی دولت انگلشیه را بر رفاقت مرلیان مادر شمال مشرق ایشیا

فوق داده است ما بهر پنج از وفاداری او مطمئن الحاح مستقیم + بروقتی شبیه بود که او

حاکمیت روس در دل دارد و چونکه او شاهی مسلمان است و بر عدل و کوی حکومت دارد و سفرهای

لسبیل در دنیا نکرده است بلکه دوستی و انگیزه در دلش تعمیر می نمایند + آلا او مناسب

ضمیمه است که با ما عهد و پیمان بند + و اگر شریک عهد را رعایت داشته باشد ما را فروتنی

نسبت که رفاقتش را با محبت و تعشق منسوب کنیم + دولت هند مشتاد لاک روپیه سالانه صد

اش می کند - و این برای پیوستگی دوستی ما با همیشی عظیم است + از بهر سدی ملک هند

ضروری است که والی کابل بعدی حاضر و قوی باشد که سر داران قبلیجات را که عیش

هستند در زیر پنجه خود داشته اند را از سازش با روسیای باز دارد - و

برای این کار ضعیف قابل است + یا نوزده سال بر تخت حکومت نشسته است + امن و

سودتیش روز افزون شده + اگر این سفر فرزندش در دیار انگلستان تصدیق

اعتقادش که رقیقتش در حکومت اند نه در سنیت میز بگ کند برای هر دو ممالک

افغانستان و هندوستان بهتر باشد +

شهرزاده عالی که امروز بر کنار ملک رولتی افزود می شود

لسپردوم است + از رفیقان ما و لپزاده

است که طاعت بارک ذمی شاخ قوم درانی را چند

تقویت و استحکام بخشیده بود + این مهمان المنزما اکثر با شهرزاده دیگری مخلوط

می گردد - و آن را نام است که در وقتی شهرزاده بود که اخلاک بسیار حسنه و با اشته

father's severe illness last year. The Afghans are more afraid, however, than even the Hindoos of "crossing the black water;" and either HABIBULLA himself has shrunk from the danger, or his father has hesitated to risk so valuable a life. The younger son comes, however, as the Ameer's representative, and it is right that he should be welcomed in that capacity with befitting honours. We have every reason to be satisfied with the loyalty of the ruler of Afghanistan since he finally decided to cast in his lot with ourselves rather than with our rivals in North-Eastern Asia. He was for some time suspected of Russian proclivities, and no doubt, as an untravelled Mahomedan Highland chief, he looks upon English and Russians alike with a feeling approaching contempt. He has deemed it advisable, however, to make a covenant with us, and, provided that he observes its obligations, we need not greatly concern ourselves about his sentiments. He receives from the Government of India a yearly allowance of 1,800,000 rupees, and this is doubtless a great stimulus to continued good faith. It is important to India that the potentate who bears rule at Cabul should be powerful enough to restrain the chiefs of the clans which make up his subjects from compromising themselves with their Russian neighbours, and ABDURRAHMAN appears to be quite capable of doing this. He has now been fifteen years on the throne, and is apparently more securely seated than ever. If his son's visit to England should help to confirm him in what seems to be his present belief, that his best friends are to be found at Calcutta, and not at St. Petersburg, it will be well for Afghanistan as well as for India.

SHAHZADA NASRULLA KHAN.

His Highness Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, who will land in this country to-day, is the second surviving son of our ally Abdurrahman Khan, and great-grandson of the famous Dost Mahommed Khan, who did so much to consolidate the power of the Barakzai branch of the Durani tribe. Our distinguished guest is frequently confused with another prince of the Afghan royal family, Mahommed Omar, who used to be mentioned as a probable candidate



نوزدهم پنج ساله است - و مادرش از خانه ان شاهی  
 و خیلی عالی مت است - عمر ششزاده  
 واد برادر حقیقی است و از جانب نسبت شاهر

نمی دارد + لیکن از مردمی معتبر شنیده ایم که در چشم افغانان نسبت مادری بتعالیه  
 ضروریات حکومت هیچ باب بر ندارد + مادر از قبیله قزلباش

بود و در اوست است که چون بچه بود بگیان درانی که در بارگاه کابل بودند او را  
 بنظر حقارت می دیدند + و در ایام طغلی او محض مهمل بود - و فی الواقع استبدادی  
 معیشت او از بهترین بوده + الا این غزل در تنزلش مانع نبود که عنان حکومت افغانان در دست  
 بگردد + گے (موضوع) تنزیه و ترقی را بوجوه من قلم بند کرده است -

”آفرادم مدد مت ادنی دزیر طر تفر اور ا حاصل شد - و آن شخص عظیم را خدمت آبدان  
 و فکریان صرف کردن با بسیار جانفشانی میکرد + گوئی های مصائب هر است و شب بیداری  
 برداشت - هر شش روز غیر غم می دید و بر لفظ رالی نداشتند - با صبر تمام ساعت سعید را  
 اشتغال کرد - و چون وقت آمد بجای لاکمی حسیتی و حوصله تمام در کارزار افتاد - چون محفل

چهارده ساله بود در پشاور بر روز روشن چون مردمان کثیر برای خرید و فروخت  
 در کوچه های شهر فراسم آمده بودند یکی از دشمنان فتح علی راقص نموده دست افغان داده بنای  
 رفت و وزیر را بر فضل خود مطلع ساخت + ازین زمان انقباش در تنزیه بود -

سیر معظم که با شیر پنجاب بنجین سنگد  
 گنبد آمد دید و الوی حال افغانستان بود +

از طبع و مزاج ششزاده واقف نیستیم - و درین تعجب  
 نیست زیرا که حال مکرر افغانستان زیر پرده نامعلومی مانده است و ذات خاص

چنان با بر است که دیگر اسامی گرامی بمقابلتش حقیقتی ندارد +  
 مستر جارج کوزن می گوید که بنفس خود دولت کابل است - نه امر دارد  
 نزدیک - وزیر اعظم و وزیر دول خارجه و وزیر مال همه خود است - از مدتی چند  
 بوجه عدالت مزاج قولش در عمر نزداد ششزاده است

for the Cabul Musnud. Mahommed Omar is only about five years of age, and is the child of Bibi Halima, the Sultana, a lady of great ambition and of royal birth. Shahzada Nasrulla Khan is about twenty-one, full brother of the now generally recognised heir apparent, Shahzada Habibulla Khan, and not of high lineage on his mother's side. Maternal rank, we have been told on respectable authority, is nothing in the eyes of the Afghans compared to the exigencies of State. The great Dost Mahommed Khan was the offspring of a woman of the Kuzzilbash-clan, and it is related that he was looked down upon as an infant by the high-bred Dourani ladies at Court. As a child he was utterly neglected, and actually began life in what the historian of the first Afghan war describes as "the degrading office of sweeper at the sacred Cenotaph of Lameoh." But this ostracism and degradation did not prove a bar to his becoming sovereign of the Afghans. Kaye gives a picturesque account of Dost Mahommed's elevation. "Permitted at a late period to hold a menial office about the person of the powerful Wuzzer, he served the great man with water or bore his pipe, was very zealous in his ministrations, kept long and painful vigils, saw everything, heard everything in silence, bided his time patiently, and when the hour came trod the stage of active life as no irresolute novice. A stripling of fourteen, in the crowded streets of Peshawur, in broad day, as the buyers and sellers thronged the thoroughfare of the city, he slew one of the enemies of Futteh Khan and galloped home to report his achievement to the Wuzzer. From that time his rise was rapid." Dost Mahommed's eldest son, Mahommed Afzul Khan, who fought against Runjit Singh, the "Lion of the Punjab," was the father of the present ruler of Afghanistan. Of the character and disposition of Shahzada Nasrulla Khan but little is known to us. Nor is this surprising when we remember that Afghanistan until lately has been practically terra incognita, and that the Ameer's vigorous personality completely overshadows all in the precincts of the throne. "The Ameer," says Mr. George Curzon, "is the sole Government. He has no Ministers. He is his own Prime Minister, his own Foreign Minister, his own Finance Minister. For some time past, however, Abdurrahman Khan, owing to the weakened condition of his health and the increasing age of Habibulla Khan and Nasrulla Khan, has

را برای سرانجام بعضی از امور مملکت مامور کرده است +

فرانضی ارباب علم (سویل) سپرده و توجه

امور فوجی مبدل داشته + افسران انگلیسی که معینش از بمبی آمده اند

اندازه کلمات و بیانت شهنزاده  
بهتری توانند کرد و شنیده ایم

که چه روز و روزی ان به شمار دل و حسیط طبع می شمارند و با شوق بسیار بهر چه از

بهتدیب بنویسند منتفع خواهند شد + مسرتج - ا - گ - ل - ک - قبل جراح خاطر

بود می گوید که  
شهرت علم پرستی و کتاب

دوستی داشت + اگر چه مثل برادر خود  
سهرت لطف

و اداند است + شنیده ایم از زبان انگریزی بسیار کم می دانند و در شهر بمبی که

غالباً اول سخن تقریر گرفت با فصاحت و بدقت در زبان فارسی تقریر کرد و واضح

باشند که زبان فارسی در افغانستان زبان جمعیت نشانیست و مذهب بر دمان است +

کم از کم دو از افسران انگریزی یعنی کرنل مالبیث و لفتنانت سمبول در زبان فارسی

مهارت تام می دارند + مسرتج کرنل در نامه های که از ممالک سرحد نگاریه بود

ذکر کرده اگر چه در زبان شهنزاده  
می گوید که اگر

خود عزم سفر از دست بدید - غالب است که آن شهنزاده قایم مقام پیش

درین ملک خواهد آمد + در اخبارات هندی که با ذاک گذشته اینجا رسیده حدیث شهنزاده

را قدری بیان کرده اند + در یک سالگی گویند که "توسط القدر و نازک بدن است - قدری از

ریش و سبیل دارد + اگر چه رنگش سفید نیست صورت خوب چهره خوشنما دارد - از روش

آثار شوق و صدق دل و تقویت عیان است - و از سیاحتش عادت مرضی و حکم می برد

اخباری دیگر می گوید که از چهره اش ذکاوت و فهم می تراورد - بسیار حلیم الطبع و پر حسیط معلوم

میشود - و اگر از سر تا پا با لباس انگریزی پوشیده مردم او را انگریزی بنامند - اما عیش و دوام

نسبت لغز سبکی و زیاده از حیانت لغز و مکاران اند جمع فریب پشته مردمان اند -

اگر چه این تمهید کثیر است الا  
او را برای واجبتان دشواریت سپرد و کمال

خوشی ضروری دانسته باشد + روایتی از بمبی رسیده است و اغلب است که راست

entrusted them with a share in the government of his kingdom. To Nasrulla Khan has been assigned certain civil duties; Habibulla's attention has been mainly devoted to military affairs. Those of the British officers attached to the Shahzada's suite who accompanied him from Bombay to Portsmouth in the Indian Government steamer Olive will have had favourable opportunities of forming a more exact opinion than we have hitherto possessed as to his general intelligence and ability. We learn, however, that he is considered to be an active-minded young man, and eager to profit by what he will see in England of the fruits of Western civilisation. Mr. J. A. Gray, who was formerly surgeon to the Ameer, observes that Nasrulla Khan had the reputation of being of studious turn of mind, though he had not in those days his brother Habibulla's copiousness of expression and was more reserved. He has, we are informed, little or no knowledge of English; and in Bombay, where he had what were probably his first lessons in public speaking, he spoke, and spoke fluently, in Persian, the language of "polite society" in Afghanistan. Two at least of the English members of the suite—Colonel Talbot, of the Foreign Department in Calcutta, and Lieutenant Beville, a young officer who is at home on leave, and who promptly offered his not unwelcome services to the India Office—are both good Persian scholars. Mr. Curson in his letters from across the Indian frontier hardly makes any reference to Nasrulla Khan, though he tells us something about Habibulla Khan, who, it was at that time intended, should visit England if the Ameer himself was unable to come. Some description of the Shahzada's personal appearance appears in the Indian newspapers received by last mail. He is described by one journal as "a man of medium height and slender build." He "wears a slight moustache and a close-cropped beard, and, though he is not very fair, can boast of a handsome appearance. He has a face of much earnestness, sincerity, and power, and has well-defined features, bespeaking great strength of will and expression." Another paper says that he has a very intelligent countenance, that his face indicates him to be "a man of mild nature and broad sympathy," and that "if he wore full English uniform he would easily pass as an Englishman." His retinue, including two Mahometan priests, twenty soldiers, and upwards of forty servants, numbers altogether about eighty persons—a rather large body to bring all the way from Cabul, but apparently deemed necessary by the Ameer for the proper dignity of his son and representative. A singular and possibly true story comes from Bombay. It is said that when

است از ننگه سرکاری چچو  
چنگال سمین را در ملک خود کردند و گفتند که رسم ملکشان است +

شادیم که قیام شهرزاده محض برای ملاقاتهای پر تکلف نیست -

سفرش در صووبات این دیار که شامل به مختلفه مراکز صنعت کاری باشد و او بر

دو هفته است باید که نتیج برترقی تجارت آنجا را در نظر بگیرد و تا حال کلهای که ازین

ملک در افغانستان برده اند از بهر نفع اوزار جنگ است + شنیده ایم که

تعمیر و تعمیر صنعت خانجات در جلال آباد بخوشی دارد + مگر توقع می دهیم که

باجت سفر شهرزاده در وسط شمال این ملک آلات و کلهای که متعلق به فنون امن و

صلح باشند زیر هدایت سرس لڑپاین که قابل مهندسی (انجینیر)

ست در افغانستان شروع باید + درین امور شهرزاده از صلاح دستور

سرمارین که در کابل تجارتی امیر در هند است و خود او را بعیت شاهزاده

فرستاده است مستفید خواهد شد + می گویند بر سر مارین اعتبار

کامل دارد و بوجه وفاداری در دینت و رئیس اول برین منصب ممتاز فرموده +

the Shahzada and his numerous party quitted the bungalow provided by the Indian Government for the accommodation of the visitors, "the men"—presumably the domestics—appropriated all the silver spoons and forks, stating as their reason for doing so that it was the custom of their country.

It is satisfactory to know that the Shahzada's stay here is not to be entirely given up to ceremonial. His provincial tour, comprising all our chief industrial and manufacturing centres, and occupying a fortnight, should lead to the development of commercial enterprise in Afghanistan. Hitherto the English machinery imported into the Ameer's dominions has been chiefly restricted to such as is required for the production of war material and stores. The other day we heard that Abdurrahman contemplated erecting some more big workshops at Jellalabad, and it is perhaps not unreasonable to hope that as a result of the Shahzada's travels in the Midlands and the North machinery more immediately connected with the arts of peace may before long be introduced under the able direction of Sir Salter Pyne, the Ameer's engineer-in-chief. On these matters his Highness will no doubt be advised by Mr. T. A. Martin, his mercantile agent in India, who, by the express desire of the Ameer, accompanies the young prince to England. Mr. Martin is said to enjoy the absolute confidence of the Ameer, and to have been selected as the Shahzada's travelling companion in consequence of the honourable reputation he has acquired by his relations with the Afghan Raj.

The Clive, with the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan and his suite on board, arrived at Spithead yesterday. The Afghan Prince will land at Portsmouth to-day.

امروز لپردوم والی افغانستان باین ملک

میرسد - و مدعاش الفیاضی و مدعای خود است چرا که او بوجه عدالت مزاج شریک است

که عهده بر آرشش شود + قبل از رسیدن شهرزاده در اخبارات

مختلفه جوالات درباره مزاجش نمودار شده اند - الا تقاضای انصاف نیست که صدق در

خیر مقدم ما بابت است تا شکر گردد + فرض فرزندانه که او را شش او را درین مآل کرده است

در مصلحت مملکت که اقتضایش بی خواهی سلطنت هند است ثبوت و دلیل کافی است این

که در هر چه این دیار از تامل استقبالش کنند + کم از کم شاید که نام نگاران این

ملک انتظار کرده چشم خود بینند که شهرزاده بر با چه اثر پیدا کند - ایشان را نباید که تهورش

را محض بر بقدر زره گویند و سخن چینان نبینند + شان و شوکت جلی که بر آید او

اطهار خواهد شد از قدر و منزلت او زیاده نیست + بعد از حله عظیم که برای اغوا برتر

The second son of Abdurrahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrives in England to-day, with the object of fulfilling, on his father's behalf, that promise of visiting this country which Abdurrahman, has been prevented by his bodily infirmities from making in person. Prince Nasrulla Khan's arrival has been heralded by the appearance in the Press of references to his personal disposition which are not altogether flattering, but ordinary justice requires that these should not be allowed to prejudice the cordiality of his Highness's reception. The filial duty which brings him to this country combines with reasons of high policy affecting the well-being of our great Indian Empire to furnish him with credentials which will undoubtedly secure for him a warm welcome in every part of the United Kingdom which he may visit. At the very least, he is entitled to make his own impression, rather than to have it made for him by anticipation on the strength of irresponsible gossip. The military pomp and circumstance by which his arrival in London is to be signalled will be no excessive reflection of the importance which considerations of State attach to his visit. The State entertainment which is to be given in his honour

در حله کمال کرده آید - دیگر شهرهای مشهور و جلوسهای مجلس منعقد خواهند کرد و باشند  
ماخپس غزم جرم کرده اند که با همان خاطر توافق که شاه ایران را نواخته بودند  
شهراره را که وقتی امر افغانستان تواند بود بهمنیت گویند + شنبه نیت که مدتها

منتج بوده بر فواید شریقتی و علمی برای اهلستان - ازان زمان

دولت طهران رفیق ماست + شهراره  
صرف لبر دودم والی

افغانستان است - تا هم این مہمیش چہ ہجو دارو کہ سیاہینش را از مہدقات وارث

تخت دارا و کیخاوس مضیدتر می سازد + افغانستان منصل سرحد ہند است و ہمیز

مکلت است کہ حالہ در میان نزارہ دریای سندھ و سرحد روسیان بر لب ہجیون واقع

ست - و کار دہجوی این مکلت توجہ بہ بران انگلو اندین را برای زیادہ تر از نیم صد

سبذول کرده است + جنگہای کہ در و مال فراوان فرج شدہ است برای بازداشتن

افغانستان از اتق و روس و برای سبب ختن این ملک ماہین دو سدہنہای اعظم

ایشیا حادث شد + بعد از غلطیہای کثیر و تندبذب بسیار از مہر ان انگلو اندین در حرکت

علی سرحد آفرالامیر حال برای قبول رفاقت ما و ترک دوستی روسان غیب شد - و از زمان

کہ لاارو سالزبری ولاارو دوزن این سلسلہ اتق و رابنا بناوند تا حال عہد خود را انفا کرده است

و با ادا او حد کو کتہ جنان محفوظ و مستحکم شدہ کہ فحش محال است + لکن امیران

لہالم بیری با ہنارہ - و محاربه جہال کی از امثال انہما است کہ بر تہل سہ

نشین در ماکت شرق سر بر آرد -

at the London Guildhall, a fortnight hence, will doubtless be followed by similar expressions of welcome on the part of all the great cities in the Kingdom, and Manchester has already determined that the hospitality which the Shah of Persia enjoyed in this city three years ago shall be extended to a Prince who may be the future Ameer of Afghanistan. There can be no doubt that British interests in Persia—commercial as well as political—derived material benefit from Nas'r-ed-deen's visits to this country. They have had a firm friend ever since in the highest place in the Court of Teheran. Prince Nasrulla Khan is only the second son of the reigning sovereign of Afghanistan, yet there are aspects of his present adventure which render it of even greater importance to this country than were the visits of the successor of Cyrus and Darius. Afghanistan immediately adjoins India, it now represents the only territory interposing between the Russian outposts on the Oxus and the banks of the Indus; and the task of securing its friendship has occupied the energies of Anglo-Indian statesmen for more than half-a-century. Costly wars have been waged with the object of detaching Afghanistan from Russian tutelage, and constituting it a "buffer-State" between the two most powerful empires in Asia. After many mistakes, and many fluctuations in Anglo-Indian policy, the present Ameer was induced to definitely accept the British alliance, and to abjure Russian intrigues. Since he was won over by Lord Salisbury and Lord Dufferin, Abdurrahman has remained absolutely loyal to the British connection, and, with his active co-operation, the Quettah line of defence has been rendered impregnable. But the Ameer is now advanced in years, and our recent trouble in Chitral was only the latest example of the confusion—to give it the mildest name—which is apt to ensue in Oriental States upon a change of sovereigns.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAHZADA.

The Indian steamship Clive, with the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan and suite on board, passed Portland Bill early yesterday morning, and reached Spithead at 5.0 p.m. The British officers attached to the Prince's suite are Sir John M'Neill, representing the Queen; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, representing the India Office; Colonel Talbot, of the Indian Foreign Department; and Captain Pullen, Aide de Camp to the Viceroy of India. The two last-named officers accompanied the Shahzada from India, and there were also on board the Clive, in attendance upon him, Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent General of the Government of Afghanistan, who met Nasrullah Khan on the Indian frontier. With the Prince from Cabul have come Muhammed Akram Khan and Muhammed Hassan Khan, both members of the reigning family. Nasrullah Khan's native suite also includes the Khotal of Cabul, several members of his household, a military detachment of twenty Cavalry and Infantry, and forty native servants. Miss Lilia Hamilton, M.D., and her sister, Miss Roma Hamilton, were also on board the Clive.

A representative of Reuter's Agency proceeded to the vessel in the Admiral's launch, which conveyed Sir Gerald Fitzgerald. At half-past five the white hull of the Clive, standing well out of the water, was seen off Bembridge Fort. The main deck of the vessel, which was flying the flag of the Indian Marine, was crowded by members of the Shahzada's suite, looking very picturesque in their many-coloured head dresses. For the most part they wore frockcoats and other European garments. Sir Gerald Fitzgerald's visit being informal, he did not officially receive the distinguished visitor on the Clive. After remaining about an hour, the small party returned in the Admiral's launch to Portsmouth Dockyard. Reuter's representative was informed that the voyage was fine throughout, and that the ship had been for the most part perfectly steady. Prince Nasrullah, who was standing on the main deck conversing with Mr. Martin, dresses in European style, except his head-covering, which is the Astrachan hat of Afghan Royalty. The Prince is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Ameer to the Queen, which he will present on his reception. All on board the Clive were much struck by the extent and variety of the Prince's knowledge. From the time he entered Cabul with his father as a small boy, until a few weeks ago, he had never been further from Cabul than Jellalabad, yet so great was the interest he evinced in the ship that he has learned a good deal about navigation during the voyage. The Shahzada expresses his great admiration for everything English, and remarked to Mr. Martin that he desired to be as an Englishman in everything except his religion. The Prince and his suite formed a picturesque group as they gathered in knots on the deck, pointing to the shore and the ironclads and forts in the distance, and eagerly discussing them. At sunset, just before the Admiral's launch left, an Afghan Mullah came through the ship monotonously chanting the call for prayers, whereupon all the Mohammedans on board knelt on their praying carpets and bowed towards the west. Nasrullah Khan, who occupied a spacious cabin on the port side of the ship opening into the saloon, used, during the voyage, a small carved wood bedstead which he brought from Cabul.

As the Clive enters Portsmouth harbour this morning salutes will be fired from the Victory, Inflexible, and Hero, and the Garrison Battery. The official reception is timed to take place at ten o'clock, and the distinguished visitor will be invited to inspect the Royal Sovereign, flagship of the Channel Squadron. He will then drive to Southsea-common to witness the Queen's Birthday Parade, at which 5000 soldiers and sailors will be present, and will afterwards lunch at Government House. The Prince leaves by special train at 2.40 for Victoria Station, where a guard of honour of 100 officers and men of the Household Infantry will be in attendance at five o'clock. He will be received at the station by the Lord Chamberlain on behalf of the Queen and by the Secretary for India, Lord Methuen, as commander of the troops in London, will also be present with the District Staff. The Prince will be accompanied to Dorchester House by a captain's escort of the Household Cavalry. He will ride in a four-horse landau with postillions and outriders, and the principal members of his suite will follow in three pair-horse landaus.

An elaborate official programme of the Prince's movements during the next few weeks has been drawn up. To-morrow Nasrullah Khan will join the Duke of Cambridge at ten a.m., and will proceed with the Duke to the Horse Guards Parade, where he will witness the Birthday parade and the trooping of the colours. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will visit Dorchester House, and Nasrullah Khan will subsequently be received at Marlborough House by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. Later in the afternoon visits will be exchanged with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In the evening the Prince will dine at the India Office, and will attend Lady Tweedmouth's reception at Brook House.

شہزادہ  
 کہ بر سف علی جہاز سیتارہ با مسٹر مارٹن در گفتگو  
 مشغول بود ماسوائی کده کہ استراخانست و مخصوص بہ فاندان شاہی است باقی  
 لباس یورپی داشت و شہزادہ حامل مراسلہ از دست خود خاص بجانب  
 است و اورا بروقت ملاقات پیش خواہد کرد + جمیع مردمان بہ جہاز کلاہ  
 در وسعت و کثرت علم شہزادہ تعجب حیران بودند + از زمانہ کہ بچہ باید خود را  
 آمد تا چند سہفتہ گذشتہ دورتر از جہاد آباد رسید و مسافت نکرده + تا ہم دہی کہ در  
 کشتی خانہ نمود بعد ہی بود کہ در عرصہ قلیل کہ بر سطح بحر ماندہ بسیار از فن جہاز رانی آموختہ  
 است + شہزادہ اشیای انگریزی را خیلی می ستاید + در اتنای کدم مسٹر مارٹن را گفت  
 خواہم کہ در برام بجز مذہب مانند انگریز شوم + شہزادہ در تاجش بہ جہاز جہانی دلکش  
 بودند - و آن در بارہ جہاز ان آہنی و فلجیات کہ از دور نغمی آمدند شوق بسیار  
 بہت می کرد +

The Globe

AND TRAVELLER.  
 THE OLDEST EVENING PAPER.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

For the first time, a Royal Afghan Prince stands to-day on British ground. It is an incident of historic importance, representing as it unquestionably does the full fruition of those close and eminently friendly relations between England and Afghanistan which our interesting visitor's father has striven so hard to nourish. When Abdul Rahman Khan was first called by us to occupy the Cabul throne, many Anglo-Indians took alarm at the choice, because he had been for some years a pensioner of

این دفعہ اول است کہ شہزادہ از فاندان شاہی افغانستان آمد و بہر خاطر  
 بر طانیہ بانہادہ + و این واقعہ است کہ اورا مورخان در سید این ملک رقم زنند زیرا  
 کہ این بر نیختہ آن نہال اتحاد و ملی درفاقت جانی است کہ پیر بہمان دلکش ما اورا بسبب  
 تمام تر و تا زگی فہشیدہ + چون ما  
 را اول دعوت تحت کابل کردیم  
 بیستہ از انجیواندیان از سن پنجاب اندیشہ کردند چرا کہ اورا ہی چند سال پیش خوار روس

روس بوده + الا تسلیم کردند که ماسواکی این تعلق با روس او بر همه دعویداران تحت  
 فوق و فضیلت دارد - دلیل آنکه دیگران چنان قوت و تقویت نداشتند که همان مملکت  
 افغانستان با حوصله و کامرانی در دست گیرند + در میان قبلیهای عظیم صد و بیست و یکم  
 موجود بود و خیال مشترک اجماع هم مقاومت پادشاه ملک بود + در شمال هم بسیار از بوا  
 خوانان روس بودند - مثلاً حاکم بلخ - و اگر خواه در دست باشد هم حاکم هرات و حاکم سمیانه +  
 لهذا این ترغیب بود غایب برای که ادبار روس را بجای دماوی او بود سازش  
 کند + و یک نیکو پیشین گوئی کردند که ما شخصی را بر تخت می بنیم که حرفیان ما را زیاده تر می سازد و سستی  
 خواهد کرد چیزی معذور بودند + خوش نصیبی که این پیشین گوئی های در معرض ثبوت نیاید - از اول امر  
 همیشه است که افغانستان از مغارت همسایگان جنوبی زیاده تر مستفید خواهد بود  
 و این اتفاق در ایک گره هم دانند داشته + داین است پس بر خواه ما که سفردور در از ازل تا نالیدن  
 نموده است نه بحسبیت نشان دوندگان که زمین مثل یک بحسبیت قاصدی که میخام  
 دوستی بر خیزد خواهی مدام از پدر خود می آرد - بنفس نفس درین مدت و نوازی افزون بود  
 دهم غرمت کرده - الا اندک نشی باز سر بر آورد قوم هزاره که چیزی قبل سر کوبانیش کرده بود  
 در راه این غزم آمد + شورش خیزال که دقت بر انگیز شد دلیل است که در صلواته وسیع جنوب کوه  
 هفتدکش مردمان خدی معذور و زود آتش گیر هستند +  
 باین است که امرا و ارکان این ملک خیلی خاطر در اوقات ساز داده  
 خوانند کرد + شهنشاده خوش منظر و خوب بوست و غرض همیشه هم امور ملکی است -  
 بدشاهی بد آتش کرده باشد که او چشم بصیرت گوش بوش دل را در آتش  
 سیاحت این مملکت ده دارد + خوب می دانند که انگریزان متصل سرحد جنوب  
 ملکش سلطنت عظیم ایشان نبانها ده اند - داین هم میدانند که در آن مملکت واسع  
 مسلمانان با آزادی تمام رسوم مذهبی خویش را ادا کنند + لکن اگر چه انگریزان که او  
 در مدد مت خویش کجابل دارد و در اجز داده اند که عظمت انگریزان محض عکس نشان  
 او نشانست در اعلت او طبعاً این امر عین الیقین می خواهد + بزمانی که در روس بود  
 اکثر دیات متفاکبوشش رسیده باشد - هر که در آن وقت معمول فوجداران روس بود

Russia. They admitted that, apart from this connection, he would be the best candidate, by reason of his being one of those "strong men" who alone can successfully rule such countries as Afghanistan then was. Among the great tribes, there existed bitter jealousies and ineradicable feuds; their only common feeling was an inclination to set the Royal authority at defiance. In the north, too, Russia had many well-wishers, including the Governor of Balkh and, it was rumoured, the Governors of Herat and Maimenich. Strong, therefore, would be the temptation to Abdul Rahman Khan to maintain intimate relations with the Power which had afforded him asylum, and those were not much to blame who predicted that by calling him to the throne we had placed on it one who would be very likely to help our rival more than he helped us. Happily, these prognostications remained unfulfilled. From the first moment, Abdul Rahman recognised that Afghanistan would derive greater advantage from an alliance with her southern neighbour than with her northern, and from that conviction he never swerved a single inch. It is, then, this loyal ally's son who has made the long and trying journey from Cabul to London, not in the character of a Royal globe-trotter, such as the Shah was on his two European excursions, but as the bearer of a message of continued friendship from his father. The Ameer would have paid this visit in person, and had even decided to do so until it was forcibly represented to him that the more lately subjugated tribes, such as the Huzaras, would be certain to take advantage of his absence to strike for independence. The suddenness with which the late disturbances in Chitral came to a head illustrates in a very forcible manner the inflammatory nature of the human materials with which the whole wide stretch of territory south of the Hindoo Koosh abounds. That Nasrullah Khan will be feted and caressed by English society goes without saying. A picturesque figure in himself, he has come on a mission of high political importance. No doubt, he received a commission from Abdul Rahman Khan to keep both eyes and ears and mind always open during his residence in Great Britain. The Ameer knows that the English have built up a mighty Empire alongside of his own southern frontier; he knows, too, that within its broad confines Mahomedans are at the fullest liberty to practise their religion without the slightest State interference. But although the English men and women whom he has taken into his employ at Cabul have, no doubt, informed him that the greatness of England in India is merely a reflection of her greatness at home, he naturally desires to make quite sure on that deeply important point. During his residence in Asiatic Russia, he must have often heard the contrary; at that time, Russian commanders were in

متواتر اظهار نمودن که زار روس از قیقه سینه بدرجهای قوی تر است و بدقت مناسب  
افواج دائمی لفظ روسیان مدحاً به انگریزان را از خاک صند بردند و علاوه برین  
سندید ایم که بخت مشرق اخبارات پرورب اطلاع می کند و اگر حرف صنی اخبار

میریس را بر قوت غلبی انگلستان پیش او ترجمه کرده شد باید که درین امر مکرر استفسار نماید  
خوشنود هستیم که راهسویت تمام برای علم اشیای که در آنستش نشانی

پدرش بهت داده خواهد شد + خوب می شناسد که افواج بر خانیه بجای که خواهند  
می توانند رفت و چیزی در خوانند می توانند کرد + میغار قنیه مارشل لاردر بر ابرس از کابل

نماند که در لوبه نکست در بخت افواج ا گاهی زیاده افغانان خواهد رفت +  
مگر برای شهنشاده ثبوت کتبی این یک مقدار تجارت و صنعت کارش زیاده تر و بسبب

باشند - در کابل کارخانه برپا نهاده و اسلحه مصنوعات کارخانه فیلی  
خوب کار آمدنی است - و هم شوق دارد که از داخل کردن تجارت فراوان در کابل نیز

توجه است از جانب خواستش غلبی گرداند + همه یقین می پذیریم که که او  
لغو تمام درین منبع و بنای " دولت و اقتباسش در حوضش در خواب هم نمی تواند رسیده و

سلطنت بر خانیه را برودار و مدار است استفسار نماید +  
اگر چه گورنمنت و باشندهگان این ملک او را برای تفریح و کاو بار از

تج سهرتی خواهند داد لیکن خطی باشد اگر دستورالعملش بسیار بر کرده شود + نشان شرفی  
بر روز خلوت می خوانند - این نسخه دارند که با جلیب و نزد کجاست خویش بر اشیای که دیده

دشنیده باشند گفت و گو کنند + در مکان خویش این رسم را و امی دارند + چون بجا  
خلدین رونمایند باشان و شوکت و حشمت باشند مگر درون خانه این تکلفات نماهی را

ترک می کنند + همه یقین می پذیریم که مریزبانان  
جمیع وقتش در مشاهد

لفظی مایه بدل خوانند کرد + مدخلدن بدقت را هم بوفتی که شهنشاده خلوت خواهد  
اجازت نداده شود + دعوتهای مختلفه پذیریم خط و کتابت بیفصل کرده شوند لیکن زاریان  
و مدقات کنند تا هیچ را با یز باید داشت ..... خیلی تاسف باشد اگر شهنشاده درین

کتابت استیجی می برد پس می خورد گوید که مردمان انگریزان در مذاق جهان را نتوانند شناخت

the constant habit of representing that the Czar was infinitely more powerful than the Kaiser-i-Hind, and that when the proper moment arrived his invincible legions would sweep the English out of Hindostan without the slightest difficulty. Moreover, the Ameer is said to be a diligent reader of European newspapers, and if some Parisian criticisms of England's fighting power were translated for his information, his mind may well have required re-assurance on that head. We are glad to learn, therefore, that Nasrullah Khan will be afforded special opportunities for ascertaining all that his father wants to know. The Ameer does not require to be convinced that the British Army can "go anywhere and do anything"; the splendid march of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts from Cabul to Candahar, and the crumpling up which his troops administered to Ayoub Khan at the end of the trying journey, will never be effaced from Afghan recollection. Of more living interest to the Shah-zadah will be proofs of England's unapproachable greatness as a manufacturing and commercial country. Abdul Rahman has established a factory at Cabul, which now turns out thoroughly efficient arms and ammunition; he is also most desirous to develop trade as the best means of turning away the thoughts of his subjects from warlike aspirations. We may safely take it, therefore, that Nasrullah Khan is under instructions to inquire closely into those bases of the "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice" on which the British Empire rests. While, however, the Government and society cannot do too much in providing our Royal guest with every facility both for business and pleasure, it would be a profound mistake to overcrowd his programme. Oriental princes require a certain amount of privacy every day; they like to be, so to say, "en déshabille," chatting with their courtiers over what they have seen and heard. That is their custom at home; while in public they surround themselves with pomp and ceremony and grandeur, in private these appanages of Royalty are thrown aside. We trust, therefore, that those to whom the entertainment of Nasrullah Khan is entrusted will take care that he is not called upon to sacrifice all his leisure to sight-seeing, whether of a serious or of a sportive character. Would-be intruders, too, should be sternly warned off at such times as the Prince prefers for seclusion. He will, of course, be deluged with pressing invitations from both public bodies and private persons. But these solicitations can be dealt with by letter; it is the importunate visitor who most requires to be kept away. Lion hunting is fine sport for the hunters, but it is said that some eminent Asiatics to whom London society gave that character returned to their own countries wearied to death by the everlasting persecution. In ordinary cases, this is not of much importance, but it would be a matter for grave regret if a Prince who comes to England with something of ambassadorial character attaching to him were to carry back to his father the information that the English do not know how to respect the tastes of their guests.

شہزادہ سپردوم افغانستان امروز در بندر  
 پورسمتہ فروری آید۔ و او دہمان امیر مملکت کشیدہ و سلطانہ شہزادہ است +  
 یقین می پذیریم کہ ہر جہائی کہ درین ملک خواہد رفت مردم اور ابا خلاق و صدق نیت  
 استقبال خواہند کرد + میدان خاطر و فرض و فوائد کثیر مقتضی اند کہ اور انجائے  
 تواضع پیش آئیم + ہمہ خواہش مند مستیم کہ شہزادہ کہ سفر دور و دراز کردہ درین  
 چیزہ برائی ملاقات قومی آیدہ است کہ در جنوبیشیا اعظم ترین سلطنت دارند از کار  
 مرغوب پسندیدہ از نیجا دالسیں ملک خوشیش برد + تا زمانی قلیل گذشتہ افغانستان  
 را برای مشورہی انگلستان و جہی نبود + بے حساب سپردوم و حق مرتکب شدہ است کہ از  
 افغانان را از ما زیادہ تر نقصان رسیدہ است + اکنون کمترین کاری کہ می توانیم  
 کرد ان ایست کہ برای تفریح و فرصت و اطمینان شہزادہ سببی نامہ انتظام  
 ضروری کردہ آید۔ چہا کہ او برای ملاقات ما صلح و سوا خواہی می آید + ہم  
 افادہ ملک این است کہ ازین سفر شہزادہ سلسلہ ای کہ ما بین دولت افغانیہ  
 و دولت برطانیہ فی الحال قائم است محکم تر و مضبوط تر گردد + گران باری افغانیہ  
 جنگی کہ بردن ملک و کثرتیہ برگردن این ملک باشد منحصر است بر این کہ افغانستان  
 مملکت خود مختار در میان هند و روس ماند یا نہ ماند + باید کہ بر جہ این ملاقات  
 شہزادہ شہزادہ فروریہ برای دوام صلح و امن بر سر حد شمال  
 مغربی هند و روس مردمان اینہا بہتر صورت پذیر گردند +

The Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan; lands at Portsmouth to-day as the honoured guest of the Queen of England and Empress of India. He will be received, we are sure, wherever he may travel or sojourn during his stay in this country, with the most cordial courtesy. To such treatment of the distinguished Asiatic visitor, inclination, duty, and enlightened interest alike point. We must all wish that the young Prince, who has travelled so far to visit in its island home the nation which is the paramount Power in Southern Asia should have nothing but agreeable recollections to carry back with him and to retail when he returns to his native country. Afghanistan has, until recently, had but little reason to be grateful to England. It has been the scene of some of our most disastrous blunders, and for those blunders the Afghans have suffered even more bitterly than we. It is the least that we can do to make every possible arrangement for the enjoyment and satisfaction of the son of the ruler of that country now that he comes to visit us in peace and amity. And it is also eminently to our Imperial interest to see to it that this visit of his Highness Abdurrahman Khan's son and representative is of such a character as, so far as may be, to consolidate the good relations now happily subsisting between the ruling House of Afghanistan and the British and Indian Governments. The future military burdens of India, and therefore indirectly at any rate, the military burdens of this country cannot fail to be affected, favourably or the reverse, according as Afghanistan remains or does not remain a friendly Independent State between British India and the Central Asiatic provinces of Russia. The visit of Nasrullah Khan may surely do something to promote the realisation of the conditions required for the maintenance of the peace and security of the North-West frontier of India.

امشب سپردوم افغانستان بمبندت می آید + قیامش در لندن  
 یکی از دلکشہای موسم خواہد بود + ہر چیز برای او و با او کردہ آید + بدیشیہ باشند  
 و مجلس شادمانہ و ملاقات حصہ شہر کہ اور استسہ می گویند خواہد کرد + این ملاقات چہ خیالہا  
 در دلش پیدا کند؟ چہا کہ چیزی در ملکش نیت کہ با وی این رسم را مفاہم کند +  
 کسے ضرورت نیت کہ با او گویند کہ رونق این شہر ہمہ سال بہین انداز است + اگر او

THE Ameer's son reaches London to-night, and "the Season" will be enriched by another attraction of the first-class. All sorts of things are to be done for him and with him; and, of course, he is to go to the City in State. What will he think of it? He will hardly know what to think for want of a suitable basis of comparison. Nobody is obliged to tell him that it is not like that all the year round. He may, if he likes, think that everybody has turned out to see him,



خواهد خیال تواند کرد که هر یکی برای زیارتش بیرون آمده است و انبوه مردمان  
 و صفه اصحابان و نفره گاربیان - و شور و چه گردان همه خاص برای اغواز  
 او و پیراوستند + شهنشاده عین بیروت مناسب برای اغراض ما و خویش  
 درین ملک میاید + هم دلی که کنده ماترانش و بی فهم محض باشد از روزانه  
 حلب شرکت و فرقت که در کوه و بازارند ان باشد به اطمینان و تعجب نماند + این  
 موسم امسال خیلی حیرت انگیز است + قبل ازین بیاسهای زنان گاهی چنین بودند  
 بنظر نیامده و مردمان خوش پوشان بچنین ادای با فردتسل یافته گامی در بازارها  
 خرامان نشده + اگر شهنشاده نوجوان زیاد تر علم داشتی

and take the throng and the press, the thunder of the coachmen, and the shouting as a personal tribute to himself, and his papa. He comes exactly at the right time for our purposes, and for his. The dullest and least observant mind could not fail to see something wonderful in the daily processions of pomp and pleasure through the London streets. It is an astonishing season. There has never before been such wealth of Tyrian dye in the dresses; never before has dandyism taken the pavement with a more confident air, or seemed so absolutely satisfied with itself. If the young Nasrulla knew more, he would see more, but he is said to be an observant youth, and that is enough. He will go to the Crystal Palace as a matter of course. All semi-barbaric potentates have to do that. There is something in it that awes them, and deepens that impression of the grandeur of England which these visits are designed to leave on the Oriental mind.

Nasrulla should also go to Earl's-court, where he may learn a good deal more of India than he knows already in a glittering object-lesson of palaces, courts, illuminated gardens, and "interminable colonnades." It will probably be much more impressive than a durbar, in all that meets the eye. The great wheel alone, "carrying 1,200 people 300 feet in the air," will probably be enough to convince him that we are an irresistible nation. After one turn in this cycle of Kiralfy, so superior to any possible cycle of Cathay, he would no doubt be ready to sign anything. The Royal Military Tournament is a matter of course, in his experiences of travel. One would give something to know what impressions he brings away with him. It would be exceedingly kind of him to keep a diary, and print it, as the Shah did, and the Marquis Tseng. Will he care most for the slicing of the lemons, or most for the tug of war - for the forcefulness of it all, or for the finesse?

زیاده تر درین ملک مشاهده کردی لکن میگویند که او صاحب فهم و ذکاوت و لبات  
 است و همین بس است + مبادا که سلسل پلیس (محل نشین) بافرد  
 خواهد رفت - چرا که همه نیم مهذب شان آنجا میدوند + درین چیزی است که  
 ایشان را مرتب می گرداند و اثرشان در مجلس انگلستان را که مدعای همچنین سفرها  
 است بر دل شان شرمی زیاد تر می کند +

شهنشاده را باید که بار کس کورث هم بود - آنجا علمش  
 در باره ملک هند فزون تر باشد چرا که هر چه او در آن ملک دیده است از مملکت و بارگاه  
 شاه و باغات روشن و مسکرات بی غایت بوده + اغلب است که این تاشاگاه  
 از دربار شاهنشاهی زیاد تر از عینی دارد + محض دولت با عظم که در ازده صد مردم را  
 به مبنای سه صد نیت (چهار صد با نیت) بهرامی برود او را معتقد این امر گرداند که  
 قومی درین دنیا تاب بمقابلد ندارد + چون شهنشاده را درین دولت (کرانسی)  
 یک حکم دهند بر چه میخوانند او زیرش دستخط خواهد کرد + فوجید شاهنشاهی در خبر  
 سفرش چیزی معمولی است + اگر دانستن اثرهای که بر دلش پیدا شوند آسان  
 باشد بسی خریدارش شوند + اگر او مثل و مارگواس سنگ روز  
 نایب دارد و او را طبع کند بر با کم کند + درین خبرید بازی کدام چیز سپندش آید -  
 بریدن لیمو یا کشتیدن سن - زور آوردی که درین کجا است یا حلیه ! اگر شهنشاده

بداند که عجایب است لیکن آنچه تو توان دید باید که بر یکی از سشنهای (ریل  
 خانهای) عظیم رود و گارهای مخصوص سیاحت را مد نظر نماید با بوقت صبح که  
 روانه سفر باشند با بوقت شام که از سفر و اسپین نند سفر اول بلش در بند  
 حضور بر یادش تازه باشد - لیکن در نگاههای هند مثل مرا حل گاد میشنند  
 سوائی گارهای مد و خاصه که برای سیاحت که بر در تعطیل بنیک بر جانب می روند  
 بر چه می توانیم برای شازاده خواهیم کرد - و امید داریم که او هم همین جوین محبت  
 ملاقات ما کند + بعد از این سیر و سیاحت و تفریح در شهر عظیم لندن و با هم نماند یکبار  
 بلده قابل چیزی خورد و بنظرش آید - و کار خانجات صنوبر بعد از دیدن صنعت خانه  
 و روح یکبار از مشیت عجایب دنیا کمتر نماید - ششزاده یعنی باید داشت که در قش  
 بعیش و عشرت خواهد گذشت +

If he knew how to look at wonders of civilization, he might go down to some of the great stations, and see the excursion trains start on Whit-Monday morning or come home at night. He is fresh from his first railway journey, in India, but the Indian trains are mere buffalo stages beside the excursion specials rushing out to all parts of the country in that astounding off-day of the Bank. We must all do the best we can for him, and there can be little doubt that he will meet us in the same spirit. Poor distant Cabul will look distinctly provincial after these great days in the City and the Park; and the Pine workshops, after Woolwich, may seem less of an eighth wonder of the world. Nasrulla may be certain of a "good time."

**THE AMEER'S SON.  
 ARRIVAL AT SPITHEAD.**

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday Night.  
 The Clive dropped anchor at Spithead at five o'clock this evening, bringing the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan safely to the end of his voyage. The vessel is one of the quartette employed in India in the transport of troops, and like our own troopers, is painted white. She is a fine three-masted boat of between two and three thousand tons, and might have been here earlier to-day but that she slowed down after passing Portland Bill. As it turned out the Ameer's son might have landed, made his first acquaintance with English scenery, and been snugly ensconced at Dorchester House before dark. Arrangements had, however, been made otherwise, and his Highness must perforce spend another night afloat. The naval authorities at Bombay took care that the Clive should be a suitable home for the Prince and his fellow voyagers. His own cabin was fitted up as a handsome saloon, with the special requirements rendered necessary for the purposes to which it is for the time devoted, and the personal attendants have been equally well cared for. Nasrulla Khan is accompanied by Colonel Talbot, political officer on duty; Capt. Pollen, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, Surgeon-Major A. W. Leahy, Medical Officer, Mr. Martin, Mercantile Agent to the Ameer, the Prince's rother-in-law, his uncle, and eighty followers. Miss Hamilton and two other ladies have arrived on the Clive, but they were rather passengers than a portion of the Prince's retinue. Miss Hamilton was the lady medical officer in the Ameer's enana, and as she was coming to Europe, the opportunity was taken of including her amongst the Clive's passengers, together with her sister and another lady. There are on board the Clive two mullahs, the head of the intelligence department at Cabul, with five assistants, cooks and table servants, a voshu butcher, as required by Mohammedan usage, and a picked assortment of native soldiers.

The arrival of the great white ship attracted little or no attention at Portsmouth, but the usual loungers on the Common Hard, and on the walls, and Southsea beach knew that the Admiral's launch had gone off, and that the battery at the entrance of the harbour was manned at a quarter to five o'clock, but there was no excitement, and apparently little curiosity. The reception will be of course to-morrow, and as the Queen's birthday is always enlivened by some sort of military display in garrison and dockyard towns, the arrival of the Clive is fortunately timed. The arrangement is that the Prince shall land from the Clive in the dockyard about ten o'clock. He will be received by a guard of honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, accompanied by

the band of the corps. The chief dignitaries present will be Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, Commander-in-Chief; Gen. Davis, commanding the Southern District; the Senior Naval and Military officers of the Port and Garrison, and the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth. The Prince is to be driven round the dockyard and shown the ships under construction, and the Royal Sovereign and the few others lying in the basin. At noon he will witness the annual parade of troops which always takes place on the Queen's birthday. A special train starts for London at 2.40, and it is due at Victoria at five. Here the Shahzada will be formally and ceremoniously received by the Lord Chamberlain on behalf of the Queen. The information which has reached us on shore from the Clive is scanty but all satisfactory. The Clive left Bombay on the 29th and has made a good voyage.

An elaborate official programme of his Highness's movements during the next few weeks has, Reuter's Agency states, been drawn up. On Saturday Nasrulla Khan will join the Duke of Cambridge at 10 a.m., and will proceed with his Royal Highness to the Horse Guards Parade, attended by Sir John McNeill, where he will witness the birthday parade and the trooping of the colour. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will visit Dorchester House, and Nasrulla Khan will subsequently be received at Marlborough House by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. Later in the afternoon visits will be exchanged with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. In the evening his Highness will dine at the India Office and will attend Lady Tweedmouth's reception at Brook House. On Sunday the Prince will visit the Zoological Gardens, and on the following day is expected to attend the levée. He will be present at the Derby, and will lunch before the race with the Prince and Princess of Wales. On May 30 he will attend the State ball, and on June 1st will witness the military tournament, and subsequently visit Hurlingham. The remainder of the provisional programme includes a review at Aldershot, on June 5, a reception by the City of London, on June 6, and a visit to the docks on June 7. From June 8 to June 10 the Prince will visit Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Elswick, Leeds, and Sheffield. On the evening of June 19 he will leave the last-named place for London, proceeding on the 20th to Ascot. The following day he will visit Woolwich Arsenal, and dine with the Fishmongers' Company in the evening.

درین کیفیت فرود آمدن شازاده کا  
 به بندر اسپیت هد درج است

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMEER'S SON.

### PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Soon after nine o'clock the news became generally known in Portsmouth that the Royal Indian Marine transport Clive, having the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan and his suite on board, had been signalled off Portland, and it was expected, therefore, that she would reach Spithead about half-past two. This was considerably earlier than had been anticipated, and, although the ship must have lessened speed round the Isle of Wight, it was exactly five o'clock still some hours ahead of the time officially estimated—when she dropped anchor midway between the Spit and the Horse foats. She is a handsome-looking vessel, painted, of course, the brilliant white favoured of our own navy when serving East of Suez, and was flying the ensign of the Royal Indian Marine. She was built for Indian coast-trooping and transport service at Birkenhead in 1882, and it may not be without interest to mention that she inherits a name of historic associations in the old Indian navy disbanded in 1865, wherein her little predecessor, a sloop of war of 387 tons and 13 guns, placed a plucky record to its credit. The Prince has occupied a roomy cabin on the port side of the main deck. A pinnace went out from the dock-yard during the afternoon with Sir Gerald Fitzgerald on board, but all the proceedings were quite private and informal, and no one else has visited or left the ship.

According to present arrangements the Clive will enter the docks during the early hours of the morning, and will take up a berth close to the old troopship Malabar. The Prince will land at ten o'clock at the South Railway Jetty, where a guard of honour furnished by the Royal Marine Light Infantry will be posted. Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, General Davis, commanding the Southern District, all the leading naval and military authorities, and the Mayor and Corporation will be present to receive the distinguished visitor, but otherwise the welcome will be private. A short tour of inspection, lasting perhaps three-quarters of an hour, will be made, after which the Prince will be driven to Southsea Common, where the usual parade in honour of the Queen's birthday will be held at noon. After lunch with General Davis, the Prince will leave by a special train starting at 2.40, travelling over the Brighton line, which is timed to reach Victoria at five o'clock.

It is arranged that the escort of Life Guards which will meet the Ameer's son at Victoria this evening shall number forty men, and it is expected that a large company of prominent personages will assemble to welcome the Prince. He will be driven to Dorchester House in one of the Royal carriages with four horses.

A Reuter's telegram from Portsmouth states that the British officers attached to the Prince's suite are Sir John McNeill, representing the Queen; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, representing the India Office; Colonel Talbot, of the Indian Foreign Department; and Captain Pullen, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India. The two last-named officers accompanied the Shahzada from India, and there were also on board the Clive, in attendance upon his Highness, Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent-General of the Government of Afghanistan, who met Nasrullah Khan on the Indian frontier.

With the Prince from Cabul have come Muhammed Akram Khan and Muhammed Hassan Khan, both members of the reigning family. Nasrullah Khan's native suite also includes the Khotal of Cabul, several members of his household, a military detachment of twenty cavalry and infantry, and forty native servants.

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OUR GUEST FROM AFGHANISTAN: THE SHAHZADA NASRULLA KHAN.  
(See page 7.)

شہزادہ عالی  
وبیان فرود آمدن شان بنبذر پورہ ستمبر در تیب  
دستور العمل - نیز بیان جہاز آمدن  
کہ در اخبار  
بر آید



ARRIVAL OF NASRULLA KHAN.\*

SOME GOSSIP ABOUT HIS FATHER AND HIS COUNTRY.

Nasrulla Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived in England yesterday to make his salaams to the Queen-Empress. It was thought some time ago that it would have been possible to induce the Ameer himself to visit this "island of the West." He had more than once expressed his great anxiety to do so. But his health has been indifferent, and perhaps he could ill be spared from the helm of State. Accordingly, he has sent his second son, who when at home acts as his father's chief accountant. Nasrulla is said to be neither impressionable nor easily pleased; but he will see here a good deal to interest him, and he will probably go back a wiser man. In any case, his visit will once more direct attention to Afghanistan, and Mr. Wheeler's book appears appropriately this week to tell us something about the ruler of that country with whom England at one time and another has had a good deal to do. X



THE AMEER ABDUR RAHMAN.

**A Life of Vicissitudes.**  
The story of Abdur Rahman's life is full of strange vicissitudes. His father was Mahomed Afzul Khan, and his grandfather Ameer Dost Mahomed.

Little or nothing seems to be known of his early days. His name is first mentioned in connexion with the suppression of a rising in Kunduz in 1863, and he has had a few risings to deal with since that time. Mr. Wheeler describes in considerable detail the troublous days under Shere Ali, against whom the present Ameer fought, and tells how when defeated in 1869 he fled to Waziristan. There he was joined by his uncle, Mahomed Azim. Thence they wrote to the British authorities asking for an asylum, and the frontier officer, misunderstanding the wishes of his Government, made answer that if they once entered British territory they would never again be allowed to return to Afghanistan. What great events from little causes spring! By this mistake the fugitives had to seek refuge elsewhere. Abdur Rahman went on to Bokhara, where he first opened communications with the Russians, and afterwards reached Tashkend, where he settled down as "a pensioner of the White Czar." Years afterwards he told Sir Salter Pyne that "during his exile he was accustomed to pose as a man of dull understanding in order that the Russians might leave him to his own devices"; but Mr. Wheeler takes this statement with a grain of salt. However this may be, he remained for years an exile, "sharpening the sword of opportunity," and at last the chance came.



NASRULLA KHAN.

From Exile to Throne.

On the deportation of Yakoob Khan Abdur Rahman was allowed to quit Tashkend. The Russians lent or gave him £2,500, and presented him with a couple of hundred breechloaders, and he had saved £16,500 out of his pension. Some of the great chiefs rallied to his support, and he had hardly entered his native land before Lord Lytton decided that he was the man for Afghanistan. He was promised English support, and he got it, and was very soon lord of Cabul. It is, of course,

\* "The Ameer Abdur Rahman." By Stephen Wheeler. With Portraits and Maps. (London: Bliss, Sands, and Foster. 1895.)

شهرزاده سپر افغان تان برای  
سلام و ملاقات حضور دیر در بلخ رسید + در زمان  
خیال کرده بودیم که خود را برای سیاحت این خبریه  
منوب مرتب مستند کردن ممکن بود + او خود بارگه اطمینان  
خواهش نمود لیکن صحت مزاجش بجز شد + و نیز امور اتم  
مملکت متقاضی آمدنش نبود + لهذا سپردم خود را که  
در قابل محروم محاسب دست اینها فرستاده است + میگویند  
که طبیعت ناموثروار و وزیر خوشتر و دلش  
کار آسان نیت + لیکن درین ملک بسیار از استیاء و دلچسپ  
خواهد دید + و غالب است که چون در ایس رود و انار تبارتد +  
به کیف سفرش توجیه این ملک با بازسوی افغانستان خواهد نیت  
و کتاب سیر و سیر که مضمونش سوانح  
بوقت مناسب طبع شده +

باقی حصه این تکریر اقتباس از کتاب مذکور به بال دست -

p. 20  
missig

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افسران انگریزی در غیر مقدم شاهزاده  
 نجوب بسیار چنین  
 نشان و تحمل ظاهر کرده اند که گویا شاهزاده بجای سپردار می خود  
 افغانستان  
 بود + او و محرانش هر چه از ارام شاهزاده بنیاد ضبط خوانند کرد و تفصیل بر آنچه او چشم  
 بصیر فارسی خود مشاهده کند با افغانستان خوانند فرستاد + کثرت این تقریر را از طول سفرنامه  
 (پورپ) شاه ایران که او برای افاده ماطح نمود اندازده می تواند کرد + مگر ساله روزنامه  
 شاهزاده گاهی از نظر مانع در لاکن یقین می پذیریم که در کابل مشوق و شور تمام مطالعه خوانند  
 کرد + اگر آن خیالات که درین سفر پورپ دول شاهزاده و تابانش پیدا شوند زیاد  
 تر با فرقت رحمت آمیخته کرده باشد اثرشان بر دل زیاد تر گردد + امر است که دست  
 قوی حکومت مسکو مصلحت امور ملکی را در محاکمات شرعی با کمال متبدل کرده است + لکن  
 علاوه برین مدعای خود غرضی مناسب در دست است که مهان نوازی این نوجوان عبید حظه  
 سواخواهی پدرش بوجه احسن و دلاقی شان او کنیم + حق است که  
 خود انعام فراوان می یابد + الامتیانت که هر چه در مصالح امور خارجه خواهد بود تمام کرده است  
 و آخر الامر اجزای شاه سینه پورپ با در مدخل خویش داخل نموده که بیخ زند در بار کرد + غارت  
 که منشای او ازین تقویت است تمام مملکت خویش و  
 مدعایش باشد نتیجه عملش عیان است و اگر چه عرصه مدید باید که افغانان که اگر زیاد  
 از یک ماه در سالی کار کنند تقدیر اجبار برانند با نفاذ و منت منت متبدل گردد آغاز امر  
 کرده شد و موجب مرجه آن پدر مهان انحراف است + امید اعتماد داریم که این سفر  
 شاهزاده را سینه دیده آید و مراسم خویش باشد و رایش در باره این شهر بزرگ ما  
 که خاموشی بر شویش مانده و ادوی رامی زساند +

The authorities are doing well in making as much of the Shahzada NASRULLAH Khan—who landed at Portsmouth and reached London yesterday—as if, instead of being son and envoy, he were the AMEER of Afghanistan himself. He and his "writers" will take ample notes, and send and carry home abundant descriptions of all that is done to him in the way of honour, and of all that he sees with those keen Persian eyes of his. How voluminous these records will be may be guessed from the length at which the Shah-in-Shah set down his impressions during his first visit to the West, impressions which he allowed, perhaps with some reserves, to be published for our information. We may never see the journal of Prince NASRULLAH, but we may be sure it will be carefully, and even greedily, scanned in Cabul. And the more pleasant and astonishing the impressions made upon him and his companions the greater will be their effect upon his father, whose stern and strong rule has so vitally modified the entire Eastern problem. But beside the selfish view of what we should do, it is right that we should entertain this young man handsomely in consideration of the way in which his father has fallen in with our plans of empire. It is true, as was shown in the review we published on Thursday of the biography of the AMEER, that he has been well rewarded for his loyalty. But it remains the fact that he has done all we could wish, as regards external relations, and has at length admitted to Cabul the elements of Western civilisation, which will take root downward and bear fruit upward. That his motive in doing all this was to strengthen his own power and that of his nominated successor goes without saying. But whatever the motive there is the result, and although it may need a long time to turn the Afghan people, who think fate is very cruel if it makes them work more than one month in the year, into orderly and industrious folk, still a beginning has been made, and the father of our national guest is the beginner. We trust the Shahzada will enjoy his visit, have good weather, and take home a great opinion of our monster city, whose noisy silence affrights M. DAUDET.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.]

The correct thing, for the word has been given, is to speak of our guest from Afghanistan as the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan. He landed from the Clive at Portsmouth yesterday morning, and he and his suite now fill that fine Park-lane mansion, Dorchester House.

ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

At a quarter to eight the Clive was safely berthed in Portsmouth Dockyard, near to the last of the old Indian fleet of troopships, the Malabar. As she came from the roadstead salutes were fired from the garrison battery at the entrance to the harbour, and from the Inflexible, Victory, and other ships. Ideal weather prevailed, the sun shining with great brilliancy, but the heat was tempered by a gentle breeze. The ships in harbour were dressed in rainbow fashion from stem to stern, and the Royal Standard was floated at all the principal stations.

جلیت

As eleven o'clock, the hour for the debarkation, approached, the guard of honour of Royal Marines took up its position on the jetty, and to the right of the line the band of the corps was stationed. The tedium of waiting was relieved by the strains of "The British Grenadiers," and by the arrival of naval and military officers. Among these were Sir John McNeill (representing the Queen), Sir Gerald Fitzgerald (for the Indian Office), Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon (Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), Admiral Superintendent Fane, General Davis (in command of the Southern District), Colonel Cayave, and the captains of the ships in commission at the port. On board the Clive the Mayor of Portsmouth welcomed the Shahzada to England, and expressed the hope that the good feeling existing between Afghanistan and England would be further cemented by His Highness's visit. The Shahzada briefly replied through the interpreter, and echoed the hope which the mayor had expressed. As the Shahzada stepped ashore, the guard gave the salute, and the band struck up the National Anthem. After inspecting the guard of honour the Prince entered a carriage, and accompanied by Admiral Salmon, and escorted by a detachment of mounted artillery, left the dockyard for Southsea Common. Following went the suite, also in open coaches, and several naval and military officers. There was a large number of people in the streets through which the procession passed, and the Prince was respectfully greeted. Many coloured flags were flying from all the stations along Southsea beach, and the military review which took place was witnessed by at least 10,000 people.

At the extreme right of the troops which took part in the review was a battery and one battalion of seamen from her Majesty's ship Excellent, under the command of Commander Bayly, and the 12th Field Battery Royal Artillery, under Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Curling. The first brigade, which was commanded by Colonel F. A. Ogle, R.M.A., consisted of one battalion Royal Artillery, one battalion Royal Marine Artillery, two companies of Royal Engineers, and 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment. The second brigade was formed of the 2nd South Wales Borderers, the 3rd Hampshire Regiment, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the 1st Connaught Rangers, under the command of Colonel Phillips, R.M.L.I. In all there were close upon 6,000 men under arms. The battleship Indefatigable and the garrison battery gave royal salutes, after which seven rounds were fired from the field battery, and the *feu de joie* by the troops. The Shahzada at once drove to Government House, where he was entertained at luncheon by General Davis, and afterwards he returned to the dockyard and went on board the Clive. Just before three o'clock the party entered the special train which had been run into the dockyard, and immediately left for London.

## RECEPTION IN LONDON.

### A NOTABLE CEREMONY.

When the Shahzada stepped out of the train which had whisked him up from Portsmouth, his feeling was, perhaps, one of simple wonder. Here was a great railway station echoing the eternal hum of London, ablaze of Western uniforms, and serried ranks of Western soldiers. What could a young Afghan prince, fresh from his own country, think of this picture? The Shahzada is only twenty-one, and the short dark beard which he wears does not make him look older. He has a kindly face, and contrasted with the beard and his bright black eyes, the skin seems very fair. For the rest he is slim but wiry, and not at all tall. He wore a blue uniform, relieved by gold braid, and on his head an astrakan cap, with a diamond star in it. Another and larger star blazed on his breast, and a pale blue sash hung round his shoulders. An interesting and attractive figure he made altogether, but hardly one carrying that stident note which we associate with his father the Amir.

بیان استقبال شہزادہ

در بندر پورٹ سمٹھ

دستبردندن

The Shahzada was timed to reach Victoria at five o'clock, and, needless to say, a great crowd of people had by that time gathered in the vicinity of the station. The arrival platform was covered with red cloth, here and there stood banks of flowers, and a sea of flags waved overhead. A detachment of the Coldstreams lined the platform, and another of the Life Guards waited to escort the Shahzada to Park-lane. Mr. H. H. Fowler, the Secretary for India, came, wearing a diplomatic uniform, to welcome the Ambassador of the Afghan ruler. Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain, representing the Queen, drove up a few minutes later along with Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane. Both, like all other official people present, were in uniform, and over his the Lord Chamberlain wore an order. Lord Rany, Sir Stuart Bailey, Colonel Colville, and Lord Methuen, at the head of the Home District staff, were also to be seen. Mr. George Curzon was present as a matter of course, and with him Mrs. Curzon. There was quite a group of ladies, and the fine weather meant many pretty costumes. How different was the note struck by turbans and tunics of the hundred or so Afghan men whom the train presently set down.

Lord Carrington, Mr. Fowler, and the rest walked up beside the door of the saloon carriage in which the Shahzada had ridden. After a minute or two the Prince stepped out, and Colonel Talbot, the chief political officer with the royal party, made the introductions. The Shahzada appeared at first to be somewhat puzzled how to act, but his manner became easier after a little. First the Queen's representative (Lord Carrington) bade him welcome, and Colonel Talbot translated the courtesies. Persian is the language of the Afghan Court, and it was in Persian that the Shahzada spoke. Then Mr. Fowler was presented, and a talk of several minutes, and of much evident cordiality, followed. To Lord Carrington, as to Mr. Fowler and those who were subsequently presented, the Shahzada extended his hand altogether in our English fashion. His uncle, Sirdar Mahomed Hussein Khan, and his brother, Sirdar Mahomed Akram Khan, were interested on-lookers. They are two men in the prime of life, well built, keen faced, each wearing a full dark beard. Perhaps they were the two most striking figures in the whole retinue, for the soldiers are not specially imposing from the physical point of view. There are ten infantry soldiers and a similar number of cavalry-men, and the uniform of the two differs greatly. Red tunics were worn by the infantry, while black is the prevailing colour in the uniform of the cavalry.

As if a Kaiser or a Shahzada, the guard of honour must always be inspected, and this the Prince proceeded to do. To judge by his expression, the big men of the Life Guards and their dark horses, distinctly impressed him, and his glance ran quickly along the ranks of the bushied Coldstreams. Then he passed to the carriage and four which was in waiting, and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir John McNeill (her Majesty's Equerry), and Colonel Talbot took their places in it beside him. The carriage, followed by others, moved off slowly, and as it got into the streets the spectators cheered very heartily. The route taken to Park-lane was not the most direct one, but the journey did not occupy very long, and at Dorchester House a specially large crowd gave the Shahzada a final welcoming cheer. His retinue, which includes cooks, table attendants, and so on, were later conveyed to Dorchester House in carriages and omnibuses. Miss Hamilton, M.D., who attended the Amir during his recent illness, her sister, Mrs. Rowa Hamilton, and Mr. Frank Walter, have accompanied the royal party from Cabul. Lord Cottesloe and Sir Arthur Otway, two of the directors of the London and Brighton line, were at Victoria to meet the train, and Mr. Allen Sarle, the manager, travelled with it. He, like Lord Cottesloe and Sir Arthur Otway, was presented to the Shahzada, who to-day will have a busy program, including the trooping of the colour at the Horse Guards.

The Muslim Association has sent the following telegram to his Highness Prince Nasrullah Khan:—"The Anjuman-i-Islam, London, representing the Muslim world, conveys its hearty welcome and sincere gratification at your Highness's advent to this country as the guest of the British nation, and trusts that the members will have the honour to pay their respects to your Highness at the time of presenting an address, which it is strongly hoped you will be gracious enough to accept."



دیروز جزیرہ کئی غریب سپرد و نہیں  
 افغانستان کے صحن دل و جاوید ال استقبال  
 کردند۔ جو کج عذرات نصیب مانندہ این موثر را ننیتہ نیمہ اشته ایم کہ قدر و منزلت  
 پیر شجاعست و سوا خواہی و دوستی او کہ در دل است بر سپہرین ثابت گنیم + این امر کہ  
 در وقتی خود بنفس نفس قصد این سفر داشت مارالین و طمانیت می جنبہ  
 کہ او ہم قوم انگریز او گوستہ صدق دل جاویدہ و تعلق ملکی کہ با افغانانہ ان داریم  
 کی از کلیدہ کئی امن و صلحت ما در الشیاست + اقوام قبلی و دلاور کہ پیر  
 برایشان با فہم و عقل بے مثال و جو انردمی قابل توفیق حکومت می کند و جملہ افغان  
 سرمد ہند بر گنہ عزت و افتخار نشہ تازہ۔ ہنہ ان انتقاد کہ ما بروفا داری  
 افغانان معتمد ہستیم و دالی ایشان کرمت بر رفات مالستہ است نہایت ضروری باشد +  
 قرۃ العینش۔ درین ملک آمدہ است تا کہ خود بینی کہ ان چہ قسم دمان  
 اند۔ کہ افواج سرخ رنگش بر دل الشیبا غالب ہاری آمدہ + شہینہ اندریم کہ خبری کہ بید خود  
 رساند اورالین کامل دماند کہ خیالش در بارہ عظمت قوم ماہ است است +

"SALAAM ALEKHEM."  
 Yesterday the isles of the west extended to the son and representative of the Ameer of Afghanistan a welcome as genuine as it was splendid. Since we could not have Abdurrahman himself we have hailed the opportunity of testifying to the son the great esteem in which we hold his valiant father, and the high value we set on his alliance and friendship. The fact that the Ameer contemplated at one time paying us this visit in person is a gratifying assurance that he reciprocates the feelings with which we regard him. Our relations with Afghanistan constitute one of the keystones of our position in Asia. The warlike and indomitable races over whom the father of Nasrullah Khan rules with so conspicuous an intelligence and so admirable a manliness, hold the post of honour among the sentinels of our Indian frontier. Hence it is of no small importance to us to know that the loyalty of the Afghans may be relied upon and that their ruler is intent on setting them an example of steadfast Anglophilism. Nasrullah Khan comes to us as the eyes of his father--comes to see what manner of people this is which has sent its pink-faced legions to impose its behests even on the heart of Asia. We do not doubt that the report he will carry back to Cabul will be of a nature to convince the Ameer that he has not erred in his flattering estimate of us. x

**ARRIVAL OF THE AMEER'S SON.**  
**BRILLIANT SPECTACLES.**  
**THE RECEPTION AT PORTSMOUTH.**

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
 After a cool and cloudless night, the Clive, with the Shahzada Nasr 'Ullah Khan and his retinue on board, passed up to her moorings yesterday shortly before nine o'clock beside the South Western Railway jetty at Portsmouth, amid the thunders of salutes from the Royal Sovereign (flagship) and the other ships within the docks. The famous old Victory, the St. Vincent, and their more modern successors were dressed in rainbow fashion, and the scene on the jetty soon became very animated. Meantime, the news spread rapidly that the Shahzada had expressed a desire to be spared the fatigue of the visit to the Royal Sovereign and the tour of inspection round the yard which had been arranged, and would prefer not to land before eleven o'clock. There was, however, plenty to interest those holding passes into the docks, for there were glimpses to be caught of unfamiliar turbans, of gravely-moving servants and retainers, and the preparations for the disembarkation.

ON BOARD THE CLIVE.  
 It was not by formal permission, but by courteous invitation, that the three or four London artists and special correspondents who were present went on board the ship, where the first feature to arrest attention was the troop of the Ameer's Household Cavalry, who were drawn up in line on the lower deck. A fine body of some twenty men they are, wearing large bushies of brown squirrel fur, dark blue uniforms, and exceedingly workmanlike accoutrements and cartridge belts. The company of infantry were in scarlet tunics, with rather high, fez-like caps bordered with grey sheepskin, and all won excellent opinions on board. The voyage was described by all as being exceptionally pleasant.

THE RECEPTION.  
 Presently a guard of honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, with their band, marched on to the jetty. On board the Clive the order went out to man the yards, and the bar-footed lascars swarmed up the rigging. Captain Finney, the commander, with Lieutenant C. R. Ford, Lieutenant A. J. Marsack, Lieutenant C. Rowsell, and Lieutenant Vernon in the regulation full dress of the Royal Indian Marine dark blue and gold lace, and very closely approximating to that of the Royal Navy—came

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to the upper deck, while Surgeon-Major Leaby, the medical officer in charge, and Captain Pullen, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, also witnessed the scene. At the foot of a crimson carpeted gangway stood Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Political A. D. C. to the Secretary of State, deputed to receive his Highness on behalf of the India Office, Sir John McNeill, V. C., Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, General Davis (commanding the Southern District), and several other officers of very high rank, all in full uniform. The Mayor and Corporation in their robes, with the mace, soon joined the group below, upon which the sun shone down with mid-summer brilliancy. This in itself was enough to give the Shahzada a favourable impression on his first sight of English soil. With yesterday's brightness he declared himself delighted, and also expressed great pleasure at the handsome reception which had been arranged. On the upper deck stood, with true Oriental calm, Mahomed Akram Khan, the Ameer's Chief of Staff, the Khotal of Kabul, the chief Hakim or native doctor. With absolute punctuality—at the stroke of eleven the Shahzada, accompanied by Colonel Talbot, acting on behalf of the Indian Government, and Mr. Martin, the Ameer's agent at Calcutta, came on deck. Of medium height and refined features, with a small black beard and unusually fair skin, his bearing was essentially dignified and self-possessed. He looks older than he really is, and might be taken for at least twenty-five. He wore a long frock coat, the whole of the front and much of the sleeves being covered with the richest gold embroidery. His caftan was of exceedingly fine astrachan, with a crown of dark blue velvet, and having a magnificent diamond star on the left side. The light blue ribbon of an Afghan order was worn across his chest, and he had white kid gloves. The ceremony of presentation by Colonel Talbot was short, those who were brought forward including Sir John McNeill, Sir Nowell Salmon, General Davis, the Mayor of Portsmouth, and two Aldermen, courtesy being briefly exchanged in Persian through an interpreter.

THE DEPARTURE FOR SOUTHSEA COMMON.

The Shahzada, escorted by those whom he had received, then passed down the gangway, where the guard of honour presented arms and the band played "God Save the Queen," which both on that and later hearings he saluted by raising his hand to his cap with most marked respect. Carriages were in waiting, and in the first of these, with Sir Nowell Salmon and Colonel Talbot, he took his place, being followed by the other members of his *entourage*. The streets were well filled with spectators, while enormous crowds gathered upon the common to witness the Queen's birthday parade.

THE REVIEW.

The military spectacle was such as would have taken place under ordinary circumstances in honour of the Queen's birthday, but from the fact that some 6,000 troops took part in it, it formed a sufficiently imposing display. As soon as the Shahzada's carriage had taken up its position near the saluting point the Royal salute was given, and the perfect precision of the rattle of the *feu de joie* up and down the long lines seemed greatly to surprise and impress his Highness, who asked many questions with the most evident interest. Then began the march past, two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery leading, while an enthusiastic greeting from the crowd was accorded to the Naval Brigade, who went by with their seven-pounders, and moving with magnificent steadiness. This was followed by the

Marine and Garrison Artillery, the 4th Lancashire, the South Wales Borderers, and the Comaught Rangers, whose band bore the "Jingling Johnny" of historic fame. The 3rd South Hampshire Militia, which successfully challenged comparison with any regiment on the ground, came next, with the Royal Marine Light Infantry behind them, while all had been accompanied by the bands either singly or en masse. To close the ceremony the Naval Brigade passed at the double and the artillery at the trot. The Prince drove off the ground amid the heartiest greetings to Government House, where General and Mrs. Davis had a luncheon party of about thirty guests.

THE JOURNEY UP.

The special train was timed to leave Portsmouth at ten minutes to three, and after a return to the Clive for a short interval, the Shahzada left by the special train, which was drawn up as when the Queen lands at the dockyard alongside the jetty. Most of the naval and military officers who had accompanied his Highness during the day were present to take leave, their farewells being acknowledged with all courtesy by the Prince. The train steamed rapidly through the harbour and town stations, where large crowds were assembled on the platform. The country was in the perfection of early summer beauty, and no lovelier picture of English country scenery could have been first presented to the visitor than the well-wooded slopes and rich meadows from Chichester, on past Arundel, to Horsham, where the only stoppage of the journey was made.

بیا فوجیہ اور پورٹسموتھ  
و سفر لندن

۱ استقبال پر پورٹسموتھ



The reception on board the Clive at Portsmouth.

THE ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

Long before the time fixed for the arrival in London of the Shahzada and his retinue, the streets near Victoria Station were blocked by masses of people, all anxious to catch a glimpse of our interesting visitor. Inside the station the arrival platform was carpeted with red, and the roof was hung with flags. This, with the additional decoration of palms and flowers, made a bright spot in the vast interior. The rigid scarlet line of the Coldstream guard of honour, under the command of Captain the Marquess of Winchester, the shining cuirasses of the escort of Life Guards, under Captain Cotterell, the liveries of the Royal outriders and coachmen, and the eager and expectant stir and animation of the crowd enhanced the picturesqueness of a scene to which the finishing touch was given when the order to the guard of honour to "shoulder arms," gave warning that the train was signalled. On the reserved part of the platform were Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain, who was present on behalf of the Queen, Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, Mr. H. H. Fowler,

بیان استقبال در لندن

Lord Reay, Lord Methuen, and many officers of the Headquarters Staff. The Khan, Sahib Amir Baksh, a member of the Shahzada's staff, who came to London in advance, was conspicuous, in his dark costume and turban, among those who awaited the train. Punctually at five o'clock the special train arrived at the station, and Lord Carrington at once entered the saloon in which the Prince travelled, and was introduced by Colonel Talbot, who acted as interpreter. His lordship then presented the Secretary of State for India, who thereupon presented Lord Reay, Under Secretary of State for India, and Sir Stewart Bayley, of the India Office. Other presentations having been made, the Shahzada accepted an invitation to inspect the troops. This ceremony over, he entered the Royal carriage in waiting and was driven off to Dorchester House, attended by Sir Seymour Fitzroy, Sir J. McNeill, and Colonel Talbot, and escorted by the Life Guards. The crowd outside the station, which was kept back by barriers and regulated by a strong force of police, cheered heartily as the Prince passed out. The bodyguard and a long suite followed shortly afterwards.

استقبال پرنس و کورنیل در لندن



THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHAHZADA IN LONDON: THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN INTRODUCING THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO THE PRINCE AT VICTORIA STATION.

Everything was done to give the Afghan Shahzada a royal welcome yesterday, and he certainly saw London at its best. On a fine May afternoon, in the height of the season, Piccadilly and Park-lane seem streets not unworthy the capital of a great Empire. But it is possible that our stone-fronted, and stucco-fronted, houses, and our omnibuses and cabs, may not impress Asiatics so much as some other things we can show them. By all means let us do everything to make the Afghan Prince realize that he is in a country which, if not very picturesque to Oriental eyes, has all the elements of material greatness. Our ships, our soldiers (carefully selected specimens), our big guns, our dockyards, our arsenals, our great engineering workshops, will no doubt be appreciated, or at least admired, by Nasrulla Khan. At any rate, we are very glad to see the son of that strong and able ally of ours, the Ameer, among us, and we hope no pains will be spared to enable the Prince to carry away favourable notions of our country and our doings.

THE SHAHZADA IN LONDON.

THE RECEPTION AT VICTORIA STATION.

The Shahzada Nasrullah Khan arrived at Victoria Station a few minutes after five o'clock last evening. An escort of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Captain Cotterell, was in attendance, with the band of the Scots Guards, and a guard of honour, under the command of Captain the Marquess of Winchester. The carpeted platform was occupied by a number of distinguished officers of State and other officials. Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain, was there, with Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Reay, the Under-Secretary. Sir S. C. B. Ponsonby Fane, the Comptroller, represented Mr. Spencer, the Vice-Chamberlain, who had been summoned to Windsor. Lord Methuen, Commander of the Home District, was present with the members of the district staff. All were in uniform, and the show of colour presented a charming appearance. Shortly before the arrival of the train, the carriages for the use of the Shahzada and his suite drove into the station. When the train drew up, and the Shahzada descended, the band played, the guard of honour presented arms, and then the presentations began. Those with the Prince, Mohammed Akram Khan, Mohammed Hassan Khan, and the Khotal of Cabul, stepped from their carriages, and grouped themselves near the Shahzada, but they were pressed forward by a number of ladies who had accompanied the officers of state, all of whom appeared anxious to see the distinguished visitor.

The Prince is of average height, though he looked short, surrounded as he was by the brilliant staff in attendance. He wore a dark blue frock coat, richly embroidered with gold lines, and heavy gold epaulettes; on his head was an Astrachan hat, and the decoration he wore was the Star of India. By his side he wore a gold handled sword, on which he kept his left hand during the ceremony. Colonel Talbot presented the Lord Chamberlain, and translated the speeches of the Lord Chamberlain and the Prince's reply. The Lord Chamberlain presented Mr. Fowler, Lord Reay, Lord Neville, and Sir Stewart Bailey, and Mr. Fowler introduced Lord Methuen and the members of the staff of the Home District, and to each the Shahzada spoke a few words. Then the visitor crossed the platform, and walked up and down the roadway inspecting the troops. Returning, he was handed to his carriage, in which Colonel Talbot, Sir J. McNeill, and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald took their seats, and the procession moved off slowly; and as it got into the streets the spectators cheered very heartily. The route taken to Park-lane was not the most direct one, but the journey did not occupy very long, and at Dorchester House a specially large crowd gave the Shahzada a final welcoming cheer. His retinue, which includes cooks, table attendants, and others, were later conveyed to Dorchester House in carriages and omnibuses.

دیروز در شاهزاده پذیرندم شهنشاهه

سعی تمام کرده شد و او لندن را در بهترین حالت دید

در ماه می که موسم لندن بحال رسیده باشد بر فرسی که تقابل

از چهره آسمان برداشته شود بچکه ذوبی و پارک لین (کوچه)

نا قابل نشان این در الحکومت سلطنت نباشند + لکن ممکن

است که چشم مردم انشیا از پیش دیوار ای مکانات ماکه مثل

سنگ نظر می نند - و از آومنی بس و گیبهای ماضی نباشند

به کیف ما را باید که شهنشاهه افغانیان را قابل کنیم که او در می

آمده است که اگر چه مشرفان را خوش نماید الا از نامی

اجزائی عظمت پر است + جهازان و سپاهیان (بنا)

باصتیا منتخب باشند) و نه قهای حجم و نبرگان و سلطانی

و کار خجالت ما بلا شیه در نظر و نعمتی می دارند

به حال ما خلیه فرزند مستیم که سپر رتی قوی و قابل مادر می

مار و نوق افزوز است و امید داریم که در نیک درست سخن

الشی در باب عهد و افعال ما و تبقیه فروگه است کرده

بیان استقبال و لندن

The Afghan Prince Nasrulla Khan was up early this morning, and after devotions was engaged with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald arranging his visits for to-day. An intimation was read from the Prince of Wales that he wished Nasrulla Khan to join the Royal procession at Marlborough House instead of Gloucester House. The Prince, therefore, in gorgeous raiment of gold and scarlet with gold epaulettes, high boots, and a diamond starred Afghan hat, drove down there with Sir John McNeill and Colonel Talbot and an Afghan general. The Prince was introduced to the Princess of Wales and Duchess of York and the Royal Princes present, and mounting a horse sent from the Royal Mews for his use, rode out between the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales, followed by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, and the Duke of York, and Prince Henry of Battenberg. The Prince was loudly cheered as he passed along the Mall to the Horse Guards Parade. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Teck, and other ladies of the Royal family drove down afterwards to the Horse Guards Parade by way of Pall Mall. Visits will be exchanged this afternoon, also between the Shahzada and the Duke of Cambridge, and in the evening his Royal Highness will dine with Mr. Fowler at the India Office.

وقت شنبه ۱۰ ماه مارچ و پرنس برسی ملاقات  
پرنس آف ویز

انجمن مسلمانان لندن آ ذیل مذمت شہزادہ کے  
فرستادہ لکھ:

"انجمن اسلام لندن کو سلامان از حصہ دنیا شامل اند  
برین برتولت افتادہ: عالی جناب بنیاد است مہمان  
نوم بجایہ بصیرت دل اطہار تہنیت و مسرت می کنند. و یقین  
دارند کہ اخبرائی انجمن برائی پتہ بردہ تہنیت نامہ کہ جوادیم در  
معرض قبول افتد شہرت قدوسہ موسی ملاقات مشرف ممتازا

AN ADDRESS FROM THE MOSLEM ASSOCIATION.

The Moslem Association has sent the following telegram to his Highness Prince Nasrulla Khan: "The Anjuman-i-Islam, London, representing the Moslem world, conveys its hearty welcome and sincere gratification at your Highness's advent to this country as the guest of the British nation, and trusts that the members will have the honour to pay their respects to your Highness at the time of presenting an address which it is strongly hoped you will be good enough to accept."

ARRIVAL OF NASRULLAH KHAN.

Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, second son of Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, landed at Portsmouth yesterday morning, and was accorded a brilliant welcome by the naval and military authorities who, attired in parade uniform, awaited him on the jetty. The Clive came alongside the south railway jetty at 7 a.m., and was moored astern of the Malabar. Both the ships, together with the other vessels in the harbour, were decked with flags and bunting from stem to stern. Until eleven o'clock, the hour for the disembarkation, the Afghan troops lined the deck of the Clive, but the Prince himself remained in his cabin. The various buildings in the dockyard were also decorated. A portion of the south jetty was railed off, and round this were stationed a detachment of the Royal Artillery and a guard of honour of the Royal Marines with their band.

At a quarter to eleven Sir G. Fitzgerald, Sir J. M'Neill, General Davis, Sir Nowell Salmon, and the high naval and military authorities, many on horseback and all in full uniform, arrived and took up their places at the foot of the gangway, where the Mayor and municipal officers, in their robes, were also stationed.

At eleven the Shahzada, accompanied by Colonel Talbot and Mr. Martin, came on deck, and was officially received by the authorities. Through his interpreter he conversed at some length with Sir John M'Neill and the other high officials.

After the reception, which was a very picturesque ceremony, the Prince, with his relatives, Muhammad Akram Khan and Muhammad Hassan Khan, came down the gangway. The troops presented arms, the yards were manned, and the band played the National Anthem, the Prince meanwhile standing at the salute. After inspecting the troops the whole party proceeded in carriages to the parade ground at Southsea, where over 6,000 troops were drawn up, all arms of the Service in the garrison being represented. These include the 1st Battalion Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Royal Marine Light

بیاض سیدین جہاز آمد  
و استقبال شہزادہ عالی  
بر بندر کپور تھستہ

Infantry, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, the Depot Batteries of Field and Garrison Artillery, under General Nicholson, and the Naval Brigade.

The parade ground is a mile distant, and the route was lined with people, who cheered the Shahzada very heartily. In the first carriage was the Afghan Prince, with Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon at his side and Colonel Talbot opposite. In the second carriage were Muhammad Hassan Khan, Mr. T. A. Martin, the Ameer's agent, and an Afghan page, and in the third carriage Muhammad Akram Khan, the Ameer's brother-in-law, Surgeon-Major Leahy, the Court doctor, and the Head Mullah.

Many thousands of persons had assembled on the parade ground, and gave the Prince an enthusiastic reception, ringing cheers being heard on all sides. The scene as witnessed from the saluting-point was of a most brilliant description. As the long line of troops marched past, the young Prince, whose carriage was drawn up under the Royal ensign, was continually saluted. Massed hands were stationed immediately in front of the saluting point. Sir Gerald Fitzgerald and Sir John M'Neill took up positions close to the Shahzada's carriage, while Miss Hamilton also had a place near the flagstaff.

At the close of the review the horses were put into the carriages, and then the Shahzada and his escort drove through the crowd to Government House, where luncheon was served in the large dining-room, which was magnificently decorated with palms and flowers. The 30 guests of General and Mrs. Davis sat at one long table.

After luncheon the Prince drove to the dockyard, where the special train was waiting, and started for London at 2.50 p.m.

Prior to his departure the Shahzada expressed his thanks to both the Naval Commander-in-Chief and the General of the district for the arrangements made for his reception.

Extensive and elaborate preparations had been made at the Victoria terminus of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway for the reception of the Afghan Prince. A portion of the platform running alongside the central roadway was carpeted with scarlet cloth and adorned with

groups of palm, fern, and flowers, while the pillars supporting the roof were decorated with flags and flowers. A captain's escort of the 1st Life Guards with the colours - Captain Cottrell in command - and a guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, with band and the regimental colours, Captain the Marquis of Winchester commanding, lined the road facing the platform. A carriage and four with postillions and outriders in royal livery awaited the service of the Prince, and numerous other carriages were provided for his relatives and suite.

A brilliant group of State officials and military officers in full uniform, with a few privileged visitors, assembled on the platform at the spot where the special train was appointed to halt. Among those present were Lord Carrington, Mr. H. H. Foster, M.P., Lord Reay, Lord Methuen, Viscount and Viscountess Duncannon, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Henry Nevill, Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, Sir Stuart Bailey, Sir Arthur Oway, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., and Mrs. Curzon, Colonel Mackinnon, Colonel Ward, Captain Drummond, Captain Dutton Hunt, Captain Shute, Mr. C. G. Campbell, and Dr. Bray (late Surgeon-General to the Army). Outside the barriers the general platform was thronged with spectators, while the courtyard in front of the station was filled with a dense crowd, the route being kept by a strong force of police and several mounted constables.

Precisely at five o'clock the special train drew up at the platform amidst the rattle of a military salute, and after a brief pause the Afghan Prince and his suite alighted. Colonel Talbot, the political officer who has accompanied the Prince from India, introduced the Lord Chamberlain, who formally received the distinguished visitor on behalf of the Queen. Lord Carrington then presented Mr. Foster, Secretary of State; Lord Reay and Sir Stuart Bailey (India Office), Lord Methuen and staff of the Home District, and Lord Cottesloe and Sir Arthur Oway, representing the railway. Mr. Allen Doble, general manager, accompanied the train from Portsmouth.

As the Prince was then conducted to his carriage, but, expressing a wish to inspect the guard of honour, a slight delay occurred, during which his Highness, with rapid and active step, followed by Lord Methuen and his staff, made a brief inspection of the mounted escort and guard of honour, evincing the keenest interest in the bearing and accoutrements of the troops. The Prince then entered his carriage, accompanied by Sir John McNeill, representing the Queen; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, of the India Office; and Colonel Talbot. His Highness wore a dark uniform, slightly embroidered with gold, a ribbon of electric blue given him by his father as a mark of distinction, there being no Afghan order, and an astrachan cap with a diamond star. As the carriage drove away the Prince gravely acknowledged the salutes of the bystanders, and smiled slightly as a hearty cheer was raised by the crowd of spectators in the station. The Sirdar Muhammad Hassan Khan and Muhammad Akram Khan, with members of the Prince's suite, followed in the next two carriages. The remainder of the suite, with the Afghan military bodyguards, personal attendants, and servants, followed after an interval. A crowd of spectators assembled at Dorchester House and greeted the arrival of the distinguished visitors with cheers.

The Afghan soldiers who accompany the party were the objects of much curiosity and interest. They are but few in number, half being Cavalry and half Infantry. The former are smart-looking men dressed in a serviceable dark blue and grey uniform, with large caps of stone marten fur, closely resembling sable. The foot soldiers wore red coats and white trousers, with low caps of dark cloth trimmed with grey astrachan. Most of the members of the suite wore the ordinary dark undress uniform, with Persian caps of black astrachan, but several of the attendants wore turbans. The whole party numbers 83, and were in charge of Mr. T. A. Martin and Mr. Frank Walter, who accompanied them from Cabul.

بیان استقبال بر استیشن و لوریا - دفترست اسامی راسی  
امراد وزیرالمرامی استقبال حاضر بودند -

لارڈ کیرنگٹن

مسٹر ایچ ایچ فولر

لارڈ ری

لارڈ مینٹون  
وائس کونسل ووائس کونسلر ونگلین

لارڈ کلسلو

لارڈ رچرڈ نیول

و دیگر انگریزان ذی اقتدار

سر سینیور بان سان بی فین

سر سٹوارٹ شاپی

سر آرور ادوٹے

کرنل ڈبلیو بی کاکول

مسٹر جارج کرزن و مسٹر کرزن

ڈاکٹر برے و دیگران

سپاہیان افغان کہ از انجا ہشتادہ اندر مردمان با ستون و تعجب دیدند و انشان

مرد و حقیقتند - نصف ہم سوار و نصف دیگر پیادہ - سواران جبیت چالاک نظر می آید -

در لباس نیکون با کلاه فاقم دارند ، پیادگان جامہ سیاه برپا جامہ های سفید پوشیدہ

بودند - و کلاه شان سیاه رنگ با حاشیہ استرخانی بود ، اکثری از اجزای اتاب

شہزادہ در لباس سیاه بودند با استرخانی کلاه ای فاقم - لیکن بعض از خدمتگاران

دستار بر سر داشتند +

سپه افغانستان که اکنون لندن آمده است بر جلالی  
 انگریزان کمال شوق استقبالش می کنند + او درین ملک بحسبیت دلیل از جانب  
 پوهان و حضرة آمده است + امید است که سلسله اتحاد که ما بین انگلستان و

THE son of the Ameer, who is now in London, will receive a warm welcome from the English people wherever he goes. He comes to England as the representative of an ally of the Empress of India, and it is hoped that the friendly relations which exist between England and Afghan will be made stronger and more lasting by this visit. Some time ago efforts were made to induce the Ameer himself to accept our hospitality. His refusal was not due to any unwillingness to cultivate personal friendship with the chiefs of the Empire. A few months' absence from his country it was feared might be misunderstood by the turbulent races that inhabit and surround the Ameer's dominion, and, as a result, the tranquillity which his rule has brought about might be broken. He therefore sends his second son to convey a message of goodwill and loyalty to England. As an instance of the suspicion and excitement that are aroused by the absence of the ruler or even a Prince of Afghanistan, it may be mentioned that the visit of Nasrullah Khan is likely to create a misunderstanding. The Afghans may consider that the invitation to the second son indicates the desire of England that he should succeed his father as Ameer. This impression may not be removed by the knowledge that it is regarded as inadvisable to allow the heir to the throne to leave the country, lest, in the event of the Ameer's death, Afghanistan should be without a ruler, and rival candidates be put forth. Under these circumstances there was no alternative to the necessity of inviting the second son of the Ameer, though it would have been much more advantageous to all parties had the future ruler of the country been able to see for himself the marvels of Western civilisation, and the great country which holds sway in India. Besides this, the eldest son is a liberal minded, observant, and dignified Prince, who would greatly profit by a visit to England, and would no doubt turn to advantage much that he would see here when he ascends the throne. Nasrullah Khan—the first Royal Afghan Prince that has been received in England—is not a splendid specimen of his race, and is somewhat reserved and indifferent to his surroundings. But he cannot fail to be deeply interested in the wonders that he will see for the first time, if only his admirers and his lionisers will not weary him by their too persistent kindness.

England will honour him because he is the representative of his father, who has been a faithful ally and has rendered good service to Great Britain. The Ameer has generally been rewarded tenfold for every little act of friendliness to England.

افغانستان موجود است با سفرش قائم و دائم باشد + عرصه گذشته که خود  
 ترغیب قبول دعوت داده شد و الکاشش بنی برین نسبت که او ترقی و دوستی ما نخواهد بلکه  
 اندیشه بود که اگر او چند ماه از ملک غرضش بیرون رود اقوام مختلفه که زیرین ملک هستند  
 اند منعی این سفر نمی بینند و بعد امن و امان که قائم کرده است آماده مسافرت  
 عماد باشند + البته سپردم خود را با پیام صلح و دوستی و وفاداری باین ملک ستاده است  
 در افغانستان اکثر در مان عدم موجودگی وانی ملک را خوب نمی فهمند - شاید غالب است که  
 معجزه این سفر شده است + درست ندانند + مگر خیال کنند که اراده دولت انگلیس  
 از دعوت سپردم او را و تعهد قرار دادن است. و فهمند که خلف مصلحت باشد که  
 سفر شده از ملک غایت شود - مبادا که در غیبتش (خدا نخواسته) و همه عالم جاودانی  
 کند ملک بجز جاکم باشد و هر لغیان دعوی از برای آید + درین حالت چاره دیگر نبود سپردم  
 را دعوت کرده شد + بلاشک اگر چشم خود عجاایات و عجزایات مشاهده می کرد  
 و ملک برینیه را ملاحظه فرموده هر دو جانب از زیاده تر فایده بخش بود + علاوه برین  
 نشان داده است که دل از او دارد و در پیشش غرور نکرده و نشان دشوکتش را ندارد  
 و از صف بده اشیا یورپ با حضور ملک غرضش امنتمت گرداند +  
 اول شهزاده افغانان است که درین ملک آمده - و او نمونه بزرگ زنده قوم خویش نیست  
 و در پیشش که گردش باشد طبعی ندارد - الا غرض است که بار اول خواهد دید - او را هم حریت  
 باشد - لشکر حکمید مداخله و تا خواشش با محاطت و مدارای بی غایت خاطرش  
 فرج باشد -

مردمان این ملک غرور و کرامت خویش را هرگز در هیچ کس وکیل بدین خود استاد

پیش از موافقان برینیه است + را مبادا در فعل امداد و دمت انگلستان

عموماً ده حین داده شود و درین مبادله اکثر نفع بجانب او باشد. هر چه که مناسب حال انگلستان نیست که در نشر ایلات خویشین تشنگی دارد + رفاهت والی ملکی که در میان دو

طایفتها کی مثل سپر باشد از عداقت خفیفه زیاده تمهید است - تا هم

در تصفیه امور ملکی عموماً حسب خاطر دولت انگلیسه کار کرده است - مثلاً برای تعهد

سرحد افغانستان بزودی تمام رضاداد - اگر چه درین مهم سرحد تنبلی از قبلیجات

مختلفه تکلیف فراوان رسیده + با این همه ازین سرحد انگلیسه مستفید تر بود -

الا هم خوبش تمام خود را از ذمه عداقت که از ویچ فایده اش بزود خود

را بر بی سفت و این عداقت حواله ماکرد + در وقتی که او بر بخت نشست

نیش خوار روس بود و تقریبش اکثر مردمان را اندیشه ناک گردانید - که او در دل

دوست زار روس است + اکنون از عمده حکومتش ظاهر شده است که او گاهی

دوستی نا واجب با روس ظاهر نکرده - خوب میدانند که دوستی

انگلیسه برای او مفیدتر است و او را معلوم است که قوم بر جانیه هم خود را داند اگر چه

در و نقصان ما باشد + لهذا گاهی گویند که دوستی او با این ملک سنجی

تو عشق است + الا تمهیدش سز و برای سیاست و انتظام ملکی که عرصه فعلی گذشته

بوجه اختدق قوم و مذیب و عداوت خاندانی پاره پاره شده بود + سلطنت

را انجا محشبه است و خود را بر بخت حکم و محفوظ ساخته و از کار خجالت صفت رس

نبار ترقی در افغانستان نهاده

He generally obtains the best of a bargain, for it does not suit England to be too exacting in its conditions. The friendship of the ruler of a Buffer State is more important than slight territorial advantages. Yet he has generally aided us in affairs which England has thought it advisable to settle. He readily consented to the demarcation of the Afghan Boundary, which has not been unattended with serious difficulties with the native tribesmen. At the same time, although the limitation of the Afghan boundary was advantageous to the Indian Government, the Ameer was not loath to be rid of certain responsibilities, and to place under our control areas which could in no case be useful to him. When he was appointed ruler he was a pensioner of Russia, and alarmists thought it unwise to select a man who was believed to have prejudices in favour of the Czar. But his reign has shown that he has never been unduly partial to his Northern neighbours. Abdur Rahman recognises that it is to his own interests to remain the friend of England. He has found that he can rely upon Great Britain to keep its promise, although in fulfilling our obligations we have had to suffer many disadvantages. The Ameer, therefore, never pretends that his loyalty to England is based on mere sentiment. He is the gainer in a material sense by the alliance. But credit must be given him for his admirable administration in a country which not so many years ago was torn by diversities of race, by hereditary feuds, and by differences of religion. He has consolidated his kingdom, made himself secure on his throne, and has laid the foundation of progress in Afghanistan by the establishment of factories and work-shops.



The Ameer of Afghanistan fitted out his son for his journey to England and residence here with every requisite for his comfort and happiness, and that would enable him worthily to maintain his dignity. As pocket money he received two lakhs of rupees; and to enable him to return thanks gracefully for all attentions, an astounding amount of valuable articles were bought for him to bestow as presents. Each one of the large retinue of the Prince received a considerable amount of money to expend while in England; not one attendant comes with less than two or three hundred pounds, and, according to the degree of rank, it reaches a thousand and over. They will doubtless thoroughly enjoy London, but it is just as well to inform each one what the confidence trick means. The *Clive* was splendidly fitted out both for elegance and comfort, a special cabin having been fitted up for

the Prince upon the main deck, and the important personages of his suite also had well appointed European bedrooms. No doubt the Prince's residence in Park-lane has been made equally the study of those who have to depend upon the Prince during his sojourn in the capital.

افغانستان پسر خود را برای سفر انگلستان مهم ضروریات عیاشی  
 و عشرت همبار و ناله عین اندو درین یک قیام کند نشان و شوکتش لائق رتبه پادشاهی  
 باشد. شش هزاره دوکلات و پیر برای حبیب خراج یافت و کثیری از اشیای قیمتی برای هدیه  
 دوستان و مزینانش. هر یکی از اتباع او را نقدی کثیر برای خراج انگلستان مرحمت  
 شد. ادنی ترین خدمتگاران زیاده از دوسه صد روپیه یافت. و بیشتر از آن  
 بموجب خفیت صد تا یکین روپیش. بد شهبانان تفریح نهندن صاحب خاطر کنند.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMEER'S SON.

RECEPTION AT PORTSMOUTH.

Nasrulla Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, landed at Portsmouth yesterday in bright and favourable weather. The shipping in the harbour presented a gay appearance, all the vessels being decked with colours in honour of the Queen's birthday and the distinguished visitor. The *Clive* had been brought alongside the South Railway jetty in the Dockyard early in the morning, and just before eleven Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon and Lieutenant-General J. Davis assembled with their respective staffs on the jetty. They were joined by Major J. McNeill, representing the Queen, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, representing the Secretary of State for India. The Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth were also present. The Prince, on landing, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, was received by a guard of honour of the Royal Marines, the band of the regiment playing the National Anthem. His Highness, having inspected the guard of honour, was introduced to various naval and military officers present and to the Corporation officials. The Mayor, on behalf of the inhabitants, congratulated his Highness on his safe arrival, and said he ventured to express the hope that his visit would be the means of strengthening the friendship that existed between the two countries. Nasrulla Khan, in reply, thanked the Mayor for his kind wishes, which he warmly reciprocated. The Prince subsequently entered a two-horsed carriage, and drove to the Common to witness the review of six thousand troops, and the trooping of colours. The Prince was attired in a blue uniform, the breast of the frock coat being gorgeously embroidered with gold. His head-gear consisted of a blue velvet turban, trimmed with astrachan, decorated with a large diamond star.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORTSMOUTH, Friday.

Nasrulla Khan, the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, landed to-day and was accorded a brilliant welcome by the naval and military authorities.

His Highness drove across the parade ground in view of an immense crowd, estimated at forty thousand persons, and was received by the troops with a Royal salute, followed by a feu de joie and twenty-one rounds from the ships in the harbour and the guns of the garrison battery. The troops then marched past in column of double companies, in quarter column, and in column of brigade. The last movement very much struck the Prince, as the bluejackets heading the brigades went past at a double, dragging their guns. The naval battalion also went past at double drums, a line of massed bands playing the march measure. The troops

then fell back in line, and advanced in review order, the bands playing "God Save the Queen." This terminated the review, which lasted an hour. The Ameer's son subsequently drove to Government House to luncheon.

The Ameer's son left Portsmouth by special train for London about three o'clock.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Clive*, which brought the Shahzada Nasuralla Khan and suite from Bombay, came in harbour yesterday morning, and was berthed alongside the South Railway jetty. Shortly before eleven o'clock a guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under Major Thompson, arrived with the colours of that distinguished corps, and took up a position on the jetty to await the disembarkation of the Afghan Prince. The weather was brilliant, and the gathering at the landing place when the Royal visitor left the ship included the Mayor (Mr. P. King) and Corporation, the principal officers of the port and garrison, and a number of ladies. The Mayor, accompanied by Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., and Lieutenant-General Davis, C.B., was graciously received by the Prince, who, in response to his Worship's message of welcome, given in the name of the borough, said, through an interpreter, that he reciprocated the good wishes of the people of Portsmouth, and hoped that the warmth of good feeling existing between Great Britain and Afghanistan would be strengthened by his visit. His Highness saluted, by placing his right hand to his bejewelled turban, while the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry played the National Anthem, and the guard of honour presented arms. He inspected the Marines, was introduced to the officers present, and several members of the Corporation, and then drove away with his suite to Southsea Common to witness the ceremonial parade of bluejackets and soldiers in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The military spectacle attracted an immense concourse of sightseers, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. At noon a Royal salute was fired by the flagship and the garrison batteries, and a feu-de-joie was fired by the troops, who numbered in all about six thousand. The force marched past several times while the Prince watched the animated scene from an open carriage drawn up close to the saluting base. The review over, the Shahzada and suite proceeded to Government House, the official residence of Lieutenant-General Davis, and took lunch with a distinguished party of naval and military officers. Nasrullah Khan was warmly cheered by the crowds assembled along the line of route, and received a cordial welcome at Government House, where a guard of honour was posted. Later on the Shahzada returned to the Dockyard, and, after spending half an hour on board the *Clive* making ready for his journey, left for London at 2.50 p.m. by special train.

بیست استقبال شهنشاهه عالی  
 بر بندر پورسماوت

NASRULLAH KHAN.

The Queen's illustrious visitor, the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, landed on British shores yesterday, and the first impressions received by him in England will have been brightened by the happy coincidence that the day on which the Clive entered Portsmouth Harbour was also the Queen's birthday. It was early in the morning when the Clive proceeded from Spithead into Portsmouth Harbour, hoisting blue ensigns with a golden sun and a central star, and was received with salutes from the Inflexible, Victory, and Howe. Amongst the passengers, besides his Highness, were Colonel Muhammad Akram Khan (his brother-in-law), Colonel Muhammad Hassoim Khan (Chief of the Staff), Commandant Miza Abduranf Khan (physician), the Kotwal of Kabul, Mullah Muhammad Taswar, Mr. J. A. Martin, Agent-General, Colonel Talbot, C.I.E., Surgeon-Major Leahy, and Captain Pollen, A.D.C. Amongst them also were a numerous retinue and a body-guard of picked soldiers who attracted considerable attention during the early part of the morning. It was not until a quarter to 11 that Sir Gerald FitzGerald and Sir J. M'Neill, who have been specially deputed to attend to his Highness during his visit, went on board the Clive. It was 11 o'clock before his Highness appeared on deck. By that time in the roped enclosure on the jetty were the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth, Admiral Sir Newell Salmon and his staff, Lieutenant-General Davies and his staff, Admiral Fane, and a group of naval and military officers in uniform. Some little time was spent on the poop of the Clive while Sir Gerald FitzGerald presented a series of persons to his Highness, who, through an interpreter, courteously replied. Then his Highness walked on to the jetty, while the band of the Marines played the National Anthem, and thence, after more presentations, and after inspecting the guard of honour, he proceeded to the parade on Southsea-common, where some 5,000 soldiers and bluejackets were under arms, so that they stretched from end to end of the common, the Field Artillery and the Naval Brigade being on the right and the Royal Marines on the left. At right angles to the line on the right was a naval battery of six nine-pounders. It was all but 12 o'clock when the carriage conveying the Ameer's son reached the ground; then came a roar from the Victory's guns and the garrison battery, a salute was fired by the naval battery of nine-pounders, and up and down the lines of infantry which stretched along the common rang the sharp sound of cordite cartridges fired in quick succession from rifle after rifle in a *feu de joie*. Three times was this repeated, and then, after giving a grand salute and cheering heartily, the troops marched past in columns of division, in quarter column, and in column of brigade. After the parade the Prince lunched with Lieutenant-General Davies at Government-house, where a distinguished company was assembled, and, luncheon over, he left the Harbour Station for Victoria in a special train at 2.40 p.m.

Considerable preparations had been made at the London and Brighton terminus at Victoria, so that the Ameer's son might be received in fitting fashion. The central platform had been carpeted with crimson cloth, groups of palms had been placed on either side of the spot at which he was expected to alight, and flags hung down from the roof. Shortly before 5 o'clock the roadway facing the selected platform was a scene of some confusion, for, while the metropolitan public was excluded, a train on the other side arrived full of passengers, and for a while there was a chaos of soldiers and civilians. Even when princes come and go, men must travel and ladies will by no means be parted from their luggage. But chaos was dispersed, and the military preparations became apparent. There was a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards under Captain the Marquis of Winchester, and the band of the same regiment was in attendance. For travelling escort there was a body of the 1st Life Guards under Captain Cotterell. And now the central platform began to be filled by distinguished persons ready to do honour to the Queen's guest. Among the first to arrive were the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., who no doubt met an old acquaintance in Nasrullah Khan, and Mrs. Curzon. Already on the plat-

بیان استقبال شہزادہ کا  
 بہ سب سے اعلیٰ دستوں میں

form was an advance-guard, so to speak, of Nasrullah Khan's attendants, in the shape of a swathe, gray-haired Afghan, who gave his name as Khan Sahib Amir Baksh. Then came in quick succession the Secretary of State for India (Mr. B. H. Fowler, M.P.), the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Carrington), Sir S. Pensonby Fane, Lord Methuen, Lord and Lady Duncannon, the Hon. Miss Pensonby, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Henry Nevill, Lord Richard Nevill, Sir Stuart Bayley, Sir A. Olway, Miss Olway, the Hon. A. Brand, M.P., Lord Reay, and others. It needs hardly to be added that the stationmaster and railway directors who have been named above were present to represent the railway company. Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Howard, of the Metropolitan Police, was also on the platform.

The train reached its destination punctually at 5.40, as the seats of carriages filled past, with delirious visible within, there was, for a while, the silence of curiosity. Then Lord Carrington, in Windsor uniform and wearing the ribbon of St. Michael and St. George, advanced to the front of carriage and was introduced. After a minute or two passed in presenting Mr. Fowler, Lord Reay, Sir Stuart Bayley, and Lord Methuen, the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan came into full view. He is a Prince of slender frame, possessed of a highly intelligent if somewhat impressive face. He wore a frock coat, thickly embroidered with gold lace, and an Astakhan cap, upon which was a magnificent star of brilliants. At this point, according to the original programme, it is believed that it was intended that our guest should proceed at once to Dorchester-house, one of the most beautiful in London, which had been prepared for his reception and that of his suite. But it seemed that the sight of the troops offered an irresistible temptation to a prince who comes of a fighting race, and, in a moment or two it was plain that the illustrious visitor was bent upon a formal inspection of the Coldstream Guards; and one effect, at any rate, of his inspection was that the public assembled behind the barriers enjoyed a better view of his Highness than they could reasonably have expected beforehand. The inspection over, the prince mounted the Royal carriage which was in waiting for him, and, accompanied by the military and civil officials already named who have been directed to be in special attendance on him, drove off to Dorchester-house; and then, at last, the cheer of the people assembled behind the barriers burst out, and the Afghan Prince heard, for the first time, the uproarious shout with which a London crowd welcomes a distinguished guest. To-day the Shahzada will attend the Birthday parade with the Duke of Cambridge, and, the main part of the day having been occupied in ceremonial visits, will dine with the Secretary of State for India. To-morrow afternoon he is expected to visit the Zoological Gardens.

The Moslem Association has sent the following telegram to Prince Nasrullah Khan :-  
 "The Anjuman-i-Islam London, representing the Moslem world, conveys its hearty welcome and sincere gratification at your Highness's advent to this country as a guest of the British nation, and trusts that the members will have the honour to pay their respects to your Highness at the time of presenting an address, which it is strongly hoped you will be gracious enough to accept."

این مددات شاهزاده لیسر افغانستان  
رفاقت و دوستی را که مابین والی افغانستان و  
است مژاد خواهد کرد +

The visit which the son of the AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN is now paying us can scarcely fail to improve the relations which exist between the EMPRESS OF INDIA and the Ruler of the buffer State that lies between our frontier and Russian activity in Central Asia. ABDURRAHMAN KHAN would have liked to have come himself. But he is not too well, and he did not care that at such a time his eldest son and heir should be a great distance from Cabul. So the second son has arrived, and he is to be both lionised and shown our lions before he returns. His first day in London will introduce him to the military and other displays by which our own Gracious Majesty's birthday is celebrated; and it should be added, as another illustration of the QUEEN's tact, that she postponed her visit to Scotland at great inconvenience and expense in order to receive the representative of our distant ally—an act of courtesy and friendliness which we may be sure will be keenly appreciated by both father and son. For the latter there will be a round of social functions which will give him a good idea of western hospitality; while his visits to our arsenals and camps and to our large industrial centres will convince him of our naval and military prowess and of our commercial importance. Although we could have preferred that the AMEER or his immediate heir should be our guest, we may be sure that the SHAZADA will take home to Cabul convincing arguments for the maintenance of the cordial relations existing between ABDURRAHMAN and ourselves.

خود بنفس نفسیر بری الا طبیعتش قدری علیل است و مناسب نیست که درین  
حالت شش دوازده ساله را که با او شده + این لیسر و دوستش نیاید سیده +

با ادراک معمولش خجسته تکلیف برداشته سفر سکاٹلند را ملتوی کرده  
نکته سفیر و لیسر خواه ما را فریضه مگوید - و قد این فعل خوش اخلاقی و دوستی

بر و لیسر و بر خوانند شناختن + شهرزاده از دعوتهای ما اندازه مهمان نوازی خوب  
خواهد کرد و از اسلحه فاخت و مراکز کارخانجات ما جنبه و جہازی و تجارتی طاقت این ملک

بر و سواد آورد + اگر چه با مملکات یازده شش فرسند تر بودی الا  
رضین پذیریم که شهرزاده خیالاتی لکجا خواهد بود که برای استحكام رشته

اتحاد در میان ما و دلائل قویه در این جواب باشند +

شهرزاده سفیر افغانان و لیسر دوم

افغانستان آفرالار میندن رونق افروز شده است + چون فردا به بندر  
لورثسپتیه آمد استقبالش باین جاہ و جہل کردند که گویا او خود شاه افغانستان

بودند که لیسر دوم که برای حصول تخت سوائی در شتی و غضب و غوغای سبیله دیر  
ندارد + الا فی الزمان که در ملکش فساد و عناد با امن و امان مبدل شده است

حرکات این قسم محال اند + استقبالش باین شان و شوکت بود که دولت افغان  
از اولین دولتهای یورپ بوده + نام هر چه کرده شده مناسب حال بود - و این

علاقات در مذاکرات بسیار کمی از مواقع مهم است - نیز هم تر است از  
علاقات شاه + علاقات سفیر برابر مددات است + مشهور است

که اگر مزاحش تدرست بود و اندک نیه امکان سازش محل در دلش نیاید  
بذات خود با انگلستان رونق افروز بودی + برای عوامه انگلیز این

NASRULLAH KHAN, the Afghan Envoy, the Ameer's second son, is at last in London. When he landed at Portsmouth yesterday he was received with as much pomp and circumstance as if he had been King of Afghanistan instead of a younger son, with no prospect of succession except through the usual Eastern way of violence and bloodshed. Not, however, that there is any such outlook for his once distracted but now peaceful native country. He was received with as much distinction as if his native country were a first-class European Power. The occasion, however, was worthy of all this display, and Nasrullah Khan's visit is an event of great importance in Asiatic politics. It is much more important than the visit of the Persian Shah a few years ago. The visit of the Envoy is just as significant as if it were the Ameer in person; it is well known that, but for ill-health, and perhaps the possibility of palace intrigues during his absence, the Ameer Abdul Rahmaa himself would have come to England. To the English public the arrival of Nasrullah Khan should be something more than a merely ceremonial and transient event, to be

یکی از واقعات عارضی و معمولی نیست هر آنکه این امر صحیح و درست است که امن و صلح ایشیا بر قیام و استحکام موجوده خاندان شاهى افغانستان و برسدتی و حفاظت آن ملک منحصر است + اگر چه افغانستان در زمانی سوا کردان و سنگبهای چیزی دیگر پیدا نکرد (و این مردم هم رهنمان و خلق بریان اند) تا هم این ملکی است که و ایمان همدارفاقت او لغایت ضروری و مناسب است + و العین گوگرد باشد که صبح و خبدر در میان دو سلطنتهای عظیم ایشیا، درست دارد و این بوجه همین کمزوری است + طاعتش طاقت سلسله کمزورترین است + لهذا شرط اول امن و صلح بر سر حد هندوستان افغانستان مضبوط و مستحکم باشد +

disposed of in a little careless gossip. It is the literal truth that the peace of Asia depends upon the security of the present Afghanistan dynasty, and the security of that lately turbulent land. If Afghanistan once produced nothing but "stones and men" --for men one might say robbers and cut-throats-- it was a country with whose rulers it beloved the British Indian Government to be on the best of terms. Weak as its ruler might be, he nevertheless held in his grasp the issues of peace or war between the two most powerful Empires in the East. He held them for that very reason among others--that he was weak. His strength was the strength of the weakest link. The first condition of permanent peace on the Indian and Russian borders was, therefore, the existence of a strong, in other words united, Afghanistan.

بیان رسم فوجیه که در شهرزاده عالی موجود بود

THE TROOPING OF THE COLOUR.  
PRINCE NASRULLA KHAN PRESENT.

It is rather astonishing that so many people should be induced to get up early year after year to try to witness the spectacle of the trooping of the colour, for it is next to impossible for the majority to see it. It is in truth a hot, dusty, rather tiresome ceremony. The broad expanse of the Horse Guards' parade, even when garnished by the uniforms of the red-coats and fringed by the trees of St. James's Park, is not particularly grateful to the eye of the spectator squeezed against the wall under a blazing sun, while the interminable marching and counter-marching, and even the ridiculous antics of the drum-majors, pall on the appetite of the layman in a very short time. Yet the throng was great as ever to-day, and in its way the ceremony, owing to the presence of the young Afghan Prince now visiting England, was unusually brilliant. As early as eight o'clock portions of the Brigade of Guards, consisting of the Grenadiers, Scots Guards, and Coldstreams, took up their positions in the quadrangle to keep the ground, while inside the line of Guards were the massed bands of the regiments, a squadron of Life Guards with their band, and a squadron of Royal Horse Guards Blue.

At half-past nine or thereabouts the 1st Grenadiers marched on to the parade ground, followed by the Coldstream and Scots Guards, the latter marching merrily along to the skirl of the bagpipes. Lord Falmouth commanded the parade, and Captain Shute acted as Brigade Major. The whole of the men as usual on these occasions wore new uniforms so that when the sun burst from the clouds the scene was most effective, and a host of photographers who had taken up positions of vantage were soon busy with their cameras. Shortly before ten o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Campbell-Bannerman drove on to the parade, followed by the Italian Ambassador. At ten o'clock round after round of cheering from the direction of the Mall announced the approach of the Royal party and the headquarters' staff. On the left rode the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief, and on the right the Prince of Wales, and between the two rode the son of the Ameer, Nasrulla Khan, clad in scarlet uniform elaborately trimmed with gold lace and wearing a fez-shaped Astrachan cap. In the company that followed rode the Shahzada's attendants, in picturesque uniforms, matching well with their dark complexions and black beards. As the cavalcade reached the saluting base the troops gave a Royal salute and the massed bands played the National Anthem.

The Commander-in-Chief at once commenced the inspection of the line, and while this was in progress the bands played various selections. The Duke and his party passed along the front of the line and then made a complete circuit of the troops. As they passed the St. James's Park side of the parade the crowd lustily cheered the Royal party and the distinguished Asiatic visitor. The inspection having been completed, the trooping ceremony commenced.

The trooping of the colour was followed by a march-past by the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards in slow and quick time, the ceremony of marching the guard to St. James's Palace following, at which juncture the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Duchess of Teck, and other members of the Royal Family, drove from the parade ground. On the arrival of the guard at St. James's Palace a selection of music was played by the combined bands.

بیان استقبال شاهزاده عالی ملکنان

THE AFGHAN PRINCE IN LONDON.

Punctually at five o'clock last night the Afghan Prince and his suite arrived at Victoria Station. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway officials, under the direction of Mr. G. Wright, the station superintendent, had decorated the arrival platform with flags, flowers, and large palm trees. A distinguished company assembled to meet the august visitor, including Lord Carrington (the Lord Chamberlain), representing the Queen, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, Colonel Colville, Master of Ceremonies, Lord Methuen, Lord Reay, St. Stuart Bayley, head of the Political Department, India Office, Sir Henry Ewart, Lord Henry Neville, the Hon. E. Brand, and the Khan Amur of Bakhsh. A guard of honour, consisting of the 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards, and a Captain's escort of the 1st Life Guards were drawn up, under the command of Lord Methuen. Immediately the special train arrived the Prince stepped from the private saloon, and the troops presented arms. Mr. Fowler and other leading gentlemen were presented to the Shahzada, by the Lord Chamberlain, while Colonel Talbot acted as interpreter. Mr. Fowler had about five minutes' conversation with the young Prince, and some remarks made by the Secretary for India caused the visitor to laugh heartily. After the presentations the Prince inspected the guard of honour. At twenty minutes past five the Prince entered the Queen's carriage in waiting, drawn by four horses, and proceeded to Dorchester House, Park-lane. Outside the station a great crowd had assembled, and a hearty cheer was raised as the Ameer's son passed. He acknowledged the cheer by waving his hand. The route to Dorchester House was kept by a line of police. The personal followers of the Prince were driven from the station to Park-lane in about twenty royal omnibuses. The Prince appeared to be greatly impressed by the heartiness of his reception.

The Prince is of average height, though he looks short, surrounded by his brilliant staff. He yesterday wore a dark blue frock coat, richly embroidered with gold lilies, and heavy gold epaulettes; on his head was an Astrachan hat, and the decoration he wore was the Star of India. By his side he wore a gold handled sword, on which he kept his left hand during the ceremony on the platform at Victoria.

His Highness's bodyguard consists of ten cavalymen in very dark blue tunics, grey tweed trousers, and wearing a head-dress of sable colour, but made of the fur of the stone-martin. They carry Martini carbines, the ammunition for which is contained in leather cartridge belts. A similar number of infantrymen are in scarlet coats and white ducks, their round closely-fitting caps being edged with grey astrachan. The servants, some of whom yesterday had in their hands silver ewers and pipes, and the native cooks, in tweeds and turbans, with the baggage-men in charge of the bedding and other impedimenta, complete the party.

To-day the Prince will witness the trooping of the colours at the Horse Guards, pay a visit to the Prince of Wales, dine with Mr. Fowler at the India Office, and attend a reception at Lady Tweedmouth's in the evening.

The Daily Chronicle

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1895.

A NEW, and it is to be hoped a better, chapter in the history of our connection with Afghanistan will be opened up by the visit of the second son of the AMEER to this country. It is very easy to understand why the AMEER himself cannot come and will have to be content to receive second hand the impressions made upon his son by a visit to this country. Afghanistan is a country where the SOVEREIGN rules in reality as well as in name. The strong hand is still needed there, and it must be a hand which does not relax its firmness, and makes those upon whom it is placed ever conscious of its presence. The AMEER could not, therefore, without fear for his throne and dynasty, leave his country for such a time as would have been necessary for him to have been absent in order to have paid a visit to this country. The same arguments applied with little, if any, less force to his eldest son. At his father's age, and in the present condition of the country, any accident to the SOVEREIGN would have jeopardised his chances of the succession. It is essential for his succession that he should be on the spot when his father dies. To the second son, however, these objections to absence from the country had very much less weight. The chances are strong against a double fatality even in Afghanistan. And he will report to his father and brother the many wonderful things he will see in this country and in India. Our youthful visitor can scarcely fail to be impressed with the power and might of this country, and he will see many examples of our unrivalled energy and our ceaseless activities. If a good impression is made upon him his return to his native country is almost certain to result in a better appreciation of our position and a desire to maintain the friendly and enlightened policy that the present AMEER has pursued. Sir SALTER PEARCE has already done wonders in the capital, and with the backing up he will probably receive when the AMEER'S son returns he ought to do still more. With a better understanding on both sides a stronger Afghanistan, which must result, will prove beneficial to both—to Afghanistan in advancing on the road of progress, and to ourselves in possessing along so much of our Indian frontier a strong ally.

امید داریم که ملاقات سپردوم افغانستان در توابع نشسته  
 اتحاد ما بایه نو و بهتر باشد + خود این سفر اختیار نه کردن و بر سفر دیگر  
 سپردوم قناعت نمودن امر است که معنی اش اینست که در منعم می آید + افغانستان علی است که  
 بادشاهش حاکم نام دوم حاکم فی الواقع است + برای حکومتش دست قوی تا سنه ۱۳۰۰ است  
 و این دست باید در دستش است که کم و کاست نماند و بر هر که بیغیر از او است تا این زمانه  
 لهذا در این حالت بلا اندازیم تحت حکومت خانده ان خویش غم این سفر طولی  
 نتوانست کرد + بهین است که رام از این جا فرستاده + اگر (حاشا) و مگر موجود  
 (بابک) حرجی لازم آید امید و تمهید سپردوم در موضع خطه افتد - لهذا ضروری  
 است که او را بر موقوفه خدمت سپردوم در کابل باشد + بهین اعتراضات بجای سپردوم عیدان اهل  
 ندارند - و اول سبب بود برادرش اخبار عجایب و غرائب هند و این دیار خواهد فرستاد + قوت  
 و سعیت دولت انگلستانه فرود بر دوشتر باشد - و بسیار شاهای حسیه و جلایکی ما از پیش  
 نظرش خواهد گذشت + یقین است که اگر این اثرهای ناپسند اندازد ما بابت این قوم و  
 خواستش دوام دوستی ما در دل فزون تر شود + سرساز پان در درار الحکومه  
 کابل کارهای تجب نیز کرده است - و اکنون که بر او ایچه نژاده شده ازش زیاد تر شود امید داریم  
 که در نزد آن ملک سعی فراوان تر خواهد کرد + چون در جانبین اتفاقا موافقت  
 سفیر اید افغانستان قوی و مستقیم هر دو جانب با فایده بخشش است چرا که افغانستان خود نیز  
 و اقبال یابد و ما بر سر حد هند رفیق بسیار خواهد نمود داشته باشیم

لازم است که ما برای شهنشاهه عالی طلب هم کنیم  
 بهر کیف بکوت و زمی اشاره می کنیم که شهنشاهه

Must we ask for mercy for the Shahzada? At any rate we may perhaps, thus early in the visit of our Princely guest, mildly suggest that His Highness Nasrulla Khan has never tried a London season before. Yesterday the young Afghan Prince seems to have been thoroughly tagged out. Let us show him "the sights" by all means; but, after all, there is a limit to everything. On Saturday the Shahzada was plunged into dissipation with the recklessness of a young English *debutante* fresh from the country. The Trooping of the Colour, calls from Royalty, return calls, further calls from Royalty, further return calls, the India Office banquet in the evening, the Brook House reception at night—what a day for our Eastern visitor! No doubt he will soon get into training; but all this rushing about must be disconcerting for one who has been brought up in the Royal repose of the ceremonial of Cabul.

پیش ازین نیز به موسم لندن نزارد + دیروز شهنشاهه زحمت بسیار شد  
 بلاشده تا شای استیانه قابل دیدن ضروری است مکن برشی احدی آید  
 دیروز شهنشاهه در جوانی که از دیهات در شهر آید شهنشاهه را در سفر خوشه و  
 آنگاه نه رسم اجتماع افواج - مکر ملاقات شاهجه و حلیه اندازد

THE SHAHZADA AND HIS FATHER.

MORE LIGHT ON THE AMEER.

With great pomp and royal splendour the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been received in England, and it is but natural that the attention of Englishmen should be turned with interest upon the Court and the country of which he is the representative. Mr. Stephen Wheeler's book on the Ameer Abdur Rahman,\* which we briefly noticed last week, is a volume which should be in the hands of every one who is interested in the visit of his Highness Nasrulla Khan. As a popular guide to the country and people of Afghanistan it has been published at a most opportune moment. In the history of the father may be read the position and prospects of the son, and the story of the Ameer Abdur Rahman and his rule over Afghanistan has found an unusually competent narrator in one who knows India and its problems so thoroughly as Mr. Wheeler.

HOW ABDUR RAHMAN BECAME AMEER.

For fifteen years the Ameer has ruled over Afghanistan. The son of Mahomed Afzul Khan, and grandson of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, he passed his boyhood north of the Hindoo Koosh; but this period in his life remains a blank. His earliest mention is in 1863, as suppressing a rising of Kattaghan Uzbegs in Kunduz, and from that time onwards strange vicissitudes marked his life. His grandfather died in 1863, and then began a long fratricidal war for the throne. Dost Mahomed had designated his son Shere Ali as heir, passing over the elder brothers Afzul and Azim; for Shere Ali was the child of a royal lady, while the other two were children of a Bangash woman from Kurram. Here it may be worth pointing out that Habibullah and Nasrulla Khan on the one side, and their young half-brother Mahomed Omar Khan, stand in the same relations now to Abdur Rahman as did Afzul, Azim, and Shere Ali to Dost Mahomed; for while Mahomed Omar is the son of a royal lady, the two elder sons of the Ameer are children of the Wakhan handmaid of a wife who is childless. When Shere Ali succeeded to the throne, the two brothers for the moment acquiesced. But they were plotting resistance, and in 1864 Afzul proclaimed himself Ameer. Mr. Wheeler tells in detail the story of the contest. After hard-won victories by Shere Ali, fortune turned in 1865 in Abdur Rahman's favour; and in 1866 he took Cabul, and defeated Shere Ali a couple of months later, installing his father as Ameer. But Candahar was still held by Shere Ali, until in 1867 he was again defeated and fled to Herat. Later in the year Afzul died; and Azim became Ameer, his nephew being commander-in-chief. Still the struggle with Shere Ali went on and in 1869 his son, Yakoob Khan, regained Candahar, and put his fortunes in the ascendant, Cabul being captured at the end of the year. Abdur Rahman fled to Waziristan and petitioned the British authorities for an asylum. It was refused, and the consequence was that the future Ameer was forced to go to Bokhara, where he made friends with Russia. This was the turning-point in Abdur Rahman's career. For ten years he lived in Russian Turkestan "sharpening the sword of opportunity." Then in 1878 Great Britain was embroiled in war with Afghanistan, and in 1879 Shere Ali died. Towards the end of the year came the attack on the English Residency and the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions. The country was in confusion again; and Russia and England were both looking out for a ruler at Cabul. This was Abdur Rahman's chance, and he used it; and when the British occupation of Cabul terminated in 1880 the Ameer Abdur Rahman remained there as ruler. It has been our policy since to strengthen him on his throne as the buffer between ourselves and Russia in India; and this policy has been successful in spite of occasional fits on the Ameer's part of what looked like unfriendliness.

THE AMEER'S POSITION.

Some people are optimistic enough to think that Russia and England are in no danger of conflict on the Indian frontier. But the following apologue, related by the Ameer himself to describe his own position in Afghanistan, is worth their attention:—

"A swan, said the Ameer, "was once swimming in a pond, watched with hungry eyes from one bank by a pack of wolves, and from the other by an old tigress. From fright or curiosity, the swan incautiously approached

اوسر بوقت شام به حلیه بر بوس بوقت شب اجاره اشیا را  
 دیروز برای عشرت بهمان مشرفی ما باشکست که اوز و عادی این  
 تا شاگردو - مکن این بر بافتن و نماز شهنشاهه را که عادی از فرست  
 محل قابل است فرست بخش باشد

the latter. The tiger clawed at him and tore out some of his feathers. In his distress he swam over to the other bank, when the wolves made a rush and would have torn him to pieces, had he not escaped into deep water. Finding himself secure, he resolved to confine his movements to the middle of the pond. There, resting at his ease, he noticed how the wolves snarled at each other, and how very shallow the water was near the edge. He reflected that were the pond to dry up, the tigress might, and the wolves certainly would, devour him.

A GRIM PUNISHMENT.

M. Darmsteter has given an instance of the grim sort of humour which not unfrequently is shown by the Ameer:—

Once a man was brought before him who declared, in a state of unexpressed excitement, that the Russians were advancing to invade Afghanistan. "The Russians are coming?" said the Ameer; "then you shall be taken to the summit of yonder tower, and shall have no food till you see them arrive." M. Darmsteter did not say whether this heroic cure for a fit of Russophobia proved effectual.

The story, it may be remembered, has been very picturesquely worked up by Mr. Rudyard Kipling in one of his poems.

THE AMEER AND HIS DENTIST.

We have spoken of the work done in Cabul by Sir Salter Pyne. Mr. Wheeler's account of the Ameer's resort to a British dentist is also worth quoting. Mr. O'Meara, a surgeon-dentist, visited Cabul in 1887, and the Ameer utilized his professional services:—

THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada was glad to avail himself of the opportunity of having a good rest yesterday, and inquiry last evening showed that he had not stirred from Dorchester House all day. The Prince's first day in London was an extremely busy one. He was up early on Saturday, and was an interested spectator of the splendid military pageant on the Horse Guards Parade. After that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York called upon him, then the Duke of Coburg and the Duke of Connaught, and hardly had he paid return visits to Marlborough and Clarence Houses when the Duke of Cambridge called, and that visit also had to be returned. The Shahzada attended the India Office banquet in the evening and the Brook House reception at night, getting home in the early hours of Sunday morning. The Prince visits the Queen at Windsor to-day. \* The Journal des Debats dwells upon the importance of Nasrullah Khan's visit to England, and says:—"It is in no way a mark of respect from a vassal to his suzerain, but it cannot be denied that this first visit of an Afghan prince is the indication of a new state of things established on the Indian frontier."

جبرئیل ڈی ڈی با (یکے از انبار فرانس) در باره ملاقات شہزادہ این میگوید :-  
" ملاقات شہزادہ  
بسیار خوب این بی نظیر و کہ بادشاہی  
مطیع و فرمانبردار برای احترام و اعزاز و سلام نشاء شہزادہ خود آمدہ است بدلاکذا  
تمی تو اینم کرد کہ این اول ملاقات شہزادہ از افغان تان نشاء نیست کہ بر سر ہمد  
عصہ انتظام ہدیہ قائم شدہ است "

ملاقات سردار سپہ درین مدتی عالی  
نیک است + نامفاس است کہ پیر المیزان و مجتبیٰ شہزادہ است آمدہ شہزادہ است  
کہ از عرصہ چند سال شوق ملاقات انگریزان در افغانستان  
داشت کہین اندیشہ دارد کہ اگر دست یازد از سر رعیت فتنہ انگیز بردارد و باز سر بر آید  
در جمیع سالہ ایشیا " دوست انگلیز " مشہور است - واضح است کہ  
مدارات و مہمان نوازی لندن و قدر دانے دوستی اش، بروی خاطر تزلزلتیم کردہ  
نامہ یقین داریم کہ شہزادہ  
برای او و دست پیش پیر خود بیان خواہد کرد +

The visit of the Ameer's son, Nasrullah Khan, to this country is of good omen, and the only regret we all of us feel is that his illustrious father has not been able to accompany him. It is well known that it has for many years been the heart's desire of Abdurrahman to see the English in their own land, but he fears lest his own turbulent subjects should rebel if his strong hand were withdrawn even for a few months. Over all Asia the great Ameer is known as the "friend of the English," and it is a pity that we cannot show him what a London welcome is like and how well we appreciate his steadfast loyalty to us, his allies. Prince Nasrullah will doubtless, however, on his return to Afghanistan, correctly convey to him the sentiments which the English nation, as well as the Government, desires to express.

The Shahzada Nasrullah Khan leaves town this morning for Windsor on a visit to the Queen. His Highness will arrive at the Great Western Station at a quarter-past eleven o'clock and drive to the Castle, where her Majesty will receive him. The Queen proceeds to Scotland to-morrow night. On Saturday the Afghan Prince was an interested spectator of the brilliant military pageant on the Horse Guards' Parade. Shortly afterwards the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York called upon him, and later the Duke of Coburg and the Duke of Connaught. Hardly had he paid return visits to Marlborough House and Clarence House when the Duke of Cambridge called, and this compliment was also reciprocated. The Shahzada attended the India Office banquet in the evening, and the Brook House reception at night. Yesterday he was much fatigued and did not leave Dorchester House all day.

بیان استقبال کہ شہزادہ عطا را در تکریم و تکرار کردہ شود

NASRULLAH KHAN.

The Shahzada Nasrullah Khan passed a somewhat exhausting day on Saturday. It had been intended originally that he should join the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House and proceed to the Queen's birthday ceremonial on the Horse Guards Parade with the Commander-in-Chief, but, quite late, the programme was altered and his Highness, at the request of the Prince of Wales, went direct to Marlborough House, where he joined the Royal procession, having been provided with a horse from the Prince of Wales's stables. How the Shahzada took his part as a distinguished spectator, how he was resplendent in scarlet and gold with epaulettes of heavy gold lace, and how the spectators cheered him and his retinue are told elsewhere. The sight, certainly, was calculated to impress an Afghan Prince. From the parade ground the Shahzada went to Dorchester-house and, almost from the moment of his return to his temporary home, a round of ceremonial visits began. First, at 1 o'clock, came the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, then came the Duke of Connaught, who was due at the Military Tournament later, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Next his Highness proceeded to Marlborough House to return the visit of the Prince of Wales in all state, and from Marlborough House he proceeded to Clarence House to return the call of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Next came a call by the Duke of Cambridge, which was also returned. These proceedings in themselves made a long day for a Prince who had come, only the day before, to the end of a long voyage. But in the evening he attended the State dinner at the India Office, where, as is shown elsewhere, he met a number of persons connected directly and indirectly with our Indian Empire. Add to this a reception at Brook House, and it becomes clear that his Highness spent a most fatiguing day. Yesterday it had been intended that the Shahzada should visit the Zoological Gardens in the course of the afternoon; but he felt weary after the exertions of the preceding day, and the clusters of spectators who gathered outside Dorchester-house from time to time reaped no reward. In fact, our visitor never moved out of doors at all. It was arranged last night that the Shahzada should visit the Queen at Windsor this morning.

بیان مدقامت کی شہزادہ عالی بر روز شنبہ

OUR AFGHAN VISITOR.

A BUSY DAY ON SATURDAY.

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CEREMONIAL VISITS.

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بیانہائی مدقامتہائی بروز شنبہ

بروز شنبہ شہزادہ عالی استراحت کرو

وازاخا برون زرف

بروز پیر ہائی مدقامتہ

تفہیم و مداسر روز

RESTING.

Yesterday it had been intended that the Shahzada should visit the Zoological Gardens in the course of the afternoon; but he felt weary after the exertions of the preceding day, and the clusters of spectators who gathered outside Dorchester House from time to time reaped no reward; in fact, our visitor never moved out of doors at all.

THE VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

The Ameer's son, accompanied by General Sir John McNeill, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel Talbot, and members of his suite, left Paddington Station by special train at a quarter to eleven this morning, to visit the Queen at Windsor. His Highness drove from Dorchester House in one of the Royal carriages with four horses, outriders, and postillions, and was escorted by a captain's escort of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of Major Ferguson, and a guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the Scots Guards, was posted at the railway-station. Mr. Henry Lambert, General Manager of the railway; Mr. Hart, Superintendent of the line; and Mr. Rowed, Station-master, were on the platform to see the distinguished traveller off. The platform was carpeted with crimson cloth, and the Shahzada was seen off in full state.



انگلستان استقبال لپه بر افواه مالپور نشان کرده است و شش ماهه نوجوان که از آن  
 در میان ماست در ایام طفولت او صاف جنگلی قومی که بر هند حکم است شنیده بود  
 و در ایامی صید جهان نوازی دلی النین را هم خواهر دیدیم این ملاقات فواید بسیار برای  
 جانبین دارد +

**Evening Telegraph**

BELFAST, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1885.

**THE SHAHZADA.**

England has extended a right Royal welcome to the son of our ally, the Ameer Abdurrahman of Afghanistan. The young prince who is now in our midst doubtless knew from his earliest years something of the warlike qualities of those who ruled the vast Indian continent beyond his father's frontiers. During the next few weeks he will have ample opportunity of estimating the depth of their hospitality. A good deal of interest attaches to the visit, nor is it confined to either side. Nasurullah Khan will find much to impress him and much to admire during the round of engagements and fixtures which have been filed for him, while the state visit of the son of an Oriental potentate and ally is for the people of this country an event of more than ordinary importance. It would, of course, have been preferable had our ally found it possible to visit our shores personally. Strong reasons, however, both personal and diplomatic, stood in the way, the latter even rendering it advisable that the second son, instead of the elder and favourite, should represent him. The young prince, it is said, has a particularly smart and interesting personality. Though little more than a boy according to Western modes of computation, Sirdar Nasurullah Khan is an important personage in his own country. He is practically the Accountant-General of Afghanistan, and has the reputation of being a shrewd man of business. His knowledge of our language is said to be very limited, but, surrounded as he is by those who have won their spurs in Indian, not to say Afghan, campaigns, that difficulty should be easily overcome. In dress, like most of the principal personages in Cabul, he affects the English style, with the exception of his headgear, which seems to have attracted so much attention on Saturday at the trooping of the colours on the Horse Guards Parade. No expense has been spared on either side. The India Office has hospitably put him up at Dorchester House, in Park Lane, one of the finest private abodes in the metropolis, at a cost of £1,000 per week for the use of the mansion alone, the cost for the maintenance of the prince and his large retinue adding very materially to that amount. On the other hand, when it had been definitely decided that the prince was to visit England, his father at once set about making arrangements on an equally handsome scale, and as a preliminary sent a large sum of money to Cashmere for the purchase of rich shawls and other costly presents. The visit of the Shshzada is a striking proof of the rapidity with which within recent years Afghanistan has come into close touch with European civilisation. It is not so long ago since the country was practically closed to the inroad of Europeans. The Ameer Abdurrahman entertains, however, more enlightened views than certain of his predecessors on the throne. Perhaps he finds it convenient to do so. That, how-

تولیف + و مردمان این مملکت نشاندهی از نشان سترقی زیاده از معمول اعزاز دارم  
 می کنند + بدین شبه خود مملکت مرچ بودی - الا وجوالت قویه و آنی و مصالح  
 مکنی مقضی آن نشنند بودند - تقاضای مصلحت همین بود که لپه دوم را بیست  
 فرستاده است + میگویند که شش ماهه نوجوان علی الخصوص صفت و جلال و مقبول  
 و خوش آینه شخصیت دارد + اگر چه از روی خیاالت یورپ نیز طفل است  
 الا در مملکت خویش شخصی عاقل است + عمدتاً در هند و هندس جمیع افغانستان  
 و در مملکت زبیر مشهور + میگویند که زبان ماکم و اندکین جویند مغربان او از مردمان  
 که در مملکت هند و افغانستان شهرت حاصل نموده در تکلم مشکلی نباشد + لباسش  
 مثل اکثری از مردمان عظیم کابل بر بزرگترین است بجز حله که بسیار دلکش است + برین  
 موصوفه در دو جانب بنیاده و حضرت کرده اند + آنجا با او شن اورا بنیابت مهیا نوازی در  
 دار حسیب پرنس که یکی از کمالات عظیم ایشان است فرود آورده - صرف کرایه  
 این مکان یک هزار پونیه برای یک هفته است - اشیا خوردن و ناهار برای شش ماهه  
 و اثباتش علاوه بر این + از آنجا نیز چون تصفیه شد که شش ماهه سفر این مملکت اختیار نمود  
 بدینش با نشان و شکر است خانه خریدن ساز و سامان آغاز کرد - و فی الفور برای  
 خریدن اشیا برای آن بهار و دیگر تحایف تمیمی فرمان داد -

ملاقات شش ماهه شونده است ظاهر برین که افغانستان با  
 نمجین نام بیست یورپ رعیت نموده + عرصه حیدرآباد که در الزمر مردمان یورپ  
 در آن مکتب رض حاصل نبود - مکن  
 از آنرا نشان که پیش از او  
 بر تخت کابل جلوه کردند روشن ضمیر است + گراو از ادای آمد و رفت یورپیان

را مناسبت می نمود - اما این برای دولت برطانیه بیچ رونق نمی آید و خواهی دید  
 افغانستان سرحد هند وستان را محفوظ تر می گرداند + هر یک فوایدش باز  
 نام و حسب مرضی خود حکومت می کند + دولت هند اوراقین را مانده است که از عهد  
 خارجی استقامتش خواسته کرد - و حال این استقامت اورا بشکل نقدی و سامان  
 حرب می رسد + از این نظر است که فواید این رشته اندک محض بظن من نیست +

ever, so far as Great Britain is concerned, makes little odds. The friendship of the ruler in Afghanistan is a valuable addition to the defence of our Indian Empire. He is left free to govern his country in his own way; he is assured of very valuable support against foreign aggression; and he is in receipt of a very fair amount of assistance in the shape of cash and munitions of war. So that the benefits which have been derived from the opening up of his country and the establishment of friendly relations with Great Britain has not been in any respect a one-sided affair. Both parties have benefited by the arrangement. The long desired and, in view of some very recent Asiatic complications, very necessary friendly "buffer State" has been interposed between ourselves and the Muscovite. A definite line of demarcation has been fixed, which will prevent, or should prevent the possibility of further difficulty as to the limits of jurisdiction of the Ameer and the Russian authorities in Turkestan. A similar precise determination of the bounds within which the Government of Afghanistan and the Government of India are respectively responsible for the maintenance of order among the nomadic tribesmen of the mountainous borderland has averted the possibility of future misunderstandings in another quarrel, so that an ideal frontier policy may now fairly be said to have been attained, all the parties to the agreement sharing alike in the benefits which must be derived from the new state of affairs.

The hold of the Ameer upon his throne and his kingdom has thus been immensely strengthened, but, as is made evident by the present case, there is still necessity for watchfulness and caution. There is in Afghanistan a rival claimant to the throne which Abdurrahman presently holds, and which he desires to descend to his eldest son, Prince Habibullah, who, in view of the condition of his father's health, is now virtually ruler of the country, and it is just possible that hereafter a cause for future complications which the Ameer is wisely striving to avoid. Neither the young prince who is at present in England nor his brother are descended from a Royal mother. The younger claimant to the throne, being the son of the Ameer's present wife, who is of Royal extraction, is held by a section of the subjects to be the rightful heir. Any absence from the head of affairs of either the ruler or the son, who is present, and his guardian, directs the affairs, would very probably be followed by complications of a very serious nature, and would more likely than not be made the pretext of another of his neighbors, whose object is not the maintenance of any of a "buffer State" on his frontiers. Habibullah is, despite his comparative youth, according to all accounts, an excellent ruler and a desirable ally, and much progress is promised under his rule - a railroad to Cabul is even spoken of as one of the possibilities of the next few years. A great deal may thus turn upon the impressions which Prince Nasurullah Khan shall carry home to Afghanistan with him of his sojourn in England. A few years ago, when General Roberts was making his historic Kandahar march, such an event as the friendly visit to the Court of Queen Victoria of the son of the ruler of that country would have been deemed absolutely impossible for many a year to come. Much has, however, happened in the interval,

حسب خواستش در این باب سپرد در میان روس و هند قائم شده است و سرحد روس و  
 و هند افغانستان اکنون قرار داده شده - این امکان تفرقه نیست و از این نظام  
 بر کسی را از سبب فوایدی فایده می رسد +

انستور تعرف بر تخت و دولت افغانستان نجابت  
 محفوظ و محکم شده - الا از نا قبول کردن دعوت مامور است که هنوز احتیاط و احتیاج

لازم است + این زمان در افغانستان حرفت  
 موجود است و  
 میخواهد که ولی تخت بعد از دستخزاده  
 باشد که بوجه قدرت

مزاج بدیش در واقع امور سلطنت را سرانجام می نماید + امکان باشد که درین مسئله  
 مخفی است و  
 در بر این سسی می کند که از این جناب نماید + مشیز او که اکنون

دین مکتب است و هم برادرش از جانب باور نسب شاهی نمیدارد + حاجتی از رعایای  
 لیر فرود سلل امیر را که از شکم مادر شاهی نسب عالی صاحب است و معیبه حقیقی

می بیند + این عدم موجودگی در افغانستان یا پورمیدین که حاله بر بنایش امور سلطنت  
 را سرانجام می نماید منتهم باشد بر شکم مادرش - ولعین است که بسیار است که تدریس بر باب

کردن مکتب سپرد سینه نمی وارد ازین مسئله است منتهم بسیار است اگر چه  
 هنوز نوجوان است الا می گویند که او حاکم فاضل و درین امر خوب است - آثار ترقی خواهد  
 در عهد حکومتش موهبت است + مکن است که در سینه سکرک بریل تا کابل رسد + این آثار

خیالات  
 در باره مکتب افغانستان و اسپس بر دین امر بخوبی در زند  
 خیز سال گذشته چون جزان را بر شس بر بنده مار علیار میزد و امری مثل دوستانه است

شبهه داده از کابل تا مکن الوقوع بود + از آن زمان تا حال ایس از مهات ملکی

درد و آید و امید داریم که نتایج این ملاقات بهتر و خاطر خواه باشد + یقین است که شهباده  
 خیالات مرغوب با خود خواهد برد - و این را فراموشی که در اداره امور سلطنت تقربتیش باشد  
 اثر خواهد کرد + برد ایستاده بر راه بر اعظم یوروپ وقتند که خواهد رفت و اگر خواه  
 صحیح است کار خیرشادی شهباده با دختر یکی از خانان مقدر در قند کار انجام خواهد شد +

and it is to be hoped the visit will in the near future bear excellent consequences. The Shahzadu will, it is certain, take back with him at least agreeable impressions, which must to some extent influence those in authority with whom his position brings him into daily contact. On his return journey the prince will, it is said, probably go by way of the Continent and Candahar, where, if a report which appeals specially to the ladies speaks true, an important ceremony, in which his Royal Highness and the daughters of a powerful chiefdom are to play the leading parts, will take place.

بر وقت روانگی از قلعه کوروس برای تماشای رسم اجتماع سواران در روز شنبه

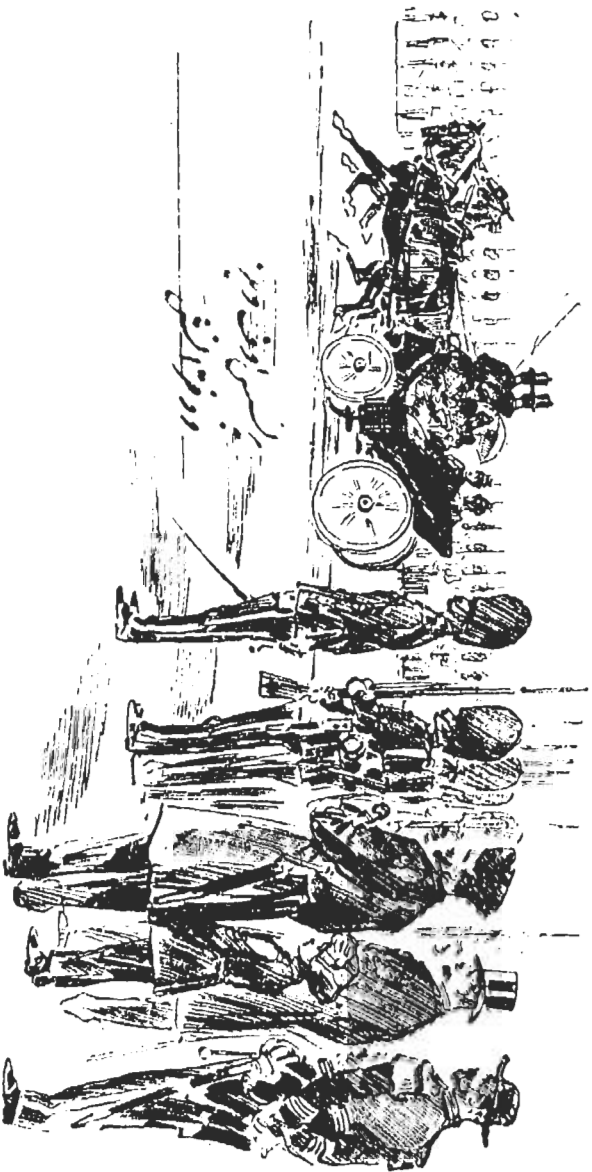
The Prince of Wales. The Duke of York. The Shahzadu. The Duke of Cambridge.



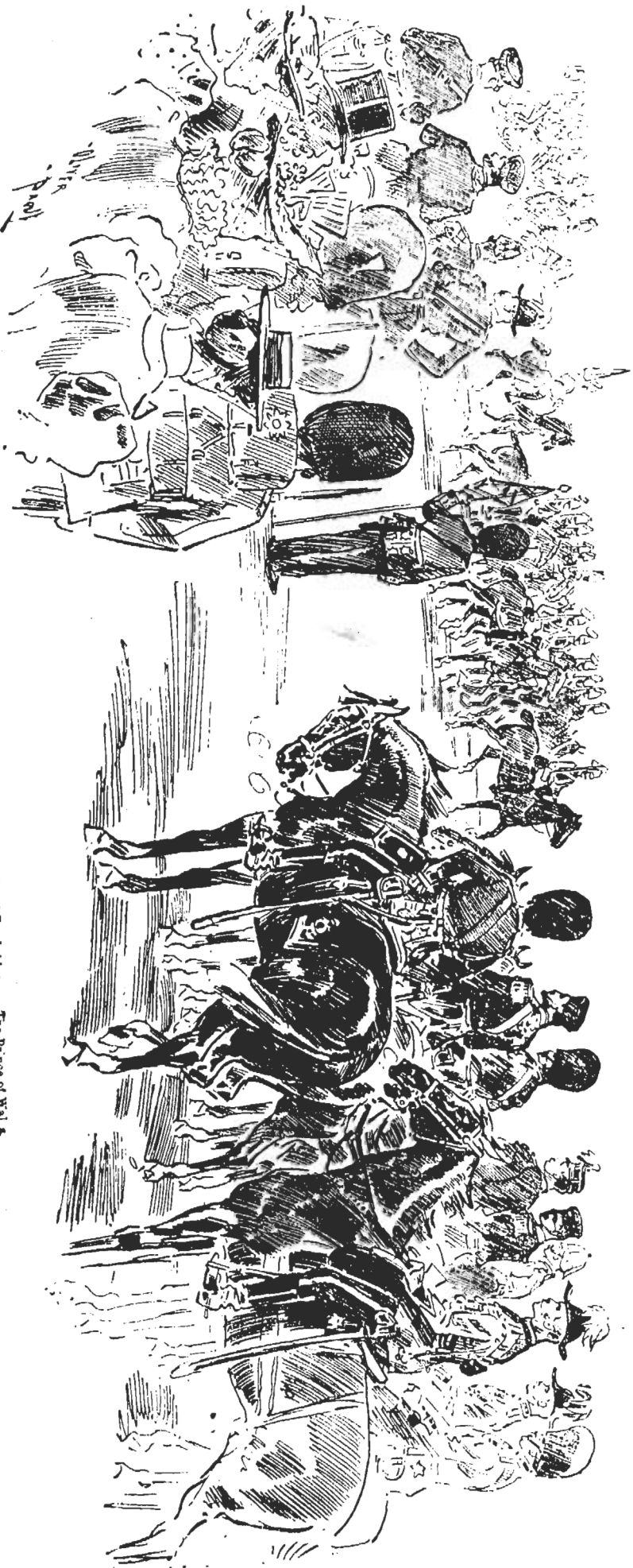
5/11/1876

THE SHAHZADA IN LONDON: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PROCESSION LEAVING GLOUCESTER HOUSE FOR THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE TO ATTEND THE TROOPING OF THE COLOUR. (See page 9).

The departure of the Princess of Wales and her daughters.



Registered visitors.



The Duke of Teck.

The March Past.

The Duke of Cambridge, The Prince of Wales, The Shabazade.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON: TROOPING THE COLOUR ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE. (See page 6.)

شاهزاده تکی و پسران او در سوارخانه

ALMOST on the day of the young Afghan Prince's arrival in England a fascinating memoir of his father the AMEER, written by Mr. STEPHEN WHERLER, has been published in London by Messrs. BLISS, SANDS, & FOSTER. It is a serious piece of historical work, and it is also a great story of adventure. ABDUR RAHMAN, a grandson of the famous DOST MOHAMMED, was born in the province of Balk, north of the Hindu Kush, probably in 1814. DOST MOHAMMED died in 1863, and then there was a scramble for the throne. SHERE ALI, a younger son, had been designated the heir, but was opposed by AZIM and AFZUL, the latter the father of ABDUR RAHMAN. Partly through the energy and military skill of ABDUR RAHMAN, AFZUL secured the throne in 1866, with AZIM as his right-hand man, after three years' plotting and fighting. But AFZUL had an infirmity. He did not obey the Eastern maxim, "Drink wine in moderation, that you may fight with lions; not in excess, that the crow may pluck out your eyes." LAWRENCE called him a sot and an imbecile, and he could not show himself in public after four in the afternoon. While ABDUR RAHMAN was repelling SHERE ALI's renewed attacks in 1867 AFZUL drank himself to death, and at once there was another rush for the throne. As ABDUR RAHMAN was very young, and AZIM very unpopular, SHERE ALI again came to the top, and in 1869 ABDUR RAHMAN had to flee for his life. He first thought of British India, and wrote to the frontier authorities to ask for asylum. The officer who happened to deal with the letter replied, apparently on his own initiative, that if the fugitive once entered British territory he would never be allowed to return to Afghanistan. ABDUR RAHMAN at once broke off the negotiation and headed for Russia, going by Khiva and Bokhara, and at last striking the Russian frontier at Samarcand. He had parted company on the way with his uncle AZIM, who preferred to seek shelter from the SHAH of Persia, but died on the road to Teheran.

At Samarcand ABDUR RAHMAN lived for more than ten years, intriguing always. He began by inportuning the Russian Government for help. He asked for three thousand rifles and seven cannon, pointing out that SHERE ALI was no friend of the Russians. Might he raise a corps of Afghan and Persian refugees, and would the Government order the AMEER of Bokhara to let him set up a post of observation on the Oxus, whence he could issue manifestoes to his friends in Afghanistan and watch for a good oppor-

tunity? The Russian Government, whose conduct throughout this period seems to have been scrupulously correct, replied that it was determined not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and that all negotiations which had that end in view were therefore superfluous. When General ROBERTS entered Cabul in 1879 he found a letter nine years old from the Governor of Russian Turkestan to SHERK ALI in which the situation was straightforwardly described. "The CZAR's possessions in Turkestan," the letter said, "do not border on the countries at present under your rule; we are separated by the Khanate of Bokhara. . . . No collision or misunderstanding, therefore, can take place between us; though we are distant neighbours, we can and ought to live in concord. . . . It was from this point of view that I replied to ABDUR RAHMAN's request to be admitted to Tashkend—that my august master refused hospitality to no one, especially to a man in misfortune; but that he must not in any way count on my interference in his differences with you, or expect any help whatever from me." It was the Homeric view that all strangers and beggars are sent by God, but that there are limits to what man need give them, and that was how Russia treated ABDUR RAHMAN. He was given a pension of £1,800 a year, but not an army or cannon. Out of his pension this architect of his own fortunes at once began to save building materials. He lived frugally at Samarcand, putting by three-quarters of his pension, and bearing patiently the decline of Russian official respect for a man who seemed to have left his prospects behind him. The first time, he says, that he went to Tashkend the Governor General put one of his own carriages at his disposal, the next time it was a hired coach, and the third time he had to walk. Long afterwards he told Sir SALTER PYNE, his English foreman of works at Cabul, that during his exile he used to pose as a man of little understanding, after the sound precedent of BRUTUS, in order that the Russians might not suspect him of ambition. According to GOSPODIN PASHINO the pose was so successful that the boys of Samarcand used to jeer at him in the streets and call him "Fool Khan." In 1879 his great opportunity came with the death of SHERK ALI. ABDUR RAHMAN's old friends were ready for him; he had saved £16,500 out of the pension; the Russian Government gave him another £2,500, with 200 breech-loaders, and permission to try his luck; and the British Government, badly in want of an Ameer to whom it could hand back Cabul and Northern Afghanistan, saw at once that he was their man. He went to Cabul, and in the following year, when the Liberal Government came into

office and Lord LYTTON's policy of appropriating Candahar and the southern part of Afghanistan was abandoned, ABDUR RAHMAN was able to take up the whole estate which he has now administered for fifteen years.

Mr. WHEELER gives a good account of the series of laborious and apparently successful attempts of the Indian Government to secure more of the AMEER's goodwill than he has given to Russia. We say apparently, because ABDUR RAHMAN is a shrewd man, probably a patriotic one, and certainly a man whose relations with both England and Russia in his days of adversity must have cleared his mind of any sentimental attachment to either. He will do in the circumstances of each day just what he thinks best for his country and for his own hold on it, and if the circumstances change the day after, he will do just the reverse. He has described his own difficult position in an apologue. "A swan," said the AMEER, "was once swimming in a pond, watched with hungry eyes from one bank by a pack of wolves and from the other by an old tigress. From fright or curiosity the swan incautiously approached the latter. The tiger clawed at him and tore out some of his feathers. In his distress he swam over to the other bank, when the wolves made a rush and would have torn him to pieces had he not escaped into deep water. Finding himself secure, he resolved to confine his movements to the middle of the pond. There, resting at his ease, he noticed how the wolves snarled at each other, and how very shallow the water was near the edge. He reflected that were the pond to dry up the tigress might and the wolves certainly would devour him." This is the true foreign policy of Afghanistan, and it is a policy which we have no right to resent and no power to change. The AMEER's internal administration is a curious compound of cruelty, humour, picturesqueness, and efficiency. Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING's sketch of it in "The Ameer's Homily" seems to have been really life-like. He sits on Wednesdays and Saturdays to try criminals, punishing them with terrible severity, and inventing, with a grim humour, new punishments for new offences. M. DARMESTETER says that a man was once brought before ABDUR RAHMAN who declared vehemently that the Russians were advancing to invade Afghanistan.

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"The Russians are coming?" said the AMEER; "then you shall be taken to the summit of yonder tower, and shall have no food till you see them arrive." An Englishman who has lived in Cabul gives an amusing instance of the AMEER's ingenuity in enhancing his position in the eyes of his people. An English dentist made him a set of false teeth, and when the AMEER held his Court at Mazar-i-Sharif he took pains occasionally to remove his teeth in the presence of his subjects, polish them with a brush, and solemnly replace them. "All who beheld this marvel, more especially if they happened to be simple villagers or uncouth hillmen, would look aghast at the KING, who could thus take himself to pieces before their very eyes." Such are the bulwarks of primitive sovereignty. The same man is installing the electric light, laying down narrow-gauge railways, making soap and candles by machinery, and turning out steam hammers and lathes at the royal workshops. It all reads like a confused dream of Central Africa, modern Japan, and the Book of Kings. Mr. WHEELER is probably correct in the estimate of ABDUR RAHMAN's character with which he ends his very interesting book. "That the AMEER," he says, "has shown himself to be a ruler of unusual ability cannot be denied. Sir WEST RIDGEWAY, who had good opportunities of judging, described him as one of the few great men living. He is certainly a successful one; yet how has his success been achieved? His domestic policy, says Sir LEPHEL GRIFFIN, has been harsh, rapacious, and cruel. He ruled, said Sir WEST RIDGEWAY, with a rod of iron. 'He is a hard and cruel ruler, but he rules a hard and cruel people.' The type is common enough in Oriental history, and many kings since REHOBOAM have lashed their subjects with the whip of scorpions. Afghan chiefs, JOHN LAWRENCE said, are not to be judged by the principles of Christendom. ABDUR RAHMAN has succeeded in great undertakings. He has kept faith his friends, and he has crushed his enemies. He has ruled over the Afghans for the space of fifteen years; and it will be to the benefit of his subjects if his reign is prolonged."



میلونید که شهنزاده بروقت ملاقات حضور در قلعه  
 و نیکو اثری بنیابت مقبول در دل پیر بر دل فقیر پدید آورد حضور  
 سنج شامانه اش در الفاظ حیدیه که با د حضور در خطی بسیار اظهار حسنی  
 نمود + خدمات و کارهای مختلفه در قلعه و نیکو اثری از شهنزاده پیش  
 مشاهد کرده بود زیاده تراثری بر دلش داشت

NASRULLA KHAN'S VISIT TO WINDSOR.  
 FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION ON THE QUEEN.

It is stated that Nasrulla Khan created a very favourable impression on the occasion of his visit to Windsor, and that the Queen expressed her pleasure at his princely bearing and at the well-chosen words he addressed to her Majesty. The young Prince was more impressed with the functions at Windsor Castle than with anything else since his arrival. The distinguished visitor, having driven in Royal carriages with his suite, was received at the entrance to the Castle by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Mr. Fowler (Secretary of State for India), and the high Court officials, and was immediately conducted to the Presence Chamber, where her Majesty was seated. On reaching the apartment, the Duke of Connaught led the Shahzada up to her Majesty, who rose and extended her hand. After the usual greetings, the Shahzada, who had meanwhile been motioned to a seat next her Majesty, asked to be allowed to deliver a message from the Ameer. The scene in the Presence Chamber was an imposing one. Behind her Majesty, who had on her left hand Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and on her right the Shahzada, were ranged the ladies in waiting, while immediately in front of her Majesty stood Sirdar Mahommed Akram Khan and Sirdar Mahommed Hassan Khan, with Mr. T. A. Martin, the Afghan agent. The Shahzada then rose and, turning towards her Majesty, said his father desired him to convey the assurance of his great friendship for the British nation, and his hope that this visit would strengthen and consolidate the relations existing between the two Governments. On his own behalf, he tendered her Majesty his grateful thanks for the uniform kindness and attention he had received from her Majesty's officials both in India and in England, and his sincere appreciation of the cordial welcome he had everywhere met with. The Shahzada then resumed his seat, and after her Majesty had graciously replied Nasrulla Khan presented the two Sirdars and Mr. Martin. Shortly afterwards the distinguished party left the Castle. On his return to London the Shahzada expressed his highest satisfaction at the gracious reception accorded to him.

مهران المیز با اتیان برگزیده اش در کارهای شاهی  
 نشسته لقب رسیده + دویک اوف کنایت و شهنزاده هندی اوف کنایت  
 و سرتیفر (امیر دولت هند) و افسران عالی با رگاه بر در قلعه استقبالش  
 نمودند و در بر پیر نس چیر (یعنی در بارکال) که انجی حضور  
 رونق افزونت بود برودند + چون در آن کمره رسیدند دویک کنایت  
 شهنزاده عالی الحضور پیش کرد حضور از  
 جابجاست و دست محبت دراز کرد + بعد از رسوم معمولی سلام داد  
 شهنزاده عالی که برکت قریب نشسته بود اجازت  
 طلب پیغام پدرش را بخواه نماید + این نهم در دربار عالی مجلس  
 دشکوه مند بود + حضور در میان و بردست استنش  
 شهنزاده در پیش شهنزادی و سیرس و شهنزاده  
 بیترس بودند - در پیش بیجات ملازم بارگاه و در پیش حضورش  
 سه دارا کرم خان و سردار محمد حسن خان و سرتیفران و کلیل افغان  
 ایستاده بودند + شهنزاده از جابجاست و لبوی حضور  
 رجوع نموده گفت - پدر بزرگوارم خواست که من یقین دمانی  
 رفاقت صادقش با قوم برلانی و امیدش که ملاقات من این سلسله  
 دوستی را که ما بین برود و لتهای موجود است مستحکم و مفید رود  
 حضور عالی را بدین نامیم + و از جانب خود شهنزاده شکر

عاطفت و مدارات که افسران سرکار در هند درین کمال بجز مقدمش  
 ظاهر نمودند او را در وقت که من قدر و نیاز استقبال با صدق و صفا  
 که هر جا در ملک انگلیس با فتم از تامل می کنم + این گفته شهنزاده  
 بر جایی فرد نقصست + بعد از جواب حضور شهنزاده  
 هر دو سرداران و سرتیفران را پیش حضور کرد + چون  
 شهنزاده عالی معین و اسپین مد از وجهی که او در قلعه و نیکو  
 پیش آمدند غایت طمانت ظاهر کرد

### NASRULLA KHAN AT THE DERBY.

Until yesterday the Amoor's son's experience of British life had been confined to scenes of courtly, official, and military ceremonial. Against these, of course, there is nothing to be said; they were obviously obligatory, they were, each in its own way, imposing and characteristic. But when the Shahzada took his place in the Prince of Wales's special train at Victoria shortly before half-past 12 he was entering upon an entirely new series of experiences of the national life and was at the beginning of sights which can be seen nowhere except in England, which are intensely and essentially national, which are—it is surely not too bold to write—more likely to have produced an abiding impression upon and to have roused the interest of an Oriental Prince with the blood of men of action in his veins than the rigid and dignified scenes of which he was a witness, and in which he was in some measure a participator during three of the first five days of his visit. The opening note was one of distinction. The Shahzada arrived early, wearing a gray astrakhan cap and a light gray frock-coat and trousers, with Sir John McNeill, Sir Gerald FitzGerald, and sundry swarthy Afghans in plain clothes. He found the Royal saloon decorated with flowers, and very soon the Royal train received as distinguished an assemblage as the heart of man could desire. There were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the last-named looking radiant, the Princess Maud of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Adolphus of Teck, and Prince Christian. These, comprising the Royal party proper, were received by Lord Cottosloe, the deputy-chairman of the railway company, and Viscount Duncannon, Lord Henry Nevill, Sir Arthur Otway, and Mr. C. C. Macrao, directors. Present also were the Duke of Westminster, Lord Dunraven, Lord Coventry, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Cork, the Danish Minister, the French Ambassador, Lord and Lady Derby, Lord Suffolk, Mr. Henry Chaplin, and others. In the particular charge of Mr. Sarle, the general manager of the Brighton Company, the special train reached the Epsom Downs Station in 25 minutes.

A drive across the Downs and luncheon with the Prince's party followed; but that which must have impressed our Oriental visitor more strongly than anything else was the scene in front of him as he looked down upon the famous course and the Bahol of noise which rose from it. Away to the right were the still, green fields and woodlands growing dim in the steaming haze of the distance. Below was the seething crowd which almost every Englishman knows; in front the hill, dark with people looking like bees swarming in the distance, brightened with flashes of colour from flags and like decorations, in the nature, for the most part, of advertisement. Above the whole mass rose an upward stream of hot and shimmering vapour such as rifleman call mirage, and the clamour of the bookmakers rose to the ears so incessantly that one seemed almost able to see, to feel, and to smell it. Then came a simultaneous turning of eyes to the left as the horses engaged in the Caterham Stakes came thundering down the hill into the straight, casting high in air fragments of the sun-baked turf, and a roaring of the mob, and then a tumultuous shout as the numbers went up and it was proclaimed that the Prince of Wales's horse had won the race. A longer pause, a seething of the crowd over the course, a clearance of the course, something like silence as all eyes were fixed upon the white flag at the right front which told that the Derby was on the point of beginning. Such were the periods in the next scene. Next the fall of the flag, the great roar "They are off," the suspense as the horses disappeared behind the crest of the hill in front, the wild shouting as they came down the hill and into the straight, the pandemonium of excitement as they rushed past the stand, the great shout of acclamation when it was known that the Prime Minister had won the Derby in two successive years.

The Derby over, the Royal party with the Shahzada returned by special train, leaving the Epsom Downs Station about 10 minutes past 4, to London, and from Victoria the Shahzada, after bidding farewell to his Royal host and hostess and shaking hands very cordially with the Duke of Cambridge, drove off to Dorchester-house, having acquired an entirely new experience.

بیان رفتن شاهزاده بر کواری

دختر است شهزادگان و امراء و وزراء آنجا موجودند

شهزاده ها سردار فرادمان

پرنس آف ویز

پرنس آف ویز

پرنس آف ویز

دوک آف بارک

دوک آف بارک

دوک آف سکیس لوردا و گوتنا

دوک آف کیمبرج

دوک آف کننٹ

دوک آف کننٹ

پرنس لوئیس (مارشلس آف لوردا)

پرنس آف ولفس آف ٹک

پرنس آف سچین

لارڈ کاشو

لارڈ کاشو

لارڈ کاشو

لارڈ کاشو

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لارڈ کاشو

از خندان  
شاهی  
الکشیہ

حرم  
استقبال  
کنده

مسد هندی چیلین

مقدار روپيه که براي مهمان نوازي شهنشاهه معین کرده شده  
 پنجاه هزار پونده است - ازین چهار هزار پونده که برای شهنشاهه است و اگر صحت  
 مزاج مهمان نوازي ما با این همه مهمان نوازي مملکت این ملک مجاز باشد  
 باید در شهنشاهه تصرف مکان دارد و میگوید که شهنشاهه در قایق نمینی  
 دو لاک روپيه با خود آورده و بموجب رسم شهنشاهه مقداره امجاودن در آنجا باید  
 داد و این تبادلتی که در مملکت هندوستان تا بیک نوبه بر پا میگردد باشند  
 الا در این ملک عملش محل است و بسیار ازین قایق برای حضور  
 و دیگر اجزای خانه ان شاهانه و نظیر آنست که خوانند

آید -

The total sum set aside for the entertainment of the Shahzada during his stay in England is £50,000, and of this amount £4,000 will go to pay the rent of Dorchester House, which may perhaps be occupied for six weeks on and off if the health of our Oriental visitor stands out against the somewhat trying hospitalities of England. His Highness is said to have brought over presents to the value of two lakhs of rupees (£20,000), and according to Eastern etiquette he must receive an exact equivalent. In India these exchanges of munificence are made to balance to an anna in the Governmental ledger; but in this country the system does not work so well. Most of the Prince's gifts are personal offerings to the Queen, members of the royal family, and other illustrious personages, so that they will pass out of the cognizance of the India Office.

در روز شهنشاهه عالی برای نماز صبح هم روز اندرون خانه اندر چونند  
 ملان علی الصبح ادای رسوم نوبی آغاز نمودند مسلمانان قدری برایشان  
 شدند و بعد از این شهنشاهه از نوبه رقص شاهجه زود صدای جادو  
 حیرت از گوشش در از شرف مشرقی مکان بگوشش آمد - و با او  
 مشاغل کم نور جنبان بنظر آمدند + این آوازهای غیر معمول  
 مامورین اطفالیه را که در جوار بودند از خواب بیدار کرد - و کوی  
 مقامی که از او این صدا برآمد دیدند - لیکن بجای آنکه باقتند  
 که مشایخ و علمایان در نماز معروف هستند +

\* Nasrulla Khan kept the Mahommedan sabbath yesterday by remaining at Dorchester House all day. The religious celebrations of the mullahs created some alarm in the neighbourhood at an early hour. The Shahzada had barely returned from the State ball when cries of the wierdest and most ear-splitting kind were heard from the east balcony, accompanied by the waving of flaring lights. The unaccustomed sounds roused the firemen on duty, and they ran to the locality, to find that the priests were only saying their morning prayers.

The Shahzada, after putting off for several hours a contemplated drive in Hyde Park, drove out last evening in an open carriage drawn by bays. Instead of going into Hyde Park, which was thronged with ladies and gentlemen who had come from the Oaks, he decided on driving in Regent's Park, and then down by the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, returning to Dorchester House in an hour.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada stayed at Dorchester House all day until six o'clock yesterday, when three Royal carriages, each horsed by a pair of bays, were sent from Buckingham Palace to take his Highness and suite for a drive in the Park. The scarlet coats of the attendants with the equipages attracted the attention of a large crowd at the Stanhope Gate entrance to the Park and in front of Dorchester House, and when the Prince appeared he was respectfully saluted on all hands. His Highness was attended by a member of his native staff, and by Lieutenant Beville, representing Sir Gerald Fitzgerald. The members of the Prince's suite occupied the other carriages. The Shahzada will visit the Military Tournament to-day. Yesterday afternoon some thirty members of the Prince's entourage were taken out in brakes. Monday and Tuesday next, being the Mohammedan festival of Bukri-Id, the Shahzada will observe them as a strict holiday, and no engagements will be made. In the Royal procession at the State Ball on Thursday night the Shahzada walked with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Nasrulla Khan was greatly impressed by the presence of so many Royalties at the Derby, and expressed to Mr. Martin, the Afghan agent, his great gratification at the cordial reception accorded to him by all the members of the Royal family.

Much more than ordinary interest was centred in the proceedings at the Hurlingham Club on Saturday, for whilst play was in progress the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan and suite drove to Hurlingham, accompanied by Colonel Talbot. They were received and welcomed by Mr. C. J. Monk, General Sayer, Viscount Valentia, General Sir H. P. Ewart, Mr. C. Durant, Mr. H. Ballock, Captain the Hon. J. D. Menon, and General Combe, and were conducted to a special tent erected alongside the band stand. The polo match down for decision was termed the return one between teams designated "married" and "bachelors," and the sides were constituted as follows: Married: Mr. John Watson (back), the Earl of Harrington, Lord Southampton, and Mr. A. Rawlinson. Bachelors: Captain D. Daly (back), Mr. W. Walker, Mr. Gerald Hardy, and Capt. in F. J. Dalgaty. Umpire, Captain Le Gallain. With the exception of a slight shower during the early part of the afternoon, the rain held off, but the turf was somewhat soft. Upon a start being effected, the Bachelors pressed, and gradually worked the ball into their opponents' territory, when Captain Dalgaty, seizing a favourable opening, sent the ball in the desired direction. Encouraged by this success, the Bachelors returned to the attack, and after several futile attempts, due to the opposition of Mr. Watson, Mr. Hardy added another goal to the credit of his side. The Married contingent now pulled themselves together, and after some smart play, succeeded in equipping matters, one goal being obtained from out of a *volley* and the other hit by Mr. Rawlinson. In the second half Captain Daly (2) and Mr. Rawlinson scored for their respective sides, the game at the end of this period standing 3 goals to 2 in favour of the Bachelors. The struggle continued to be fast and exciting, but neither party could gain any material advantage for long, and when time was called the scoring board registered 5 goals all. It was arranged to play on until a goal was scored, which, after about 10 minutes' play, was obtained by Lord Southampton, the Married division being winning by 6 goals to 5. Intriguingly the match was over, a move was made to the lawn in front of the house, where an interesting exhibition of horsemanship was given by Mrs. Stockbridge with a rifle, and his Highness evidently greatly appreciated the performance. The band of the T Division of Police was in attendance during the afternoon.

Yesterday the Shahzada stayed at home until four o'clock in the afternoon, when he paid his deferred visit to the Zoological Gardens, having just received a Muslim deputation at Dorchester House.

The deputation which waited upon the Prince was from the Anjuman-i-Islam, a society which exists in London for the protection of the civil, political, and religious rights of Mohammedans in this country. It comprised Nasir Uddin Hossain (President of the Association), Syed Hasi Uddin Ahmed (honorary secretary), the members of the Shahzada's Reception Committee, and Messrs. Akber, Delli, M. Khan, Ghani, and Kabiruddin. These gentlemen drove to Dorchester House at one o'clock, and were received at the main entrance on behalf of the Prince by Mr. Martin and the Moonshi Mahomed Hassan, who conducted them to the drawing-room, where the Shahzada was attended by Colonel Akram and the Kotwal of Cabul. The members of the deputation having been severally introduced, the President presented to the Shahzada an address of welcome to London. It was contained in a handsome morocco casket ornamented with silver, and was beautifully printed in Persian on a satin sheet with rich yellow silk fringe. Nasir Uddin Hossain read the address to his Highness, who, speaking in Persian (the Court language of his country), thanked the Society for its warm welcome and expressed his satisfaction at the existence of a Moslem organisation in the very centre of the British Empire. Referring to the excellent relations existing between the British and Afghan Governments, the Shahzada said that it was his principal object to cement and increase the friendship not only because that would be for the mutual benefit of the Governments and peoples more nearly concerned, but also because such a friendship tended to the maintenance of peace, and was thus for the benefit of humanity at large. He also expressed a wish for the prosperity of the Association which the deputation represented, and said he hoped always to retain vivid and pleasant recollections of that day. The formal part of the business over, the Shahzada entertained the deputation to tea, a mark of favour which he is said not to have bestowed since leaving Cabul. According to custom on such occasions, the Shahzada drank the health of his visitors; he also drank to the prosperity of the Anjuman-i-Islam and to the Moslem world which it represents. The President composed and read, with the Shahzada's permission, an impromptu poem in praise of the Prince.

There is no programme for to-day, and to-morrow is the great annual festival, Bukra Eed, of the Suni Mohammedans, and will be devoted principally to religious observance.

At the review to be held on Laffans Plain at Aldershot on Wednesday before the Shahzada there will be present the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the Duke of Cambridge, with the Duke of Connaught commanding the division. The total parade will number 20,000, including Horse and Foot Guards, Militia, and Portsmouth Volunteers. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will entertain the Royal visitors to luncheon at Government House. The hour of the review has not yet been definitely fixed, but probably it will be eleven o'clock. On Saturday it was announced at Aldershot that the House-hold Regiments (2nd Life Guards and 2nd and 3rd Grenadier Guards), and 8th Hussars, now encamped at Firbright, will take part in the review. The Foot Guards battalions will march over to Aldershot this afternoon, and return to Firbright after the review on Wednesday.

بیان رفتن شہزادہ عالی بہ برنگلہم کلب برائے دیدن پولو۔ یعنی جوگان وگو۔

بیان پیشکش تہنیت نامہ از جانب انجمن اسلام لندن۔  
دفترت اسمائی مبرانی کہ برائی ادائی این خدمت فاخرہ ممتاز دما مر بود

نصیر الدین حسین - موجودہ صدر انجمن

وسیع الدین احمد - موجودہ دبیر انجمن

محمد عبد الغنی } کہ پیشتر لجنہ صدر انجمن ممتاز بودند  
قاضی کبیر الدین }

حاجی محمد دالی - از جنوب افریقہ

شہین محمد اکبر و محمد حیات خان داماد حسن و مرزا ضیاء الدین اکمل  
از اجزائی انجمن۔

و بیان گرم دلطف شہزادہ عالی برین جماعت و اعزاز

و اکرام کردن او شان را بقیمتہ۔ و تقریر شہزادہ عالی۔

The arrangements for the visit of the Shahzada to the City on Thursday are now complete. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Court of Common Council will present an address of welcome in the Library of the Guildhall. Nasrulla Khan will arrive at half-past one o'clock, and after the presentation of the address will reply through Colonel Talbot, the interpreter. The procession from Dorchester House will be by way of the Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, and King-street, the Police and contingents of the Household Cavalry guarding the route. Among those who have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor to witness the presentation ceremony are Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., Lord Knutsford, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P. The Recorder (Sir Charles Hall) will read the address.

## ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

It had originally been arranged that the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan should visit the Military Tournament to-day when the Whit-Monday crowd may be expected to be prodigious; but for some cause or another—perhaps by reason of some restriction placed upon our visitor by his religion—the Shahzada preferred to pay his visit to this series of military feats and pageants on Saturday. He was on the scene early. The great crowd which had gathered together outside the hall in the certainty that the Prince and Princess of Wales would come and in the hope that they might see the Afghan Prince and his retinue were not disappointed, for the performance within had not begun long before a string of Royal carriages, conspicuous by reason of the familiar scarlet liveries, passed down towards the official entrance in Barford-street. These carriages conveyed the Shahzada, in a European frock-coat and the black astrakhan head-covering with the diamond star which London is beginning to know, the retinue of dark-skinned Afghans, the pipe-bearers, and the merry-faced boy who accompanies the Shahzada in his wanderings. After being received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Colonel Onslow and the principal officials of the tournament at the entrance, our visitor was conducted at once to the Royal box, his retinue being placed in the adjoining box to the right. Nor was there any long period of waiting before more Royal carriages brought the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, and the Duchess of Fife, with Lady Macclesfield, Miss Knollys, and Sir Dighton Probyn in attendance. This company entered the Royal box as the band of the Royal Horse Guards played the opening part of the National Anthem, and the spectators, who literally filled every available place, rose to their feet and cheered.

The afternoon's display was well worthy of the illustrious visitors on the one hand, and of the great gathering of spectators on the other. Of the performances of non-commissioned officers and men of the Regular Cavalry at "heads and posts," "lemon-cutting," and like feats, it is not necessary to write at length yet, since more meetings of picked men must take place before the destinations of the handsome prizes can be settled, but the tent-pegging, although it was but the first round, deserves a word of mention by reason of the excellent performances of Sergeant Cane of the 8th Hussars, and Sergeant Dargo of the 2nd Dragoons, each of whom obtained the highest possible number of marks. The riding and jumping competition also was of great interest, and the horsemanship of the representatives of the 20th Hussars secured the unreserved praise of experts in matters equestrian, of whom a large number are always to be found round the arena. Good and popular as usual were the displays by the Gymnastic Staff of the Egyptian Army and by the non-commissioned officers under training at the Headquarters Gymnasium at Aldershot. After the Egyptians came the Historical Pageant of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars and the Buffs. This no doubt was the cause of the second visit of the Princess of Wales to the tournament, for she stood up to watch it, and obviously commented upon the marked contrast between the picturesque appearance of the Stuart Cavaliers, with their flowing locks, their plumed hats, and clean shaven faces, and the unlovely blue and yellow of the later days of George the Fourth. Very pleasant to view also was the pike-drill of the men-at-arms, who were the predecessors of the Buffs, and the firelock drill of their successors. Both the foregoing involved old-time words of command, such as "Stand fast" for "Halt," "Join your left hand to—your firelocks," "Poise—your firelocks," "Unfix—your daggers." These were days before the rule of bringing the heels together was established, and the positions of the footmen with their feet wide apart had a distinct savour of the old world. The display over, the Prince of Wales asked that Captain Willis, of the 3rd Hussars, might be presented to him, and, after complimenting him warmly upon his success, inquired with interest whether the men liked the work which they performed so well, and whether it involved a great amount of labour for them. In the driving competitions by Royal Artillery, which followed, the 37th Field Battery (Major P. F. P. Hamilton) and the 58th Field Battery (Major T. S. Baldoek) took part. Both this and the galloping competition by Royal Horse Artillery, in which D Battery (Major F. W. I. Eustace) and E Battery (Major Macdonald) participated, excited the admiration of the audience. Nor was there any accident

بیان رفتن شاهزادہ  
بمشاہدہ مہرے ٹورنمنٹ

worse than the rolling over of one or two of the posts between which the guns must trot, if they are Royal Artillery, or gallop when they come from the Royal Horse Artillery. But, stirring as this display is, it does produce accidents on occasion, and, earlier in the week, there was such an accident at the sharp turning of a corner.

There still remained two or three interesting features of the performance. First of these was a display of bareback riding, vaulting, and jumping by a detachment from the Cavalry depot at Canterbury. In this Colonel Onslow takes a special interest, and it was pleasant to observe that the Shahzada, who had remained up to that moment apparently impassive and unimpressed—but, then, Oriental Princes are not given to lavish display of their feelings—began to show animated pleasure as these active riders and their horses commenced their performances, and an instructor in uniform cracked a long whip in the centre of the ring—for all the world as if the arena had been that of a circus. The horses were free of all trappings save bridles and surcingles, on which, for the convenience of men who were expected to vault on to horses at the gallop, or to vault on and off while their horses were leaping hurdles, two stiff loops were attached on top. It seemed that there was no trick of horsemanship which these men could not achieve; but the climax came when they swung round on their horses' backs and faced their tails, and in that unaccustomed position, which might be very useful if they had to use Parthian tactics in warfare, took their jumps as easily and naturally as possible. This feature of the tournament, which is quite new, is admirable. The musical ride of the Royal Horse Guards, an eminently stately and rhythmical performance, followed, and after that came the combined display of all arms, in which all the actors are now perfect. That was the end. Hardly had the yells of the Zulus of the 21st Middlesex been drowned in the British cry of victory, hardly had the din of rifle, machine gun, Maxim, and field-piece died away, before the Prince and the Shahzada had driven away, almost the last person whom they saw being Sir Evelyn Wood.

There is one sight which these Royal visitors to the tournament miss, and that is the sight of the men's quarters in the galleries, where the arrangements reflect the utmost credit on all concerned. Here, too, the Shahzada might have been greatly amused on Saturday afternoon if he had witnessed the Ethiopians changing their skins, and had seen the Zulus of a quarter of an hour ago passing into sturdy little artisans through the miraculous influence of soap and water. And, if this tour of investigation had been proposed to him, he would certainly have come to the conclusion that the triumphant displays in the arena are the results of well-planned organization behind the scenes.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Shahzada received at Dorchester-house a deputation from the Anjuman-i-Islam, consisting of Malomedans resident in Great Britain. The deputation which comprised ten persons was introduced by Mr. Martin to Nasrulla Khan, who received them in the Durbar-hall. After salutations had been exchanged, Mr. N. A. Hossain, the president of the association, read a long address to his Highness, which, after congratulating him on his arrival in a friendly country, continued as follows:—"We strongly hope and trust that this visit will help to cement and strengthen the long-standing friendly relations that have subsisted between Great Britain and the ruler of Afghanistan, and that it will draw all the closer the bond of sympathy between them. Praise be to the suzerain of Kabul for contributing by his diplomacy to the maintenance of peace between two distinct territories, and for preserving intact his dominions situated as they are between two great Powers." The address, which was printed on satin, having been handed to the Shahzada in a silver casket, his Highness said that he was very pleased to receive his co-religionists and doubly pleased as they were loyal subjects of the great Queen. After taking tea with the Shahzada the deputation withdrew. Afterwards, at a few minutes past 4, the Shahzada and several of his suite went out driving in Royal carriages. Rain was falling gently at the time, but a large crowd was collected outside Dorchester-house. The Prince of Wales will be present on Wednesday at the grand review which is to be given at Aldershot before the Shahzada. The Shahzada, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, will arrive at Fernborough Station at 10.30 a.m., where he will be received by the Duke of Connaught and the Divisional Headquarter Staff. The Royal party will at once proceed to Laffan's Plain where the review is to be held. On parade there will be six cavalry regiments, 12 batteries of artillery, 16 Regular battalions of infantry, five battalions of Volunteers, two battalions of Militia, besides Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Army Service Corps.

ذکر پیشکش بہت اہم از جانب  
اعلیٰ مہرے ٹورن

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO WOKING.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

The Shahzada, accompanied by his Sadar and about 100 persons, including Messrs. Neville and Martin (the Ameer's confidential agents), the able native munshi, as also Dr. Amir Bakhsik, arrived at Woking by special train this morning, where they were received by Dr. Leitner and the staff of the Oriental University Institute, to which the party proceeded in Royal carriages, the Afghan soldiery being conveyed in carriages hired for the purpose.

At the mess-table were found already waiting a number of Turkish, Persian, and Indian gentlemen, the secretaries and imam (priest) of the Turkish Embassy, members of the Persian Embassy, as also Mahomedan merchant, and selected art workmen of that faith, brought down by Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. Bartley, director of the Earl's Court Exhibition, who were presented to His Highness, who also entered into conversation with several of the Mahomedans present. The company then started for the Mosque, where they found its regular imam, who assisted the imam of the Turkish Embassy in conducting the prayers. Telegrams of regret at being absent were received from the Sultan of Johore, the Persian Ambassador, Munshi Hafiz, Abdul Kerim, C.I.E., and others.

At the conclusion of the prayers, the Shahzada and party visited the Oriental Institute, where they partook of light refreshments, and where His Highness was presented with a photo-zincographed Koran published by the institute, to which His Highness the Ameer Abdul Rahman sent £500 as a donation towards the expenses of its mosque. The Afghan party then left by special train, the others being entertained at the ceremonial meal which followed the prayers in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice.

On returning to Dorchester House His Highness held a Court, when he received the congratulations of his people, who, approaching him singly, kissed his hand, and offered their good wishes.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The following route of the procession to Guildhall on the occasion of the reception of His Highness next Thursday has been approved by the Queen:—Constitution-hill, the Mall, Pall-mall, Duncannon-street, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate Hill, and Cheapside. His Highness will return by way of the Victoria Embankment; and on leaving the Guildhall, will drive along King-street, Queen-street, and Queen Victoria-street. These thoroughfares and the approaches, including Blackfriars Bridge, will be closed to vehicular traffic from eleven o'clock. In the City the Norfolk Regiment, stationed at the Tower, and numbering some 300, will assist the police in keeping the line of route, both on the arrival and departure of the illustrious visitor. These will be augmented by a detachment of the Household Cavalry. It is expected that the City portion of the route will be gaily decorated with flags and devices in honour of the occasion. In the Guildhall Yard the Hon. Artillery Company will provide the guard of honour, and the splendid band of the regiment will also be in attendance. The arrangements for the reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress are complete, and follow on the lines previously indicated. Several members of the Government and also a number of ex-Cabinet Ministers have accepted invitations to be present.

VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

The number of men to be paraded to-morrow before the Shahzada on Laffan's Plain, Aldershot, will exceed 18,000. With the Duke of Connaught in chief command, Major-General Combe will be at the head of two Brigades of Cavalry, commanded respectively by Colonel the Earl of Dundonald and Colonel Brabazon. The two battalions of Foot Guards, with a battalion of Line Fusiliers, will form the right Brigade in the Infantry line, under Colonel Antrobus; four of the five Volunteer battalions will act as a Brigade under Colonel Crichton; and the fifth Volunteer battalion will be joined in Brigade by the two Militia battalions under Colonel Sweeney. All the troops are to be drawn up on Laffan's Plain at 11 o'clock, the three regular Aldershot Brigades appearing in their ordinary formation.

Nasrullah (the "World") says) was much impressed by his visit to Windsor. He was thrown into raptures by the Castle, and the Queen's extraordinary dignity of manner, combined with the profound reverence with which Her Majesty was treated by every one, entirely subdued our Afghan guest, who was exceedingly nervous, and he appeared to be much moved when he presented the Ameer's letter to the Queen. Nasrullah is to be entertained by the Queen at Windsor after the return of the Court from Balmoral, when there will be a State banquet in St. George's Hall, and probably a concert in the Waterloo Chamber; but the arrangements have not been positively decided upon.

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بیان رفتن شاهزاده با بودنگ برای غازی علی

و رلد (افند) می گوید که شهنشاه او به با بدقات و نه سه سپید مرشد از ویدین  
قلعه ضعیفی فرسند بود و از ادای و منبج شانه - اعزاز و گرامی پادشاه  
که صبح حاضرین با نگاه برای سلطان ظاهر کردند بر دل او اثری کامل داشت  
و این اثر چون مراسم بدینش بخواند بر او می رسد بود - چون سلطان بود سر  
و اسپر که بی نهایت شانه او خواهد کرد

شهرزاده . دوسه روز در ادای رسوم مذهبی فرستاده  
 بوده - در روز بروجنگ رفت تا که شامل نماز عید الفصحی گردد + علاوه که اتباع شهرزاده

این زمان بسیار مسلمانان در مقام آرسس کورث لندن موجودند . و این  
 مردمان نیکوکار در میان انبوه مغربیان شکیسته و بی‌حمیت رسوم مذهبی خود  
 را ادا کنند + تعنت است بزودی که نصاری در ادای رسوم مذهبی خویش  
 بعمل آید - گویند که این امری که از دشمن دارند + ایامی حیدر نشسته که جماعتی از  
 مسلمانان سیر عجایب حیوانات میگردند + چون وقت نماز آمد همه ستم کرده بمجزه  
 نیاز ادای نماز کردند + انبوه لندنیان گفتند که آفتاب پرستی می‌کنند - پرستش  
 آفتاب در لندن چه خیال باطل است! - مهربان تقریب بطیفه یادم آمده - روز  
 زنی از زهود نصاری لندن با پارسی گفت که پرستش آفتاب گناه کبیره است  
 مرد پارسی در غضب آمد و گفت اگر آفتاب دیدی تو هم پرستش او کردی -

Prince Nasrullah, who has been engaged for the last day or two in special devotions connected with his religion, yesterday went to Woking, where there is a Mohammedan mosque, to take part in a festival service. Besides the Prince's suite, says a correspondent, there are now in London a number of Mahomedans connected with the Indian Exhibition at Earl's Court, and the way in which these good fellows pursue their devotions in the unsympathetic crowds of western civilisation is rather of a reproach to the Christian method of hurrying our religious exercises as a thing to be ashamed of. A party of Mohammedans was at the Zoological Gardens the other day, when the hour of prayer arrived. Instantly they bowed down where they were to pursue their devotions. And what, think you, was the verdict of the Cockney crowd? That they were worshipping the sun! Fancy worshipping the sun in London. It reminds me of the indignant Parsee who, being tackled by a zealous Christian lady here about the sinfulness of worshipping the sun, told her that she would worship the sun herself if she had ever seen it.

**THE CIVIC VISIT OF THE SHAHZADA.**

The arrangements for the reception of the Shahzada at the Guildhall to-morrow are now complete, and the civic decorations are already displayed in Cheapside, King-street, and other parts of the City. The Prince, who will be escorted by a squadron of the Household Cavalry, will ride to the City by way of Constitution-hill, Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, Cheapside, and King-street. At the Guildhall a guard of honour will be furnished by members of the Honourable Artillery Company, while the streets will be lined by soldiers from the Tower. The return route will be by way of Queen-street, Queen Victoria-street, and the Embankment. The Shahzada will be received in the Library by the Lord Mayor, after which the Recorder (Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P.) will present an address of welcome enclosed in a gold box of 18-carat gold. Its general design is Persian, the box being divided by Persian pilasters with appropriate arms in *repoussé* forming a series of divisions, between which appears panelled arcading also richly treated with *repoussé*. This series of divisions encircles the box. Each division forms a decorated panel with an appropriate framing. On the obverse in the centre are the arms of the Ameer, and at the sides his monogram and that of his son. At the ends appear various emblems relating to the City, while the lid is treated in Persian arabesques. The obverse and reverse

panels are conspicuous by the introduction of views illustrating the Tower, the Tower Bridge, and London Bridge. The summit is crowned with a coronet of *steur de lis* and Maltese crosses, in addition to the City arms on a raised doom in full blazon. Among the more prominent guests invited to the ceremony are the Duke of Teck, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., Mr. J. Aird, M.P., Sir F. Ponsonby Fane, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, the Hon. Colonel Byng (who will be in attendance upon the Shahzada), Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Major-General Sir Owen Burne, Sir Lepel Griffen, the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., Sir Henry Irving, Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P., and Mr. B. L. Cohen, L.C.C., M.P. Over eight hundred guests will attend the *déjeuner* in the great hall at the conclusion of the reception. The toasts will probably be but three or four in number, as in the case of the reception of the King of Denmark, and the proceedings will terminate about four o'clock. The catering has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Ring and Brymer, who will serve, among other wines, G. H. Mumm and Deutz and Geldermann.

We are asked to state that the whole of the seats in the Guildhall for the ceremony of to-morrow are now allotted, and it is requested that the visitors who have been invited will arrive not later than half-past one that all may be seated in the Library before the Shahzada's arrival.

دستور العمل ملاقات شهرزاده شاه  
 کسبی

## THE AMEER'S SON.

### Visit to the City.

London, Thursday Morning.  
Traffic in the city has already been stopped in view of the visit of the Ameer's son to the Guildhall. The visit, however, appears to attract very little enthusiasm among city people. The decorations are meagre in the extreme. Although crowds are gathering in some places this is always the case in London when there is a procession or display of any kind. The weather is fine.

2 p.m.

The Shahzada, with his suite, left Dorchester House for the city shortly after half-past one. Large crowds lined the route, which was kept by the police, but only at a few points was the cheering at all marked. For two hours prior to the start there had been a great crowd in front of Dorchester House, right away to Hyde Park Corner, and there was a considerable concourse of people as far as the city boundaries, where the real crush commenced. The Shahzada's own body guard of ten men rode into the courtyard of Dorchester House at half-past one. They were armed with carbines, revolvers, and curved swords, and some of them carried a full supply of ball cartridges in bandoliers worn across their breasts and shoulders. They were soon joined by an escort of Life Guards (Blue) with regimental trumpeter and colours, while close behind the troops came three landaus from the Royal Mews, each horsed by four bays, preceded by scarlet-coated outriders, with postillions in Windsor uniforms. The Prince and his suite previous to setting out were photographed in a group, and when they emerged from the Grand Hall a fanfare was blown by the trumpeters. The Shahzada entered the leading carriage accompanied by Colonel Byng, Queen's Equerry, Colonel Talbot, and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, and his carriage was surrounded by his native body-guard, members of his suite following in two other landaus. The Royal cavalcade was greeted with cheers on all hands, the demonstration being particularly marked at Marlborough House and Charing Cross and other great centres of traffic. The Shahzada on his arrival at the Guildhall was received at the entrance to the Art Gallery, and the procession, including the leading members of the Corporation, then moved to the dais at the upper end in full view of the select company of invited guests. Among those present were Lord Knutsford, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Lawrence, Mr. Fowler, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Sir F. H.

بیان مختصر مذاقات شہزادہ علی شہید

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Evans, Mr. Ritchie the Hon. G. Curzon, Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Henry Irving, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, Chairman of the the Thames Conservancy, the Masters of the Principal City Companies, &c. Upon the Shahzada taking his seat, the address of the City, enclosed in a gold casket, was presented to His Highness by the Lord Mayor. The address recognized in his visit "a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations that subsist between the Queen and the Ameer, and it earnestly prayed that this good feeling may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired: to the lasting happiness and advantage of both countries."

The Prince replied in Persian, his remarks being interpreted by Colonel Talbot. The reply was to the effect that the friendly relations between Afghanistan and England were now on the best possible footing. His father, the Ameer, had sent him to England in order that these friendly relations might be still further strengthened. He felt extremely flattered by the kindness of the Queen and people of England. He was satisfied that the English people had welcomed him from their inmost heart, and he trusted that the good relations between his country and his own nation might increase from day to day. He also heartily thanked the Lord Mayor and Corporation for their hospitable reception. After the speech several presentations were made. Upwards of 800 persons subsequently lunched with the Shahzada in the Guildhall. The toasts submitted were "The Queen," "The Ameer and Shahzada," and "Corporation and City of London." The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the Ameer and Shahzada, regretted that the Ameer was unable to visit England because of indifferent health. They, however, welcomed his son, and trusted he would convey to the Ameer from the whole English-speaking race, not only a recognition of his loyal friendship to the Queen and country, but also the earnest hope that the same friendly relations might continue. They greeted from the depths of their patriotism their ally on the Indian frontier. The Shahzada said the misunderstandings which formerly existed between his country and England had now been converted into friendship, and the Ameer had sent him to England in token of these friendly relationships, which he hoped would continue and strengthen. He concluded by proposing the toast, "The Lord Mayor and Corporation." The speech was read in inaudible tones from manuscript handed to him by an attendant, and was translated. The Shahzada then drove back to Dorchester House.



VISIT OF THE SHAHZADA TO THE CITY  
CEREMONIAL AT THE GUILDHALL.

It is possible, just barely possible, that his Afghan Highness enjoyed his reception at the Guildhall yesterday; but if he did he succeeded in disguising his feelings in a way that a European might attempt to imitate but could never achieve. Of course, we are all bound to suffer, but the steady lack of expression that left bare the face of the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan showed that he thought he was getting more than his share of suffering. Still, he may be gratified to know that he was not the only sufferer. If the hour for the reception had been later, nobody, except, perhaps, the members of the Corporation, would have growled. All who were blessed or cursed with invitations were in their places before 1.30, but the hero of the occasion did not appear until 2.15, and long before that a spirit of languor had stolen over the assemblage. Even the band of the Royal Horse Artillery had played itself to a standstill. But it was a great day in the City. The Shahzada must think that a large percentage of the population spends its time in blocking up the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis and in trying to stare him out of countenance. He had no sooner left Dorchester House, bound for the Guildhall, than he saw a crowd. Park Lane stared at him and his escort as if gorgeous pageants were no longer the fashion. His Highness was accompanied by Sir Gerald FitzGerald, the Hon. Henry Bynz, Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, Mr. T. A. Martin, Colonel Mahommed Hasan Khan, and Commandant Akram Khan. He was escorted by a troop of the Blues. Thousands waited in Trafalgar Square for more than an hour to see him pass. The Strand was closed to ordinary traffic, but otherwise looked like itself. There were no decorations in Fleet-street. Ludgate-hill had

TWO OR THREE SPOTS OF COLOUR.

The steps of St. Paul's contained more sightseers than worshippers. Cheapside was in its ordinary attire, except at King-street, where flags were numerous. The crowd in the City was almost as dense as it is expected to see a Lord Mayor's Show. King-street alone was without a crowd, but it was barred to those whom the Corporation did not see fit to honour with an invitation to eat, drink, and be heavy with it. The entrance to the Guildhall was guarded by a detachment of the Honourable Artillery Company, commanded by Captain Fyson. The men looked well and perspired freely in their Arctic uniform. The invited guests as well as the givers of the feast hid themselves to the Library. Literature was shoved into the background and its place was taken by a certain amount of youth and beauty and another certain amount of age and avoirdupois. The City trumpeters blew a blast about 1.30. It meant that the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress had arrived. They took their stand upon the dais and prepared for the usual sort of thing. The toastmaster lifted up his voice and announced the names of those who desired to be presented. The bottom step was a bit in the way except for those who had considerable length of limb. The members of the Corporation distributed themselves in commanding positions, the reception committee being easily detected by the long wands they carried. The sword-bearer looked mediæval and uncomfortable in his fur head-gear, but had too much respect for custom to take it off even when he wanted to wipe his brow. Whenever a well-known City man's name was announced a number of his fellow City men would applaud. Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart got more applause than any one else, except Sir Henry Irving. The Lady Mayoress held a large bouquet of La France roses in her left hand, while she welcomed those who were presented with her right. The band was most industrious. Time passed slowly, however, and even the hum of conversation grew weak with long fasting, for two o'clock had come and still no signs of the Shahzada. The conductor of the band began to look nervous.

THE REPERTOIRE WAS EXHAUSTED,

but a thought struck him. He began at the beginning once more, and was methodically working his way through when the City trumpeters blew another blast. Everybody rose. The Shahzada and his suite had arrived. He was escorted towards the dais by the reception committee. His suite, with the exception of Colonel Talbot, ranged themselves on each side of the passage. The Lord Mayor rose and bowed. The Shahzada looked over him or through him, but made no sign. The Lady Mayoress made a deep bow. The Shahzada paid no more attention than if he were the sole occupant of the huge apartment. He simply looked about him in a bored way, as if wondering in a listless way what was going to happen next, and how long it would take. In answer to the applause which greeted his appearance he responded by saluting with his right hand, which however, he never raised as high as his shoulder. After looking about him in a tired way for a couple of minutes, he took the chair on the right hand of the Lord Mayor. Several City magnates were presented to him. He shook hands with them, but said nothing, neither did he smile or put on a new expression. Fortunately, his levée was short-lived. Upon his arrival in the Library the band played the Afghan National Anthem—at least, such was the rumour. It failed, apparently, to make any impression upon the Shahzada. He wore a uniform of black and gold, the latter being in the ascendant.

IN HIS BLACK ASTRAKAN TURBAN

there glittered a large jewelled decoration. His Highness having taken a chair was presented with an address. This was read by Sir Charles Hall, and was as follows: "We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Highness, as the representative of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, this expression of our sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival in the chief city of the British Empire. We recognize in the visit of your Highness to this country a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial

ممكن است که دیروز شهباده از ضیافت طه لال فرسند  
شده باشد - و اگر فی الواقع فرسند بوده طرفی را بیچنان محفی  
روپوش داشت که باشد به یوروپ هم از خواهد او را تشبه نتواند کرد و بل شب  
تکلیف کسی را رسد که این عدم اظهار حالتی که در مام بر چه شهباده  
طاری باشد استخوان نموده او از جمیع مدعوان زیاد تر تکلیف برداشت کرد -  
تا هم بر آن واضح بود که او تنها تحمل این مشقت نبود و اگر وقت معین برای  
استقبال در یوروپ کسی (که در یوروپ است) شکر است کردی جمیع  
مدعوان بوقت یک نیم ساعت بعد دو بهر مقام خوشتر حاضر بودند لیکن  
شیر دعوت خود تا با بنزده که در دست گذارنده نشسته نرسید - و قبل از این وقت  
و مانند گی بر حاضرین نماز شده بود و هم موسیقیان را اسل سوپس آنتری  
در مانده خاموش بودند + الا این روز در رسمی روز حله جشن بود +  
شهباده خیال کرده باشد که بسیار از باشندگان لندن در بازار و کویها  
اجتماع کرده راه مردمان می گیرند و او را نشتر منفعلی نمایند +

relations that subsist between our beloved Queen, the Empress of India, and his Highness the Ameer, your illustrious father; and we earnestly pray that this good feeling may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired, to the lasting happiness and advantage of both our countries." The Prince replied in Persian, his remarks being interpreted by Colonel Talbot, to the effect that the friendly relations between Afghanistan and England were now on the best possible footing. His father, the Ameer, had sent him to England in order that these friendly relations might be still further strengthened. He felt extremely flattered by the kindness of the Queen and the people of England. The address was handed by Colonel Talbot to Colonel Mahammed Hasan Khan, who stuck it under his arm. Then, after the Corporation had decided to present each of itself with a copy of the address, an advance was made upon the Guildhall. In that splendid apartment luncheon was laid for 800.

THE FIRST COURSE WAS, AS USUAL, TURTLE SOUP.

The Shahzada did not take any. His luncheon had been specially prepared for him. He sat on the right of the Lord Mayor. Mr. Fowler, Secretary for India, sat on the left of his Highness. Among the general company were Lord Knutsford, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Lawrence, Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., Colonel Sir E. Bradford, Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, General Sir Thomas Gordon, Sir F. H. Evans, Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir Henry Irving. The music was furnished by the band of the Grenadier Guards. There were three toasts. The Lord Mayor gave that of "Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India." He followed with that of "His Highness the Ameer, coupled with that of his Highness the Shahzada." The toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London" was given by the Shahzada. His Highness was then escorted to his carriage, and the latest City function was at an end.

## VISIT OF THE SHAHZADA TO THE CITY.

Fair summer weather, and a brilliantly clear atmosphere, such as by the courtesy of the east wind now and again enables London to be seen at its very best, favoured yesterday's State visit to the City of Prince Nasrullah Khan. His Highness and the members of his suite had appointed to leave Dorchester House at half-past one; but considerably before that hour well-dressed crowds took up places on the spacious pathways between Stanhope-gate and Hyde Park-corner, while not a few carriages came to a halt in favourable positions. In the Green Park the scene was much the same. Constitution-hill and the Mall were lined on either side by quiet, orderly throngs. There were no decorations, it is true, but what need was there for bunting when the trees in the parks were fluttering their June foliage in the breeze? In Pall-mall the club windows were filled. On the north side of Trafalgar-square and all along the Strand the crowds were considerable, but they never attained to uncomfortable large proportions, and the decision of the authorities to line the route through the West-end with civilian forces only was amply justified. For the purposes of the visit to the City Corporation three State carriages, each drawn by the customary four horses with outriders, were placed at the Shahzada's disposal. In the first of these was his Highness, together with Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot. In the others were seated various members of the suite. At the head of the procession came an escort of the Horse Guards Blue, followed by half-a-dozen well-mounted men of the Shahzada's bodyguard, particularly conspicuous by the peculiarity of their furry head-gear. These troops, of whom there were more following immediately behind the Prince's carriage, attracted much attention. More Horse Guards brought up the rear of the cavalcade, which, leaving Dorchester House a little late, sped swiftly eastward.

In the City itself the utmost curiosity and interest were excited by the visit of his Highness, and for many hours in advance of the time at which he was expected to pass the route was astir with life and animation. Needless to say, stringent regulations were enforced with regard to vehicular traffic, and after the stroke of eleven the roads east of Temple Bar which the Prince and his suite were to traverse were kept clear of cabs, omnibuses, and the like. This was a wise measure, for, as it proved, the great mass of pedestrians who turned out betimes to witness the coming procession was sufficient to cause congestion in the civic thoroughfares. In some of its features, indeed, the scene recalled the yearly-recurring day when the newly-elected Lord Mayor makes his triumphal entry through the streets of the City—only with a difference. In the first place, eager sightseers were induced, by the sun's bright rays, to compare the pleasant atmospheric conditions that prevailed with those that so often mar the enjoyment of wayfarers on the day that witnesses the pageant which finds so late a place in the year's calendar. Even in a country hardened to the antics of a vacillating barometer a good-humoured throng bent on witnessing a gallant spectacle need fear no fog, snow, slush, or sleet on a June morning even though it opens with sullen skies and lowering clouds, and so it happened that the people who of all others in this world appreciate a brave pageant were able on this occasion to don summer finery without let or hindrance, and with all the confidence of experienced weather seers.

There was yet one other feature to distinguish the day from that with which a favourable comparison was involuntarily drawn. For once the festal garb in which the City knows so well how to clothe herself was not generally adopted in the earlier portions of the route, and it was only when the ancient Ward of Cheap was reached that the arts of house adornment were employed with a generous hand. But who shall say that the eyes of the Shahzada did not feast upon a brave and pleasing sight as the Royal equipage, in which sat his Highness, turned the corner from St. Paul's Churchyard, and at stately pace directed its course along Cheapside to the accompaniment of martial strains and lusty English cheers? In truth the loyal citizens of London who boast valuable property in this time-honoured ward had done their level best to deck their house fronts in all

بہاں مفضل ضیافت شہزادہ کا

درگاہ ہال

the panoply of multi-coloured drapery and bright bunting. Nearing King-street, the centre of admiring throngs, there was presented a spectacle which, aided by brilliant sunshine, was fair to behold, for the flags, banners, and trophies that stretched across the roadway and wanted in the grateful breeze, extended from King-street right away down to the end of Queen-street, thus furnishing a long vista of gay festoons. Let it here be recorded that a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards had taken up their position at the corner north of St. Paul's Churchyard; that the Suffolk Regiment, looking spick and span in their red tunics and black and silver helmets, were stationed at desirable points along the line of route, extending from the metropolitan cathedral to Greenham-street; and that Lord Arthur Wellesley acted as Field Officer in command of the troops. And let honour be paid to the members of the City police force, mounted and on foot, who discharged the duties laid down by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smith, and carried out under his own supervision and that of Major Wodehouse, the Assistant-Commissioner, and Superintendent Mackenzie in a manner deserving warm praise.

Without the precincts of historic Guildhall the scene during the two hours in which the sightseers awaited the arrival of the cavalcade was one full of moving colour and unflagging animation. The Royal Standard and the Union Jack, strung across the road at the end of King-street, floated aloft, and under them, before drawing up in the Guildhall yard, passed at intervals the gaily-dressed occupants of smart victorias, barouches, broughams, and other carriages that made their way through the serried lines of onlookers. Shortly before one o'clock the sounds of distant music proclaimed the coming of the infantry detachment of the Honourable Artillery Company, which was to form the guard of honour. In soldierly fashion they marched, preceded by their bandsmen in bearskins, scarlet uniforms, and silver facings; and a cheer went up as the guard fell into company formation in the yard, where they were under the command of Captain Fyson, Lieutenant Carpenter, and Lieutenant Robinson, who was with the colour party. Then ensued a brief period of waiting, in which pleasant melody was made by the band attached to the Guard of Honour. A merry peal rang forth from the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, "by the Guildhall," and this was kept up for some time, the while bandsmen played their loudest and the guests of the Corporation invited to meet the Prince drove up in quick succession. The arrival in their State carriages of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, with their ladies, accompanied by other civic dignitaries, was the signal for hearty cheering. Thereafter a special cheer was reserved for Sir Henry Irving, seated alone in a closed carriage, and then the crowds settled down to a quiet contemplation of the bright surroundings until a short, sharp flourish of trumpets, the throwing wide of the improvised gateway at the end of King-street, and an expectant movement in the throng of spectators, heralded the approach of the Shahzada and his picturesque suite. Truly a brilliant and imposing procession this, headed by the escort of Blues, resplendent in shimmering cuirasses, and including his Highness's own native bodyguard both preceding and following the Royal equipage in which sat the Shahzada acknowledging the plaudits of the onlookers. In front of the Prince's carriage rode the outriders in scarlet liveries, and at the rear of the cavalcade followed more brilliantly-uniformed Horse Guards. With the strains of the National Anthem mingled the cheers of the close ranks of beholders as Prince Nasrullah Khan alighted from his carriage to receive a cordial welcome from the heads of the Corporation assembled in the entrance of the hall.

The Library was set apart for the reception ceremony, and beneath the great painted Caxton window a dais, carpeted with crimson cloth, was placed. Upon this platform were two civic armchairs of Gothic design, ornately carved, richly gilded, bearing in an upper panel the City Arms, and upholstered in ruby velvet. On the right and left were two smaller gilded seats, and on each side in curving wings were three rows of gilt chairs. At a quarter-past one p.m. a flourish of trumpets announced to the company already assembled the arrival of the Lord Mayor (Sir Joseph Renals), and presently four City trumpeters led the procession to the dais. In the front rank were the Under-Sheriffs, followed by the Sheriffs, in their robes of office, the City Marshal, Chaplain, Mace and Sword Bearers in State. Then came the Chief Magistrate, in his splendid black-and-gold State robes, with the

Lady Mayor, who wore a becoming costume of figured silk of the shade of cornflower blue. Upon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayor ascending the dais, Mrs. Lee, wife of the chairman of the Reception Committee, presented a bouquet of roses and orchids to Lady Renals. Whilst the band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Cavaliere L. Zavortal, occupying one of the upper bays—all of which were draped with Oriental silks—played a selection, the invited guests were received by the Chief Magistrate. The Corporators, in scarlet aldermanic or in councillors' mazarino gowns, or in the scarlet uniform of deputy-lieutenants of the City of London, lining both sides of the broad aisle which led from the entrance to the platform, applauded, according to their wont, popular members of their body or distinguished visitors. The latter included Lord and Lady Ashbourne, who took seats on the right of the dais; Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, who was in uniform; Sir Henry Irving, whose appearance was the signal for an outburst of cheering; Lord Knutsford, who wore Ministerial uniform; Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., and Mrs. Curzon, the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, Lord Lawrence, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., and Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Minister for India, who, with his wife, daughter, and son, were among the later arrivals. The dais, as it filled with ladies in summer costume, offered many shades of vieux rose, shot green, eau-de-Nil, turquoise blue, puce, smoke grey, and slate blues, mingled in such a manner that the parterre of real flowers at the base of the great window seemed less attractive than the modes and millinery. Present among the guests were to be recognised, besides those already named: Sir F. H. Evans, M.P., General Sir Thomas Gordon, Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne, Sir Robert Henry Davies, Sir James Braithwaite Peile, Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Charles H. T. Crosswaite, Sir Philip P. Hutchins, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. M. M. Bhowagroo, Mr. E. Noel, Mr. Walter Harris, Mr. J. Aird, M.P., Mr. B. L. Cohen, M.P., Mr. R. Wallace, M.P., the Chairman of the Thames Conservancy, and the Masters of the principal City Companies.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock another fanfare of trumpets sounded the arrival of the Shahzada, who was received at the entrance to the Art Gallery by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and a procession was then formed to the Library in the following order: The Aldermen in their scarlet and fur robes—Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., Sir Joseph Savory, M.P., Sir Robert Tyler, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Mr. J. T. Ritchie, and Mr. John Pound; together with other members of the Reception Committee: Messrs. A. Ansted, O. D. Deacon, E. F. Fitch, D. Greenaway, W. H. Liversidge, W. Low, W. Malthouse, and G. J. Woodman. The Town Clerk (Sir John Monckton), Mr. Edward Lee (chairman of the Reception Committee), the Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Samuel and Mr. George Hand), the Recorder, and Sword and Mace Bearers preceded the Lord Mayor, who accompanied the Shahzada. His Highness was attended by Sir Gerald Seymour FitzGerald (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State), Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieutenant F. C. Boville (appointed by the Secretary of State), and Lieutenant S. H. Pollen (A.D.C. to H.B. the Viceroy of India). Mr. T. A. Martin (Agent to the Ameer of Afghanistan) was also present. The Shahzada wore a blue uniform, heavily embroidered with gold, and his astrachan Persian hat, with the diamond star. The sword was carried in a richly-gilt scabbard. As the procession advanced to the dais, on which the Lady Mayor and Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. Hand were standing, the cheers were enthusiastic. The Shahzada took his seat in the high gilded chair on the right of that occupied by Sir Joseph Renals, and near to his Highness Colonel Talbot stationed himself, as the Recorder advanced well to the front of the platform on the left of the oak table, upon which now reposed the Mace and Sword, crossed in token that a Court of Common Council was about to be opened. The duty of reading the resolution of the Court for presenting the address, to be in a gold casket, to the Shahzada, devolved upon the Town Clerk, Sir John Monckton. The address itself was read by the Recorder. It was in the following terms:

To his Highness the Shahzada Nasr Ulla Khan.

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Highness, as the representative of his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, this expression of our sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival

in the chief city of the British Empire. We recognise in the visit of your Highness to this country a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations that subsist between our beloved Queen, the Empress of India, and his Highness the Amir, your illustrious father; and we earnestly pray that this good feeling may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired, to the lasting happiness and advantage of both our countries.

Signed by order of the Court,

JOHN B. MONCKTON, Town Clerk.  
Guildhall, the 6th day of June, 1895.

As the casket was not yet finished, the roll of vellum upon which the address (executed by Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades) was inscribed was handed by the Recorder to the Lord Mayor, who in turn presented it to the Shahzada. Speaking extemporaneously and with animation, Nasrullah Khan replied to the address in Persian, his words being translated sentence by sentence as he proceeded by Colonel Talbot, to the following effect:

His Highness desires me to say that there is no doubt of the friendly relations between the English Government and Afghanistan, and no doubt that they are now of the best possible nature. His Highness the Ameer has sent his son to represent him on the occasion of this visit to England, and he trusts that the very friendly relations which already exist between the two governments of England and Afghanistan may be still further cemented. His Highness has been extremely flattered and honoured by the kindness of her Majesty the Queen, and he is also satisfied that the English nation have welcomed him with their inmost heart. (Cheers.) He trusts that the friendship between the English and the Afghan nations may increase from day to day, and desires to thank your Lordship for the kind expression of welcome he has received and for the very flattering manner in which you have welcomed him to the Guildhall. He understands that this hospitality is the hospitality shown to him by the English nation. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Edward Lee, as the mover of the address, Mr. Wm. Malthouse, the seconder, and the two senior aldermen, Sir Reginald Hanson and Sir James Whitehead, were then presented to the Shahzada, and the company adjourned to the Guildhall, where luncheon was served, the Lord Mayor conducting Nasrullah Khan to the place of honour, with the ceremonies that are observed at all Guildhall civic banquets. The guests numbered 800, and, except that morning costumes were worn by the ladies, the general effect of so many uniforms and Court dresses recalled the brilliancy of the customary Ninth of November scene. Next to the Shahzada on his right were Colonel Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fowler, and Lord and Lady Knutsford, and on the immediate left of the Lord Mayor were Lord and Lady Lawrence and Lord and Lady Ashbourne. Lieutenant Dan Godfrey conducted the band of the Grenadier Guards during luncheon, at the conclusion of which three toasts only were given, and in proposing the first

The Lord Mayor said: Your Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I ask you to drink with me the health of the Sovereign lady who for more than fifty years has reigned over and retained the affection of a free and a loyal people. (Cheers.) I give you "The Health of our beloved Queen, Empress of India." (Loud cheers.)

The toast having been honoured with the greatest enthusiasm, the Lord Mayor, again rising, said:

Your Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I have now the honour to propose the health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, and I shall rightly interpret your feelings, as well as my own, when I give expression to regret that his Highness has been prevented from visiting our shores by reason of imperfect health. But we welcome as his representative his son—(cheers)—and we trust he will convey to the Ameer, from the whole English-speaking race, not only a recognition of his loyal friendship to our Queen and country, but also our earnest hope that the same friendly relations may always continue between the two nations. (Cheers.) Our vast Indian possessions form the most valued and highly-prized gem in our Imperial Crown—possessions which all loyal Englishmen are prepared to make any sacrifice to retain. It is, therefore, from the depths of our patriotism that we greet as a friend the son of the Ameer of Afghanistan—our illustrious and faithful ally on the frontier of Western India—(cheers)—and we trust the true earnestness of our friendly welcome may help more closely to cement the existing bonds, and so materially assist in the continued peace of the world. Sir, his Highness, your father, beyond being loyal to his friends, has distinguished himself in the acts of peace as well as the triumphs of war. We venture to express a hope that your name also in the future may be linked with and ever remembered in connection with the more lasting and enduring blessings of peace. (Cheers.) My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I give you "The Health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, coupled with the name of the Shahzada." (Loud cheers.)

After a few moments the Shahzada rose, and Colonel Talbot, who was on the right, inter-

preted the words which fell from his Highness, as follow :

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—His Highness the Shahzada desires me to say that he prays, in the first place, for the long life and prosperity of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. He is extremely grateful for all the marks of attention that have been shown to him by the ministers and the nobles and the people of England. The friendship between the Governments of England and Afghanistan is on the best possible footing—(cheers)—for two reasons. The first reason is, that the misunderstanding which formerly existed between the two Governments has been converted into friendship, thanks to the policy of his Highness the Ameer. (Cheers.) The second reason is that the frontier between England and Afghanistan has been demarcated, so that neither party can transgress his own frontier except in the friendly interchange of visits. (Cheers.) His Highness the Ameer wished to accept in person the invitation of the English nation—(cheers)—but as, unfortunately, he was ill, he has sent his Highness the Shahzada, his second son, to represent him—(cheers)—so that his sincere attachment to this country might be made known. (Cheers.) His Highness concluded: I pray to God that the bonds of union between these two countries may be strengthened. (Cheers.) His Highness the Shahzada (added Colonel Talbot) desires to propose "The Health of the Lord Mayor and of the Corporation of the City of London." (Cheers.)

In response the LORD MAYOR said :

I thank your Highness for the grace and courtesy with which you have proposed the health of the Corporation of the City of London. I may tell you that this same City of London is still loyal to its traditions, maintaining to-day the honoured prestige which for centuries it has enjoyed. This great City is always foremost to offer welcome to the distinguished guests of our Queen and of our country; and, Sir, we feel honoured to-day to add the name of your Highness to that distinguished roll that contains the names of those whom this great City has been privileged to welcome and receive. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminating, the Shahzada was conducted to the Art Gallery by a deputation consisting of Messrs. H. H. Bridgman, D. Burnett, J. W. Gaze, E. A. Hart, W. H. Pitman, J. J. P. Thomson, A. W. Timbrell, I. M. Wilkinson, and Edward Lee (Chairman).

His Highness shortly afterwards took his departure, returning to the West-end by way of the Thames Embankment.

SIMLA, Thursday.—Advices from Cabul state that the Ameer continues to be kept fully informed of his son's proceedings in England, and that he is greatly delighted with the honours and hospitality which have been lavished upon the young Prince. The Ameer has utilised the occasion to reaffirm his fervent friendship for England.—Central News.

It is just a fortnight to-day since the SHAHZADA arrived in England, and most of this time has been given up to State ceremonies and social entertainments which may have seemed to one familiar with Eastern Courts to lack brilliancy and wealth of ornament. At Aldershot he saw a military spectacle which, although the array of numbers was limited, would for a Prince acquainted with the history of our achievements in India, and full of military traditions, have possessed absorbing interest. Yesterday his experience was quite of another kind. Other countries may show larger military musters and more splendour in Court functions, but none can boast such a centre of wealth and influence as the City of London. All the pageantry of the East is tinsel

آنمون صین دو هفته گذشتہ کہ شاہزادہ لندن رسیدہ بود۔  
دکتر ازین باب بر سومات شاہی و نیز ہم و میخانہ بطریق ایتلاف کشان  
شرقی را بے تاب رفتند کہ جو اہرات بنظر امید صحت شدہ + در مقام آلدرشاٹ  
لفظ را فوج را ملا حظ کرد۔ اگرچہ تہ او فوج محدود بود بہر کیف این امر برای شاہزادہ  
کہ با فتوحات ما در صند واقف است و طیبی گمان داشتہ باشد + در روز تہ  
سش از قسم مختلف بر را ممکن است کہ در ممالک دیگر افواج فراوان ترجیح کنند  
یا اعمال با بر گاہ شاہی ابا زیادہ تر نشان و مجمل مبرض در مارند لکن ہیچ  
مرکز دولت و اثر مثل شہر لندن ندارد + بقابل زرد و دولت جامعتر کہ

که در روز نیافت شهنشاده کرد همیشه ن و شورت شرقی محض آرایش خوش نامست +  
 در گله کمال مردمان سلسله موجود نبودند - و اگر بودند غرض اصلی این ملاقات را در میان  
 لیسر خجیو که در کوهستان وسط این نیر و شورت این عروج حاصل کرده و دکله ای  
 تجارت انگلستان که آبائی این نیا بای سلطنت هند نهاده غلط کرده باشد + فهم و  
 بصیرت اورا آموخت که سده تری دولتش و قوایه خاندان در عیش

compared with the riches of the community who entertained the son of the AMER. There was no pomp of armed men in the Guildhall to obscure the true significance of this meeting between the son of the warrior chief who has won by the sword a great position in the mountains of Asia, and the representatives of English commerce whose predecessors founded the Empire of India. The sagacity of ABDURRAHMAN has taught him that his power was best assured, his opportunities of usefulness for his family and his country largely increased, by establishing close relations with the trading community which has over-spread the world. It was at the Guildhall that NASRULAH KHAN really began the study in which he is most interested, the observing for himself the sources of that power and influence which have attracted the confidence of his father. The visit to the great emporium of the world's wealth will be succeeded in a few days by an excursion to Liverpool and Manchester, and other great cities of the North of England. One of the main characteristics of ABDURRAHMAN'S rule has been that he followed up his successes in the field by promoting the policy of SHERE ALI, and established various kinds of manufactures. His factories for arms and machinery have excited the astonishment of Northern India, and his son will not go to the foundries of Leeds merely to stare at the marvellous, but to study on a great stage with the eye of an expert the kind of work which his family have pursued for years past in the intervals of martial conflict. The address of the Corporation expressed the hope that the alliance of which this visit was so happy a proof might subsist for all time, and in his graceful reply the SHAHZADA dwelt on the fact that his reception expressed the goodwill of the English people towards his father. In the ceremonies elsewhere he recognised the kindness of the QUEEN towards him and his Royal House, but in the Council Chamber of London he found the national expression of sympathy with the policy of the SOVEREIGN. The hospitality of the City has been extended to many of the friends of England from all parts of the world, but in no case have we a more interesting illustration of the consolidation of our power. The good order and the moderation of our rule have so impressed the Asiatic imagination that we find at length the chief of one of the fiercest of races pledging our friendship and becoming a bulwark of our Empire. Other receptions at the Guildhall have been associated with great martial achievements, with compliments to more powerful Monarchs, but in none have we had so gratifying assurance that a

از اتحاد با قومی که بر همه دنیا گسترده اند در نیا کید باشد + در مقام گله کمال  
 در امری که برای او بسیار وسیع در در غرض نمود یعنی مخارج آن طاقت و اثر عظیم  
 که پدرش معتقد شناخت + بعد از این ملاقات شهنشاده به یورپول و ماخیشتر و دیگر  
 شهرهای عظیم واقعه شمال انگلند خواهد رفت + یکی از خوبیهایی عهد حکومت  
 انکه فتوحات و کامرانیهای در میدان غلب حاصل کرده تا ابرامیر  
 شیره علی را پیروی نموده صنعت خانجات مختلفه در ملک خویش قائم کرده است -

کار خانجات او برای اسلحه و کلهای مردم شمال هند را استخراج و تعبیه ساخته - و لیسر  
 چون ریخته گری خانه های سید زبید - محض بنظر تعبیه خواهد دید - بلکه با چشم بصیر در فنی که  
 پدرش تا عهد او دراز در وقفهای خجیو بدل برپا کرده + به نسبت نامه کارپوریشن  
 اطنهار امید نمود که رشته اتحاد که این ملاقات شهنشاده شورش است در نیا کید باد - و شهنشاده  
 در جواب با صواب بیان کرد که این استقبال اطنهار را می دلی و دوستی قوم برطانیه باید از  
 بر موفقه رسومات و غیر او شکر به عاطفت مکه مطنه او کرده بود لکن در کونسل می پیر لندن  
 معلوم کرد که مردم این مکه شکر را اختیار نموده اند + سستی (حصد لندن) که  
 زیر انتظام کارپوریشن است) مهان نوازی لیبی از شان دان غیر کرده لکن این بر قوه  
 قوی ترین ثبوت است حکام دولت ما است + انتظام خوب و میان روی حکومت  
 مادر خیال ایشیاکیان خجیان اثری پیدا کرده که آفراده حاکم ملی از اقوام بسیار  
 تنذوف و خجیو برای رفاقت ما دست دراز کرده و مستعده حفاظت سلطنت ما بوده + بیشترین  
 حبسها در گله کمال اکثر بر مواقع فتوح خجیو بوده یا برای اعزاز و اکرام شان عظیم  
 لکن در هیچ حبسه ثبوت این امر ظاهر تر نبوده که اگر تدبیر عقل در شجاعت با استقلال

policy of wisdom and courage, if steadily maintained, will find recognition in spite of prejudices of race and religion, and even of memories of past wrong, for our dealings with Afghanistan in earlier years, and even with the family whom the SHAHZADA represents were not always to our credit. It is much to be regretted that in such charming weather it was not possible to revive the old mode of visiting the City on State occasions by water. The imposing effect produced by the trip of the SHAH of PERSIA up the river on the occasion of his last visit will not be easily forgotten by any who witnessed the spectacle. \*

#### THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

Of all the ceremonies which our Royal guest has attended since his arrival on these shores, none perhaps partook of so distinctive a character as that to which he was bidden yesterday afternoon by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London. Nearly every Royal visitor to the Metropolis has been an honoured guest at either the Guildhall or the Mansion House, and the Shahzada's name is the most recent to be inscribed among those of the guests of the City. The weather, as has been the case ever since he reached England, was summerlike in character, and if the clouds of early morning threatened rain, they cleared away betimes, and the sun's rays were tempered by a cooling breeze, refreshing to the closely-packed crowds which, in the City particularly, awaited patiently the somewhat delayed coming of the Royal guest. Soon after eleven o'clock small knots of people gathered in front of Dorchester House, and as time passed on, the array of people gradually spread, lining the pavement down Park-lane, Constitution-hill, through which the procession passed, was comparatively free, but in the Mall groups of people, largely composed of ladies, awaited the coming of the Afghan Prince. Passing through Marlborough-gate, the route lay along Pall-mall, and here the first attempts at decoration were to be seen; several of the Clubs, even though they did not hang out banners, had draped their windows, which were well filled with on-lookers. Such coigns of vantage as the seats in the upper portion of Trafalgar-square, the steps of the National Gallery, and those of St. Martin's Church were soon appropriated, and hearty cheers from the men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies fortunate enough to have secured them signalled the passage of the procession. Duncannon-street and the Strand showed few signs of decoration, although in the latter thoroughfare there was some little display of bunting, and large banners in places hung across the street. It was not until after passing Temple Bar and entering the precincts of the City proper that the crowd really became dense. Here vehicular traffic was stopped at eleven o'clock from east to west, and in Ludgate-circus it was prohibited from north to south after one o'clock. The carts of the City Commissioners of Sewers had been busy strewing the roadway with gravel, with a view to preventing such a *contretemps* as that which occurred the other day when the Shahzada was leaving the Military Tournament. At the top of Ludgate-hill was the first marked display of decorations. The steps of St. Paul's were thronged by a compact mass of sightseers, and here, as at other suitable places along the line of route in the City, ambulances of St. John's Society were in readiness, although their work was very light, the crowd being thoroughly good humoured and the heat not overpowering. At the eastern side of St. Paul's Churchyard the road, hitherto kept by the City Police, under the command of Colonel H. Smith, the Commissioner, was lined with the men of the Suffolk Regiment from the Tower. Their band was massed at the foot of Sir R. Peel's statue at the beginning of Cheapside, and here, too, as at each crossing thence to King-street, were placed, detachments of the 2nd Life Guards. Where King-street crosses Cheapside barriers had been erected, and proved necessary, the crush being great. From Bow Church, throughout Cheapside and King-street, the display of bunting was profuse, and every window had its quantum of spectators. At one o'clock a Guard of Honour of the Infantry of the Hon. Artillery Company took up its position in front of the Guildhall, marching up with bayonets fixed, colours flying, and band playing, a privilege which this ancient corps shares with only two other regiments, namely, the Buffs and the 3rd Grenadier Guards. The guard consisted of 100 men in their bearskins and scarlet uniforms, under Captain Fyson and Lieutenant Carpenter, the colour being carried by Lieutenant Robinson. The police in King-street were under the direct command of Superintendent Mackenzie. At a quarter-past one o'clock the Lord Mayor's procession arrived, preceded by two mounted constables. It had been marshalled at the Mansion House. Sheriffs

محمود داشته باشد با وجود تصیاب قومی و مذهبی و علوم دستوم گذشته مردم  
قدردانیش کنند چرا که در ابتدای ایام محاملت ما با افغانستان دهم با خاندان  
شهرزاده همیشه موافق نگاه و نام مانوده + تا سفاست که درین موسم و لغزب  
طرز قدیم مدفات کسبی بذریع آب بتواستیم کرد + کس نیک  
براه آب برای ضیافت کسبی روان دیدند آن نظاره مجله را فراموش

نگرده باشند +

Hand and Samuels led the way, the City Marshal (Sir Simeon Stuart), mounted, immediately preceding the Lord Mayor's coach, in which were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Sword and Mace Bearers, in their robes. State coaches were used. The Chief Magistrate received a warm reception from a rapidly growing crowd. The next arrival of importance was that of Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., the Secretary of State for India, whose open carriage was also preceded by mounted police. Throughout the hour's wait which followed the band of the Honourable Artillery Company played at intervals, and the bells of St. Lawrence rang out merry peals. At last, at about a quarter past two o'clock, the arrival of Major Woodhouse, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, indicated the near approach of the guest of the day, and soon the growing thunder of cheers heralded the arrival of the procession. First came mounted police and an outrider in the Royal Livery, then a captain's escort of the Horse Guards (Blue), under Captain Thompson, then four of the Shahzada's body guard in their black uniforms and fur caps, their carbines slung to their saddles, two more outriders, and the Royal carriage, drawn by four chestnuts, with postillions. In this carriage were the Shahzada and three of the British officers attached to his person during his visit. The carriage was immediately followed by six men of the Afghan Prince's body guard. Then came two more Royal carriages containing members of the Prince's suite. The Guard of Honour presented arms, and, amid loud cheers, the Shahzada entered the Guildhall.

#### THE RECEPTION AT THE GUILDHALL.

The home of the Corporation more than any other public building lends itself to ceremonial displays, and long experience has shown the authorities there how best to set off the great advantages of the stately pile. The Library, as usual on occasions of this kind, was the scene of the reception, and the ancient Hall that of the *déjeuner* which followed. Carpets, palms, and flowers decorated the approach to the first-named apartment, where a familiar but brilliant scene was presented. The tables and desks which ordinarily fill the floor space had been removed, and on each side of the red carpeted aisle were rows of chairs. Beyond this was the dais, on which four state chairs in scarlet and gold were conspicuous. Round them were placed other gilt seats, and at the back of all the sill of the great window was decorated with pink and white flowers. The spacious bays, whence busy attendants on ordinary occasions fetch books for diligent readers, had been cleared and converted into galleries, backed with red baize and ornamented in front with festoons of light terra-cotta-coloured silk on a ground of pale yellow satin with old-gold stripes upon it. The light streamed through the stained-glass window on a many-coloured scene, for long before the Shahzada's arrival the invited guests had commenced to assemble. Stewards in mazarine blue gowns, with white wands in their hands, flitted hither and thither, showing the visitors to their places, so that all might be in order when the guests who had been specially invited to meet the Ameer's son came for the formal reception. So, when the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entered the Library at a quarter past one heralded by a fanfare on the trumpets, and preceded by the Sword and Mace Bearers, there was a goodly company already assembled. A mass of mazarine blue dominated the middle of the chamber. These were the Common Councillors. The scarlet and gold of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the City, the slightly duller red of the aldermanic gowns, and a wealth of various colour contributed by the summer dresses of the ladies made a pleasing picture in the body of the hall. The dais as yet was vacant, and as the Chief Magistrate in his robes of black and gold, with the Lady Mayoress attired in a silk dress with a lavender ground striped with bars of a deeper colour, and carrying a magnificent bouquet

of roses, advanced towards it, there were loud cheers from the assembled guests. The reception was immediately commenced, and one of the first arrivals to be cheered was Mr. Ritchie, M.P. Lord Knutsford, in a Privy Councillor's uniform, accompanied by Lady Knutsford, received a warm welcome, but the applause was increased ten times when the name of Sir Henry Irving was announced. The great actor, who wore a yellow rose in his frock coat, received indeed the reception of the afternoon, always excepting the Royal visitor in whose honour the function had been arranged. Lord Ashbourne, in diplomatic uniform, was cheered heartily; so were Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., who wore ordinary morning dress, and Mr. Fowler, M.P., Secretary of State for India, in a Privy Councillor's uniform, with whom were two of his daughters. Mr. G. Curzon, M.P., who was in Court dress, and his wife, who wore a gown of black with the collar almost covered with old lace and a necklace of pearls, received a conspicuously warm welcome, as did Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, the breast of his uniform covered with medals, and crossed by the riband of the Order of the Star of India. Among the other guests who were thus formally introduced were—Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B., Colonel Sir E. Bradford, General Sir Thomas Gordon, Sir A. W. Woods (Garter King-at-Arms), Sir F. H. Evans, Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne, Sir Robert Henry Davies, Sir James Braithwaite Peile, Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Charles H. Y. Crosthwaite, Sir Philip P. Hutchins, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. M. M. Bhowaggee, Mr. J. Aird, M.P., Mr. B. L. Cohen, M.P., Mr. R. Wallace, M.P., the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of the Thames Conservancy, and the Masters of the principal City Companies. During the reception the band of the Royal Artillery, stationed in an extemporised gallery at the end of the Library, played a selection of music, which was sadly marred now and again by the trumpeters at the entrance to the hall when guests of special rank approached. By a quarter to two the Library was a brilliant scene of life and colour, and the hum of many conversations filled the building with sound. From the artistic point of view there was perhaps just a trifle too much black. The invitation card enjoined "official dress, uniform, or morning dress," and many of the male guests had taken advantage of the latitude to appear in the frock-coat of everyday life. This was the more noticeable after a number of the civic dignitaries had left the Library in order to welcome the Shahzada. This they did just before two, but it was a quarter past before the rattle of rifles as the guard of honour in the yard presented arms, followed by the strains of the band there, was heard. In a few moments afterwards the trumpeters at the door of the Library blew a blast, and there entered a procession, headed by six Aldermen and the like number of Common Councillors, the Town Clerk, Mr. Edward Lee (the Chairman of the Reception Committee), the Sheriffs, Aldermen Samuel and Hand, Sir Charles Hall (the Recorder), in crimson robes and full-bottomed wig, the Sword Bearer and Mace Bearer, and then the Lord Mayor, walking by the side of Nasrulla Khan, who, in his slow progress up the floor, was accompanied by the hearty applause of the assembled company. The Shahzada wore a uniform of dark blue cloth, thickly covered with gold embroidery, and had on his head a rather high cap or *cutan* of astrachan fur, on the side of which shone a diamond star, which put the well-known bulge of the Lord Mayor quite into the shade. His Highness was attended by Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald (political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State), Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieutenant F. C. Beville, Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, Mr. T. A. Martin (political agent to the Ameer), Colonel Muhammed Hasan Khan, and Commandant Akram Khan. The Shahzada and the Lord Mayor took their seats in the chairs of state—Colonel Talbot standing near the Ameer's son to act as interpreter—the Sword and Mace were laid crosswise on the table in front of Sir Joseph Renals, and the Town Clerk, Sir John Monckton opened the Court and read the resolution passed last month, in which the Corporation resolved to entertain his Highness. Then the Recorder came forward with a low bow and read the following address:—

"TO HIS HIGHNESS THE SHAHZADA NASRULLA KHAN.  
 "We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Highness, as the Representative of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, this expression of our sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival in the chief

City of the British Empire. We recognise in the visit of your Highness to this country a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations that subsist between our beloved Queen the Empress of India and his Highness the Ameer, your illustrious father; and we earnestly pray that this good feeling may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired, to the lasting happiness and advantage of both our countries.

"Signed by order of the Court,

"JOHN B. MONCKTON, Town Clerk.

"Guildhall, the 6th day of June, 1895."

The address was interpreted to his Highness, who remained seated. He was evidently impressed with the scene of which he was the central figure, and when the Lord Mayor handed the document to him he bowed slightly and beckoned to one of his native officers, who came on the dais, and took charge of the parchment, which was then rolled in a red leather case. It was enclosed in its gold casket after the ceremonies of the day were over.

His Highness, speaking without notes, in a low tone made his reply, which was translated by Colonel Talbot as follows:—

His Highness desires me to say that there is no doubt of the friendly relations between the English Government and Afghanistan, and no doubt that they are now of the very best possible nature. His Highness the Ameer has sent his son to represent him on the occasion of this visit to England, and he trusts that the friendly relations which already exist between the two Governments of England and Afghanistan may be still further cemented. His Highness has been extremely flattered and honoured by the kindness of her Majesty the Queen, and he is also satisfied that the English nation have welcomed him with their utmost hearts. (Cheers.) He trusts that the friendship between the English and the Afghan nations may increase from day to day—and desires to thank your Lordship for the kind expression of welcome that he has received, and for the very flattering manner in which you have welcomed him to the Guildhall. He understands that this hospitality is the hospitality accorded to him by the English nation. (Renewed cheers.)

A resolution entering the address and the reply on the minutes having been carried, the proceedings of the Court came to an end, and while the general company made their way to the Great Hall for the luncheon, his Highness was introduced to some of the senior Aldermen, to Mr. Lee and Mr. Malthouse, the mover and seconder of the address, and some of the more distinguished guests on the dais.

It took but a short time for the visitors to seat themselves at the tables which filled the historic hall and the gallery, nor had they long to wait before the civic procession, with the Lord Mayor and the Shahzada walking together—the central figures in it—arrived amid the blowing of trumpets, the clapping of hands, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the strains of a march by the band of the Grenadier Guards, under Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, stationed in the upper gallery. On a sunny summer day such as this was the Guildhall, equipped for a festive occasion, looks, if possible, even better than it does on the 9th of November. What the *tout ensemble* loses in the absence of the jewels which flash in the head dresses and on the throats of the ladies, is gained in the greater variety of colour which distinguish their morning gowns and the variegated lights which come from the stained-glass windows. The Shahzada could not fail to have been struck by so magnificent a scene, and though his impassive face gave no index to the thoughts which must have possessed his mind, he once or twice turned to converse with some little animation with Colonel Talbot, who sat at his right hand. This was his first experience of a public English feast, and the utter novelty of it must have impressed him as much as anything else. The luncheon over,

The LORD MAYOR proposed the toast of the Queen. He said—Your Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I ask you to drink with me the health of our Sovereign Lady, who for more than 50 years has reigned over and retained the affections of a free and loyal people. (Cheers.) I give you the toast of "Our beloved Queen, Empress of India."

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm,

The LORD MAYOR, again rising, said—Your Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have now the honour to propose "The Health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan," and I shall rightly interpret your feelings as well as my own when I give expression to regret that his Highness has been prevented from visiting our shores by reason of imperfect health. But we welcome as his representative his son—(cheers)—and we trust he will convey to the Ameer from the whole English-speaking race not only a recognition of his loyal friendship to our Queen and country, but also our earnest hope that the same friendly relations may always continue between the two nations. (Loud cheers.) Our vast Indian possessions

form the most valued and highly-prized gem in our Imperial Crown—possessions which all loyal Englishmen are prepared to make any sacrifice to retain. (Hear, hear.) It is, therefore, from the depths of our patriotism that we greet as a friend the son of the Ameer of Afghanistan—our illustrious and faithfully on the frontier of North-western India, and we trust the true earnestness of our friendly welcome may help to more closely cement the existing bonds, and so materially assist in the continued peace of the world. (Loud cheers.) Sir, his Highness, your father, beyond being loyal to his friends, has distinguished himself in the arts of peace as well as the triumphs of war. We venture to express a hope that your name also in the future may be linked with, and ever remembered in connection with the more lasting and enduring blessings of peace. (Renewed cheers.) My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I give you the health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, coupled with the name of the Shahzada.

This toast was also enthusiastically received. After a short pause, during which Colonel Talbot interpreted the Lord Mayor's speech,

The SHAHZADA rose, amid much cheering, and read his speech in Persian. His reply was rendered, sentence by sentence, by Colonel Talbot, thus:—

My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—His Highness the Shahzada desires me to say that he prays, in the first place, for the long life and prosperity of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. (Cheers.) He is extremely grateful for all the marks of attention that have been shown to him by the Ministers and the nobles and the people of England. The friendship between the Governments of England and Afghanistan is on the best possible footing for two reasons: the first is that the misunderstanding which formerly existed between the two Governments have been converted into friendship, thanks to the policy of his Highness the Ameer. (Cheers.) The second reason is that the frontier between India and Afghanistan has been demarcated, so that neither party can transgress his own frontier except in the friendly interchange of visits. (Applause.) His Highness the Ameer wished to accept in person the invitation of the English nation, but, unfortunately, he is ill, so he has sent his Highness the Shahzada, his second son, to represent him, so that his sincere attachment to this country might be made known. (Cheers.) His Highness added I pray to God that the bonds of union between these two countries may be strengthened. (Renewed applause.)

The Shahzada resumed his seat, and again rising uttered a few words, raising his glass at the end of them. They were, as interpreted:—I desire to propose "The Health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London." (Loud cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR, in reply, said—I thank your Highness for your graceful courtesy in having proposed the health of the Corporation of the City of London. This same City of London is still loyal to its traditions, maintaining to-day that honourable prestige which for centuries it has enjoyed. This great City is always foremost in giving a welcome to the distinguished guests of our Queen and our country; and, Sir, we feel honoured to-day to be able to add the name of your Highness to that distinguished roll which contains the names of those whom this great City has been privileged to welcome and receive. (Loud cheers.)

This concluded the formal proceedings. His Highness left the hall amid renewed cheers, and was conducted to the Art Gallery by a deputation consisting of Mr. Edward Lee, the Chairman, and Messrs. H. H. Bridgman, D. Burnett, J. W. Gaze, E. A. Hart, W. H. Pitman, J. J. P. Thomson, A. W. Timbrell, and I. M. Wilkinson. He stayed there a few moments, and when the sound of the guard in the yard presenting arms, and the cheers of the crowd told the rest of the company that he had left the building, they also made their way out of the hall. Many of them remained for a time to inspect the fine loan collection of pictures, and it was nearly five o'clock before the Guildhall and its precincts saw the last of a function which will be not the least memorable in the annals of the City.

On leaving the Guildhall the Shahzada returned to Dorchester House by way of King-street, Queen Victoria-street, and the Embankment.

**OUR LONDON LETTER.**

**THE SHAHZADA AT THE GUILDHALL.**

**MR GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.**

**DUKE OF ARGYLL'S RUMOURED ENGAGEMENT.**

**THE CABINET AND COMPENSATION.**

57 FLEET STREET, E.C.,  
Thursday Evening.

The Shahzada made his first pilgrimage to-day, and was baptised in turtle and champagne. He is a cool young gentleman this, and it is difficult to gather from his expression or bearing whether in his opinion it is we that honour him or he that honours us. He floats with a vacuous expression and a mouth that is half open through the exacting ceremonials appointed for his entertainment. The Asiatic countenance betrays no emotion, and, standing coolly in face of the Lady Mayoress—a smiling blonde in pale helio-trope—his manner conveyed a reproach to the embarrassed masters of civil ceremonies, who for five minutes did not know what to do with the Ameer's son now they had got him. At last by an inspiration, as it seemed, he was seated in one of the two heavily-gilt chairs, with our little, sturdy, apple-faced Chief Magistrate at his left. The ceremonial was in two parts—the function in the Guildhall Library and the luncheon in the banqueting hall. The glories of that masterpiece of civic architecture were pointed out to the Prince by Colonel Talbot, but what, I am bound to say, seemed to both astonish and delight His Highness most was

(از نامه گنگور)

امروز شاهزاده حج اولش نمود. و در سنگت و شنبانیه اصطبلش  
 کرده شد. او نوجوانی مستغنی مزاج و خوددار است. و از وضع و صورتش قیاس  
 نتوانیم کرد که با این ضایقتهای در راهی او ما اغراضش میکنیم یا او اغراض ما میکند!  
 چهره اش بر خفاست و در کمالش نمیتواند بود چه سنگت و رسومات که برای مهیا  
 نوازیش مقرر شده. چهره اش بیای او تغییر نمی دهد و چون باغنا پیشش میاید  
 میورس که روی سفید تبسم و لباس نیم زلف آفتاب است داشت استاده بود  
 از منهنش سوزیده شده که تشریفاتیان متعجبند استند که با شهنش اده چه میکنند  
 اکنون که او را یافته اند. آخر الامر بر لبه الهام مشکل حل شد و او را در کلبی از رسیان  
 زرنبشانند. و کوتاه قد و سبط و سیب چهره حاکم شهر بار چشش نشسته +  
 رسم گلدال بر دو وجه منقسم بود. پیشکش تهنت نامه در کتب خانه و ضیافت  
 در ضیافت خانه. کرنل مالکوت شان و شرکت آن عمارت عالی بر  
 شهنشاده ظاهر نمود. سکن چیزی که او را خوشنود ساومیم در پرتانده افت



شورای سگ نشین بود - و از دو شنباق بجزر و قزلباشی و سالات کوه خلیج  
 و زبان گاو سرد و دیگر اطعمه لذیذ به بندوق تمام میخوردند و تقریباً بی شکراده بسیار  
 خوب بودند - و اگر در آن بر بنی خود وای اختیار کند باشد ملک سپری را به  
 تکمیل آوردیم + الا با مرافقت فروش وضع صاف بیان کرد  
 که سرحد بندی موجود است نتیجتاً تدبیر و حکمت عملی بدرم است + با این  
 همه بدین شکراده افغان فرسندم + گنجه است الا کسرش درج  
 تفکر و تفحص است +

the turtle soup. Of this he had two plates, and the salmon, the lobster salad, the cold tongue, the chicken, the perigord pie, and the dry '84 all kept him occupied, to the delight of the spirit of the genius of city hospitality. His Highness's speeches were in excellent vein, and if British diplomacy only keeps its head we are doubtless safe in our buffer State. But by a pretty turn, Nazrulla Khan made it clear that for our present scientific frontier we are indebted to "the policy of my father, the Ameer." Altogether, I am glad to have made the acquaintance of Nazrulla Khan, Shahzada of Afghanistan. He is limp, but his head is a basket of observation.

THE SHAHZADA.

STATE VISIT TO CITY OF LONDON.  
 The Shahzada, accompanied by his entire suite, and escorted by the Life Guards, yesterday afternoon paid a State visit to the City of London, the streets of which were decorated and lined with crowds of sightseers as on the Lord Mayor's day, vehicular traffic along the line of route being stopped. The Shahzada, on his arrival at the Guildhall, was received at the entrance to the Art Gallery, and a procession, including the heads of the Corporation, then moved to the dais at the upper end in full view of the select company of invited guests. Upon the Shahzada taking his seat, the address of the City, enclosed in a gold casket, was presented to his Highness by the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the Ameer and the Shahzada, regretted that the Ameer was unable to visit England because of indifferent health. They, however, welcomed his son, and trusted he would convey to the Ameer from the whole English-speaking race, not only a recognition of his loyal friendship to the Queen and country, but also the earnest hope that the same friendly relations might continue.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.  
 The Prince replied in Persian, his remarks being interpreted by Colonel Talbot. The reply was to the effect that the friendly relations between Afghanistan and England were now on the best possible footing. His father, the Ameer, had sent him to England in order that these friendly relations might be still further strengthened. He felt extremely flattered by the kindness of the Queen and the people of England. He was satisfied that the English people had welcomed him from their inmost heart, and he trusted that good relations between this country and his own nation might increase from day to day. After the speech several presentations were made. Upwards of 800 persons subsequently lunched with the Shahzada in the Guildhall.

The Shahzada has every reason to be pleased with the reception accorded him when he made his State visit to London yesterday. His progress through the streets was accomplished with all the spectacular effect which a brilliant military escort can give, and the ceremonial at the Guild Hall was worthy the best traditions of the city. It is not every day, even in the Metropolis, that a Royal Prince in the direct line is officially on exhibition, and the Londoners showed by their demonstrations that they were fully alive to the occasion. What Nasrulla Khan thought of it all it would be difficult to say, but, provided his recent round of sight-seeing had not proved too exhausting, it may be taken for granted that he was duly impressed. The chief significance of the Shahzada's appearance in this country lies, of course, in the fact that he is the son of a King with whom it is of the utmost importance that Britain should continue in friendly relations, and we had it yesterday from the Prince himself that these relations are now on the best possible footing and will be still further strengthened by his present visit. It seems a pity, however, that the future Ruler of Afghanistan should be hustled about in a manner which he probably resents in private. One function of which he has been the centre-figure has followed another in such rapid succession that he can hardly fail to become bewildered in the midst of them, and lose much of the impression which might be made on his mind were he allowed to move about in a more leisurely way, and which it is desirable he should carry back with him to the East.

از آیدید (مهمتم)  
 شکراده از ضیافت عظیم که در روز اول اعلیایان داده شد بهره جو خوشتر و باید شد  
 زرق درین فوج سوار که در ترادف سیرا او بودند بوجه چندان شکر و وجوه اش را افزون کرده و اجراء  
 مراسم آن روزن گلدال لاتی شناسائی بود هم در در سلطنت این ملک شکراده گلدال این طواریات  
 باشند و تحمل شایسته کنند - و باشد گلدال قدر و این موقعه خاص ظاهر نموده اند و نمی دانیم که  
 درباره این هم چه خیال کرده باشد - لیکن شکر طبع متواتر مشاهده اش قابل دیدن و اول  
 نشانه باشد گلدال این ضیافت اثر واجب دلش پیدا کرده + اهمیت سیاحت شکراده در  
 با این است که او پیش صحت است که زرافتس را بی دولت بر طایفه بسیار مضید است + در روز  
 شکراده خود و رانهای تقریباً فرمود که این زرافتس اکنون در عمده ترین حالتی است و مودقش  
 او را مستحکم تر خواهد کرد + تا سفر است که شکراده که در زمان مستقبل حاکم افغانستان ترانسه  
 بدین زودی از جای برانده شود - دعوت بر دعوت که شکراده در آن شمع مجلس بود با این  
 تواتر آمده که دلش مضطرب خواهد شد - و در دلش آثار بی منشائی این زمبهای و تماشای  
 گلدالی است بیدار خواهد شد +



THE RECEPTION OF THE SHAHZADA AT THE GUILDHALL: COLONEL TALBOT INTERPRETING THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM THE CORPORATION.

## THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

### RECEPTION AT THE GUILDHALL.

From eleven o'clock yesterday morning the traffic in the City was suspended in the streets through which the Shahzada and his attendant procession was to pass, the only wheeled vehicles (other than those which bore invited guests to the Guildhall) which were allowed to crunch the fresh strewn gravel being the scarlet cars of the Royal Mail. Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill did little or nothing in the way of decoration; it was only at Bow Church that Cheapside, as far as King Street, hung out its banners on the outward walls, and a fresh breeze kept them waving with a fine play of colour in the bright sunshine. The glittering breastplates of the Life Guards added to the brilliance of the street scene here, and the dense black masses of spectators gave quite the needful background to the long red lines of the Suffolk Regiment between which the Prince and his escort were to pass. Strong wooden gates shut off King Street from Cheapside, and the way thence to the entrance of the Guildhall was also occupied by the Suffolk Regiment, the police, and a guard of honour with the band and colour of the Honourable Artillery Company.

### IN THE GUILDHALL YARD.

Soon after one the civic carriages, with their resplendent coachmen and footmen in dark blue velvet and gold livories, rolled past the barrier, and then there was a long interval of waiting, the time being beguiled by the music of the H.A.C. band and bursts of chimes from the bells of St. Lawrence Jewry. A photographer levelled his camera with precisely calculated elevation for a shot at the procession as it passed, and the Guildhall pigeons, frightened from their usual promenade in the sunny courtyard, gathered in rows on the cornices above wondering what was the matter. Presently the rattle of arms gave warning that the procession was approaching, and a Royal outrider turned into the street preceding the escort of the Blues. Behind them, and in singular contrast to them, came four Afghan

شہزادہ کا مددگار گھوڑا مال

تفصیل رسم مدنیات

cavalrymen, in dark uniforms, fur caps, and brown leather belts. Then came the four-horse carriages, with postillions, of the Shahzada and his suite. With the Prince were Colonel Byng, Colonel Talbot, and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald. Amid the strains of the band, the clang of the bells, and the rattle of a Royal salute his Highness passed into the historic hall and the crowd dispersed, many making their way to Queen Victoria Street and the Embankment to wait patiently for another look at the "show" as it went back.

### WAITING IN THE GUILDHALL.

By half-past twelve the general company had begun to arrive at the Guildhall, and the library, with its rich crimson carpet, the drapings in copper colour and pale lemon of the balconies, the broad bank of La France roses filling the window, and the dais itself—upon which were the two gold and red State chairs—soon began to wear its gayest aspect. The Court of Common Council, all habited in their mazarine gowns, were among the earliest comers; and among those who passed in comparatively unnoticed were Lord Ashbourne, Sir J. B. Peile, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Turner, Lord and Lady Lawrence, and Sir Auckland Colvin. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress arrived at the Guildhall shortly after one o'clock, and, accompanied by the Sheriffs, were escorted to the dais, where Mrs. Lee, wife of the chairman of the reception committee, presented a bouquet of Cypripedium orchids and pink roses to the Lady Mayoress. Then, in quick succession followed Sir Joseph and Lady Whitehead, Sir Owen and Lady Burne, Sir George Hayter Chubb, Sir Dixon and Lady Hartland, Lord and Lady Knutsford, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and Mrs. Kimber, Sir Lepel Griffin, Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, and Sir Henry Irving, who was particularly warmly received. Presently came the Hon. George and Mrs. Curzon, who were recognised and cheered, as were Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, while Mr. H. H. Fowler, with whom was Miss Fowler, was welcomed with great cordiality. The interval that followed was filled by general conversation

دیروز لیسر... آن هیوئی معیت آنرین دید که از هر چه پیشتر دیده است  
 مختلف است + در قلعه وندسسر قدی از شوکت رسم شاهی نبلزشش آمد و دواز  
 فرجه بد آرد و شایسته اند از ه فوج برهانی می تواند کرد - الا این چنین رسوم برای می  
 از نشان شرقی کم و بیش معمولی باشد + مگر چون سینه زاده در سستی رفت نوبت آن  
 تجارت بی مثال که دم حیات لندن است بر او اثر کرده باشد + ممکن است که مراکز دیگر  
 ممالک نقل تجارت لندن توانسته کرد الا محال و غیر ممکن است که هم امید برای او دارند -  
 سستی مد بشبه منزه سلطنت بر بی نیه است و مرکزی که از دواجران حصار نمند و ایام  
 گذشته بسیار است و نیاز فتنه - و آس آسیده بر اعظم نمند که تفرش ما را نیز افغانستان  
 آورده است فتم نموند + اگر سینه زاده هم شسته از قوت خیالی شرقیان دارد  
 بگمان قدر این مدقات کسی شایسته باشد +

THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

Yesterday the Ameer's son was introduced to a phase of English life which differs from any that has yet been presented to him. A visit to Windsor had given him a glimpse of State ceremonial; a review at Aldershot had shown him something of the British Army at its best. But to the son of an Eastern potentate the evidences of Empire and of the military forces which are Empire's sanction must be more or less familiar. When, however, he entered the City of London the Shahzada must have felt the novelty of that atmosphere of unparalleled commercial activity which is the very breath of London's civic existence, an atmosphere which other centres of urban life may imitate, but which none of them can ever hope to equal, far less to excel. The City is, indeed, the very core and kernel of the British Empire, the centre from which our merchant adventurers of the past went out to conquer, by slow degrees, that vast India the possession of which has brought their descendants into contact with the ruler of distant Afghanistan. If the Shahzada have any touch in him of Oriental imagination he will not have failed to appreciate the significance of his visit to the City of London.

and a delightful musical selection played by the band of the Royal Artillery, until the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, together with Sir Reginald Hanson, Sir Joseph Savory, Sir George Tyler, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Mr. Ritchie, M.P., Alderman John Pound, and Mr. Edward Lee (chairman) retired to await the Shahzada before the entrance to the Art Gallery. Meantime, the Lady Mayoress, wearing a dress of striped periwinkle blue silk, with a small bonnet of blue tulle, trimmed with cornflowers and ivy leaves, remained on the dais, with Mrs. Sheriff Samuel, in heliotrope and cream lace, and Mrs. Sheriff Hand, whose dress was of grey crepon, with white satin vest and revers.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHAHZADA.

After a few minutes of waiting the first notes of the trumpeters' fanfare were caught, and the whole assemblage rose as these heralds, in their quaint uniform of scarlet and gold with black velvet caps, passed into the room. Preceded by the Recorder, the Sword and Mace bearers, and the Lord Mayor, the Shahzada walked alone, bearing himself with great dignity. He was dressed in a frock coat, the front of which was covered with heavy gold embroidery; there were also epaulets of gold fringe and broad stripes of gold braid down the trousers. His caftan was of black astrakhan with a blazing diamond star on one side, while the blue ribbon of his Afghan Order was worn across his chest. In attendance were the Sirdar Mahomad Akram, the Khotwal of Kabul, Colonel Talbot, Mr. T. A. Martin, Captain Benville, Surgeon-Captain Leahy, Captain Pollen, A.D.C., and the Sirdar Mahommed Hussan Khan. The Prince bowed to the Lady Mayoress, and took one of the State seats to the right of the Lord Mayor, and Sir John Monckton read how on the 2nd of May it had been unanimously decided to offer an address to the Ameer's son. The Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, then stepped forward and read as follows: "To his Highness the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Highness, as the representative of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, this expression of our sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival in the chief City of the British Empire. We recognise in this visit of your Highness to this country a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations that subsist between our beloved Queen the Empress of India and his Highness the Ameer, your illustrious father, and we earnestly pray that this good feeling may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired, to the lasting happiness and advantage of both our countries."

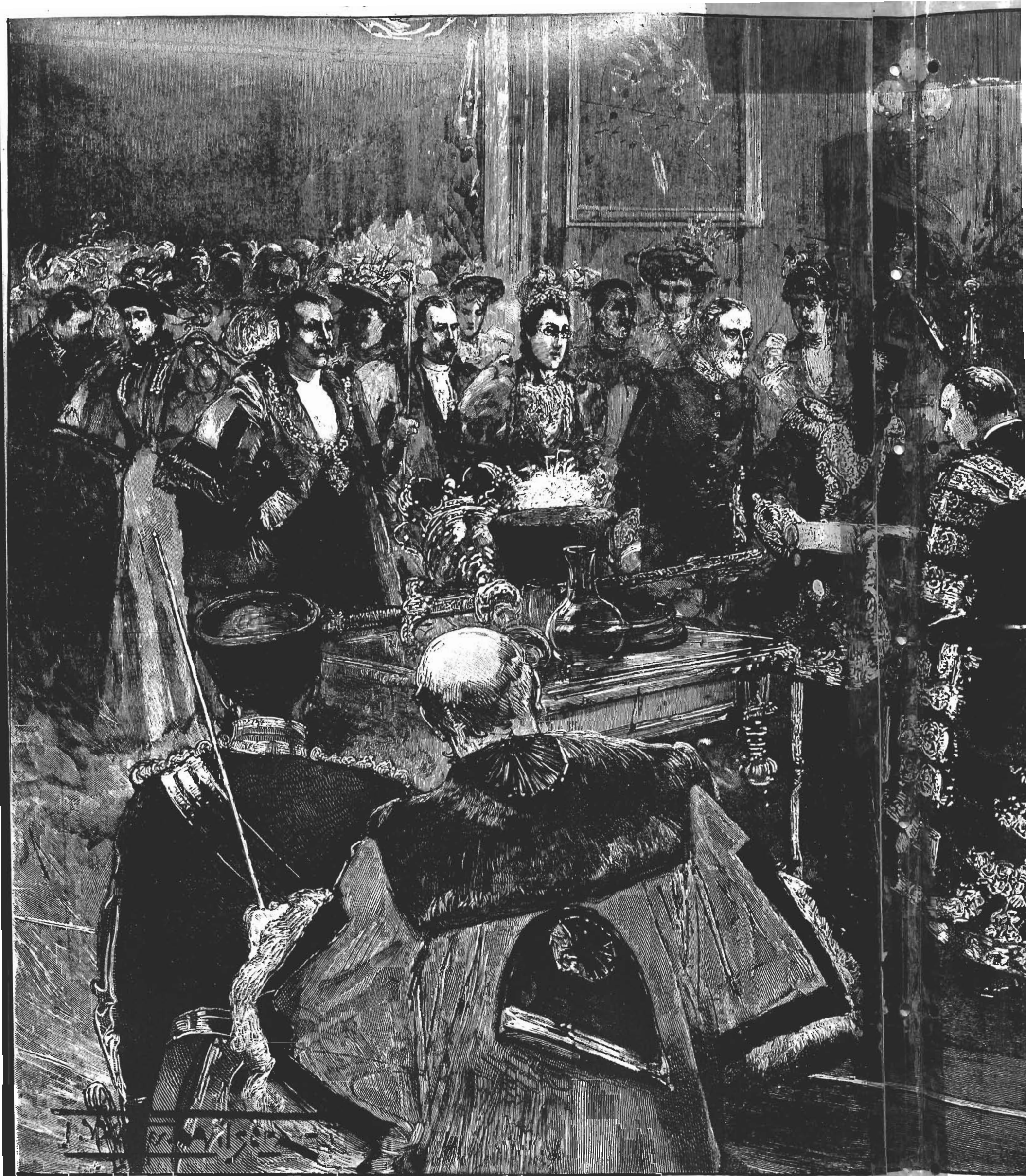
THE SHAHZADA'S REPLY.

The Shahzada had listened attentively, and paid the closest attention to Colonel Talbot as he rendered this into Persian in tones so soft that scarce a syllable of the unfamiliar tongue was heard. With great deliberation, and pausing long between each sentence, the Shahzada dictated his reply to Colonel Talbot, who, repeating it in English, said there was now no doubt that the relations between England and Afghanistan were on the best possible footing. The Ameer had sent him—his son—to represent him as his visitor to England, so that the friendly relations which already existed might be further cemented. Speaking for himself, he would say that he was extremely honoured and happy, because of the kindness of Her Majesty the Queen and of the English people. He was also satisfied that the welcome came from their hearts. He trusted that the friendship of the two nations might be increased from day to day. He would, in conclusion, thank the Lord Mayor for his kind expressions of welcome, and for the very pleasing manner in which he had been received in the City, and this hospitality, he understood, he might regard as the hospitality of the English nation. The Prince closely watched the reception of his sentences, and seemed greatly pleased at the spontaneous applause which they so frequently evoked.

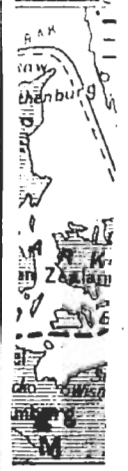
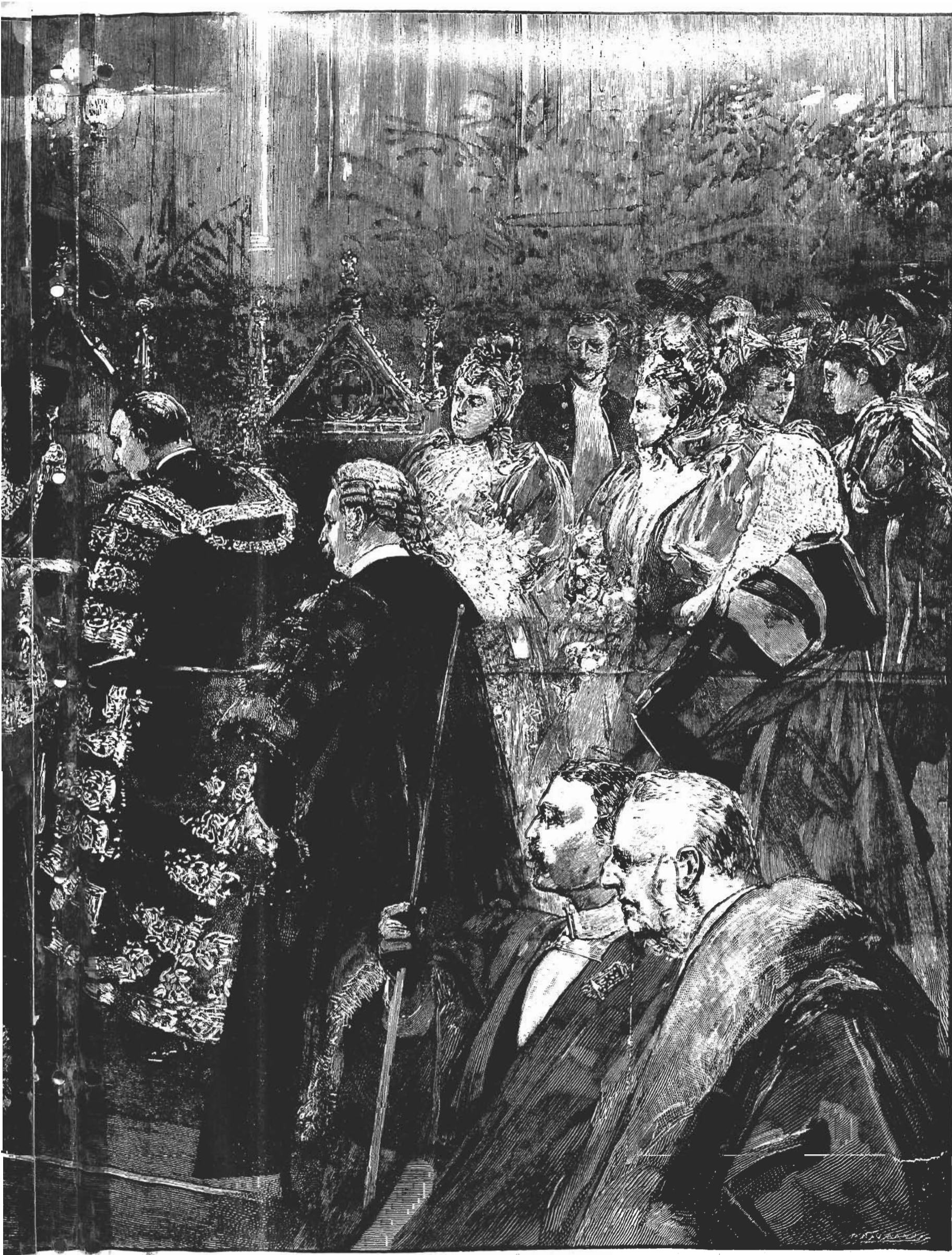
THE LUNCH.

Civic hospitality was then extended to the invited guests, who in all numbered about 800, and who passed into the Guildhall while Mr. Lee, Mr. Malt-house, and the two senior Aldermen present were presented to the Shahzada, who shook hands with them. As soon as the general company were seated, the Lord Mayor led his distinguished visitor to his seat at the table, Mr. Fowler conducting the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Queen, which was drunk with all honours, and again rose almost immediately to give that of the Ameer, coupling with it the name of the Shahzada. After welcoming his Highness, whom he hoped would convey all expressions of regret that his father's health had prevented his visit to us in person, he continued that our vast Indian possessions forming the most highly-prized gem in our imperial crown, it was from the depths of patriotism that we greeted as a friend the son of our illustrious and faithful ally. Then, addressing the Prince more personally, the Lord Mayor continued, "Sir, his Highness your father, beyond being loyal to his friends, has distinguished himself in the arts of peace, as well as the triumphs of war. We venture to express a hope that your name, also, in the future, may be linked with and ever remembered in connection with the more lasting blessings of peace." Standing beside Colonel Talbot, the Shahzada again spoke in Persian, and, as gracefully rendered by this accomplished interpreter, said he wished long life and happiness to the Queen of this realm. He was extremely grateful for the kindness that had been shown him by the Ministers, nobles, and the people of England. The friendship of England and Afghanistan was on the best possible standing, for two reasons—first, that misconceptions that had formerly existed had been smoothed into friendship by the Ameer's policy; and, second, that the frontier was now clearly demarcated. Moreover, friendly visits had been exchanged. His Highness had wished to visit England, in person, but illness, unfortunately, had hindered this, and he had sent his son to convey his expression to the English people of his sincere attachment to them. He prayed to God that the bonds between the two nations might be strengthened.

Before resuming his seat the Shahzada gave the toast of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, drinking it himself in aerated water; and after the Lord Mayor had briefly responded, the Shahzada and his party left the table. The procession returned in the same order which it reached the City. There were but few attempts at anything like decoration, save in Queen Street, but the crowds were large in Queen Victoria Street, and the Shahzada was occasionally loudly cheered. From the Guildhall the procession passed down King Street into Queen Street, and then down Queen Victoria Street on to the Embankment, round Northumberland Avenue, and thence by the Mall to Dorchester House, Park Lane, which was reached shortly before five o'clock.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SHAHZADA NASRULLAH KHAN ON HIS VISIT TO THE GULEDHALL, ON JUNE



between  
US  
6.6

KIEL H.  
Lichtsort  
abo

Railway &  
Foot of  
St.

lip & Son.

ON JUNE 6: PRESENTATION OF THE CITY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

طما با هم تیره مانده است که صفر همای نوازی و خوشنود سفین یک از

شهر با دکان شرفی حاصل نموده ایم - اعزاز و اکرام شاهزاده  
 بر منطقی مکتبیم که مقبول خاطر شاهان یوروپ باشد - مکن غور کنیم که مباد  
 رسمهای و ضیافتهای و تقریرهای و انبوه کاهی ما بر عقل و فهم ایشیای اتریش  
 دارد و منشای مانیت + همچنین خیالات در خاطر ک نیده که در روز ضیافت  
 در مسی در عوان شرف بودند با لفر در گذشتند باشند + یعنی  
 در مطاب مرضی که بوقوع نیاید شاهزاده در معاملات با ما طرز انبای  
 دارد + هنوز نیا موصه است که در یوروپ پانزدهی وقت از دایه شاهان است  
 در روز شاهزاده عالم شهر لندن و شبست صد مهانا را برای سبب که در انتظار  
 داشت + الا درین وقت امر مناسب این نصیت که بچ وضع شاهزاده را با اثر کند  
 بلکه این است که ما چه آثار در دلش پیدا تو انیم کرد + و درین باب شبهاست  
 پیر از ناپوسی است + نتیجه بدومی است که کثرت رسوم مغربی با مهران افغان  
 ما را متعرض حال شده بحدیکه او که درت دل را مخفی نتوانست داشت - در  
 انامی آن بزم با جا و چشم که برای فریدمش در گله کمال منعقد بود شاهزاده  
 غیر متحمل و نامتأثر نظر آمد - نه کسب چوب نظر کردند بوی راست - و بر گزین  
 بجزئی التفات نکرد - چون تهنیت نامه می خواندند او بتعاقب وی بی میلی با کلی از  
 افسران معروف کلام بود + در خیال انرین امری که نسبت با یوسی ده باشد  
 این بود که او و مفر بانس چیز می خوردند - چرا که بجز خوردن و نوشیدن  
 هیچ رسمی عمل نباشد + بر قدری میوه و شربت میوه قناعت کردند +  
 و راست باشد اگر در باره افغانان گوئیم که ایشان عیش و عشرت را متأسفانه  
 و محرومانه میکنند -

# The Morning

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1895.

## THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

With all our experience it may be doubted whether we have yet acquired the art of entertaining or even favourably impressing an Oriental Prince. We do him honour in the way which would be acceptable to a European guest without pausing to inquire whether our ceremonies, our public dinners, our speeches, our crowds, may not impress the Asiatic intellect in a wholly different fashion from that intended. Some such reflection must have passed through the minds of those who were privileged to witness the imposing reception accorded yesterday in the City to Nasrulla Khan. To be sure we do not have matters all our own way. The Shahzada imports something of the Asiatic manner into his dealings with us. He has not yet learnt that in Europe punctuality is the etiquette of Kings. Yesterday it was noted, not without surprise, that His Highness kept the Lord Mayor and 800 guests waiting for 20 minutes. For the moment, however, the question is not so much how the Shahzada impresses us as how we impress the Shahzada, and in this respect it must be owned the evidence is rather disappointing. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, with much of our European ceremonial, our Afghan visitor, frankly speaking, is bored. He is even bored to the extent that he does not care to conceal his boredom. Throughout the imposing spectacle prepared in his honour at the Guildhall, he walked with impassive face, turning neither to the right nor to the left, seeing nothing, noting nothing. During the reading of the address of welcome, he conversed nonchalantly with an official by his side. Most disconcerting circumstance of all, from the typical English point of view, he and his suite took no part in the eating and drinking, without which in England no ceremony of any importance is complete. They contented themselves with tasting a little fruit and sipping lemonade. If it had not been said of the English that they took their pleasures sadly, it would probably have had to be invented of the Afghans.

Perhaps the best way of getting at the Oriental view of ourselves is to consider how we are impressed by the manners and customs of the Orient. At the best we are amazed

مگر طرز احسن برای معلوم کردن خیال قبیان در باره  
 ما این باشد که رسومات و عادات مشرقی بر دل ما چه اثر می دارند - و درین امر

or surprised, and there is seldom absent from our minds a *suspicion* of contempt. No impression of a state of society wholly foreign to our experience can, indeed, ever be wholly favourable. Now, the Oriental is accustomed to take life easy, and the fret and rush of the Western world must appear to him as mistaken as the hurry-scurry of American life does to the average European. We wonder at the want of repose in Americans; we never admire it. And if we could get inside the mind of this swarthy youth from Central Asia we should probably read there an opinion very unlike that which we complacently fancy that our manners and institutions inspire.

خیال ما به عجب و حیرت و دهشت است - فی الواقع معیشت قومی که  
از ما با کل مختلف باشد هرگز آنقدر مقبول بردل ما نتوانست کرد + حال این  
است که شرقیان حسب عبادت معیشت را با مستحکم گیرند - و زود می دنیا می  
منزب در نظراتشان همچنین خطا نمایند که معیشت مردمان امریکه در نظر بعضی  
از یوروپیان + بر بے آرامی و بی امنی مردم امریکه تعجب سازیم مکنی او را  
گامی نستانیم + و اگر در اندرون دل این نوجوان گندم گون که از  
وسط ایشیای آید راه توانست می یافت اغلب است که رایشن در باره  
رسوم و قواعد ما از انچه گمان داریم مختلف باشد +

بیاضیت گدازال

#### THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

Yesterday the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, or as they call him in the City, and no doubt correctly, Nasr Ulla Khan, was witness of and participator in a scene eminently characteristic of the civic life of London, a scene which, it may be said without hesitation, has no analogue in any part of the world. In a word, he was entertained at the Guildhall with that magnificence of hospitality for which the City is famous. Beyond this it is customary that the occasion of a visit to the City by a Royal personage of foreign birth should be made an occasion for public pageant; and, if on this occasion the preparation of organized ceremonial in the streets was less complete than that with which the City of London is in the habit of receiving visitors of distinction, it cannot be said that the crowds which lined the avenues to the Guildhall were wanting either in volume or enthusiasm, and it most certainly cannot be said that, when the Ameer's son had entered the Guildhall, anything was lacking in the cordiality or the pomp of the reception which he met. Nasrulla Khan has been present at such a spectacle as the City of London and no other place hitherto discovered can furnish.

Let us endeavour to follow him, with such particularity as may be possible, through the proceedings of the day. The Shahzada, the officials deputed to him by the India Office, and sundry of his retainers started from Dorchester-house at about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The *cortège* was preceded by an escort befitting the position of the Prince, and with him, in a Royal carriage, were Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Colonel Talbot, and Colonel Byng, the Queen's Equerry. All down Park-lane, at Hyde Park-corner, and in Pall-mall the progress of our Afghan guest towards the City was watched by considerable gatherings of spectators. And wherever the crowds were most dense there was marked applause. But neither in the streets mentioned nor in the Strand, nor after the procession had entered the City and Fleet-street simultaneously, was there any noticeable attempt to provide those decorations which produce an impression of fluttering colour in streets that, in their normal condition, are sombre. But the crowd along the side-walks, even at an early hour, was great, and, as the appointed time drew near, it increased visibly in volume. Touches of colour, however, there were none, save that, as the procession came in view of St. Paul's when it passed under the railway bridge at Ludgate-hill, there was a cluster of flags on

the left-hand side, and beneath them a great gathering of people. Even Cheapside, lined as it was by dense masses of people whom the City police kept in admirable order, was almost devoid of colour until the immediate neighbourhood of Guildhall was reached. There banners, flags, pennons, and so forth fluttered in profusion. In King-street the men of the Suffolk Regiment lined the route, while the Honourable Artillery Company supplied a guard of honour. The Shahzada reached the Guildhall as nearly as might be, having regard to the difficulties of the route, at the appointed time, having in attendance upon him, in addition to those already mentioned, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieutenant F. C. Beville, Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, Mr. T. A. Martin, Colonel Muhammad Hasan Khan, and Commandant Akram Khan. But, long before the guest of the day had arrived, a distinguished company assembled in the Library, which was decorated with hangings of amber with festooned draperies of flame-coloured silk, while under the great window was a mass of pink and white pæonies. Amongst the company were Lord Knutsford, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord Ashbourne, Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Secretary of State for India, with the Misses Fowler and Mr. E. Fowler, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Mr. Ritchie, M.P., Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., and Mrs. Curzon, Sir Edward Bradford, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, General Sir Thomas Gordon, Sir A. W. Woods (Garter), Sir F. H. Evans, Major-General Sir O. T. Burne, Sir R. H. Davies, Sir J. B. Poile, Sir C. A. Turner, Sir Lopel Griffin, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Henry Irving, Mr. M. M. Bohnagree, Mr. E. Neol, Mr. Aird, M.P., Mr. B. L. Cohen, M.P., Mr. R. Wallace, M.P., the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of the Thames Conservancy, a number of the Masters of the City Companies, the Recorder of the City of London, and the Common Serjeant. The sight from the surrounding galleries was a pleasant one as the distinguished visitors came in one after another. And the City, it may be observed, is given to expressing its admiration of character or achievement in a somewhat plainspoken fashion. The outside world will learn, therefore, without surprise that Sir Henry Irving, the venerable soldier, Sir Donald Stewart, Lord Knutsford, Mr. Fowler, and Lord Lawrence, were received with noteworthy demonstrations of applause.

It was at a quarter to 2 that a procession started from the library to the entrance of the Art Gallery to receive the Shahzada, leaving the Lady Mayoress, who carried a bouquet of pink roses and orchids, in possession of the library,

so to speak, while the band of the Royal Artillery, under the control of Cav. L. Zaverthal, discoursed music. The procession to receive his Highness consisted of Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., Alderman Sir Joseph Savory, M.P., Alderman Sir G. R. Tyler, Alderman Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Mr. Alderman J. T. Ritchie, Mr. Alderman J. Pound, Mr. Anstead, Mr. Deacon, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Greenaway, Mr. Liversidge, Mr. Low, Mr. Malthouse, Mr. Woodman, the Town Clerk, Mr. E. Lee (chairman of the reception committee), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Samuel, Mr. Sheriff Hand, the Recorder, the Sword Bearer, the Mace Bearer, and the Lord Mayor. The same procession, along with the Shahzada and his suite, returned into the library at a quarter-past 2 with a blare of trumpets, while loud cries of applause rose from either side. As the Shahzada passed up between the lines of standing spectators he was seen to be wearing a uniform almost covered with the richest gold lace, and he acknowledged the welcome which he received by raising his right hand repeatedly. As he reached the dais the Lady Mayoress curtsied twice. Then the Shahzada sat down at the right hand of the Lord Mayor and, after the fashion of the City, the proceedings of the Court of Common Council began formally. First the following document was read and presented in the form of an address in a gold casket :—

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE SHAHZADA NASHULLA KHAN.

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Highness as the representative of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan this expression of our sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival in the chief city of the British Empire. We recognize in the visit of your Highness to this country a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations that subsist between our beloved Queen the Empress of India and his Highness the Ameer, your illustrious father; and we earnestly pray that this good feeling may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired, to the lasting happiness and advantage of both our countries.

Signed by order of the Court,  
JOHN B. MONKTON, Town Clerk.  
Guildhall, the 6th day of June, 1895.

Then the Shahzada, sitting in his chair, replied through Colonel Talbot, who interpreted sentence by sentence the words which the Shahzada spoke in Persian. It is perhaps unfortunate that Colonel Talbot spoke in a tone which suggested a desire on the part of the Shahzada to impart a confidence to the Lord Mayor; but his words, so far as they could be gathered, were these :—

My Lord Mayor,—His Highness the Shahzada desires me to say that there is no doubt the relations between Afghanistan and England are most friendly. His Highness the Ameer has sent his second son to represent him on this occasion in England, and he trusts that the friendly relations which already exist between the Governments of England and Afghanistan may be still further strengthened. His Highness has been much gratified by the reception which he has met from the Queen and her subjects, and he is satisfied that the English nation have welcomed him from their inmost hearts. He trusts that the friendship between England and the Afghan nation may grow day to day, and he desires to thank your lordship for the very flattering manner in which you have welcomed him at Guildhall. He understands that this hospitality is offered to him by the English nation.

A resolution ordering the address and reply to be printed was then carried unanimously, and the party adjourned to luncheon in the Guildhall, which was provided in the sumptuous

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ashion familiar in the City by Messrs. King and Brymer, while the band of the Grenadier Guards, under Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, played. Lunch over, the Lord Mayor gave first the toast of the Queen, and then spoke as follows :—

Your Highness, my lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I have now the honour to propose the health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, and I shall rightly interpret your feelings, as well as my own, when I give expression to regret that his Highness has been prevented from visiting our shores by reason of imperfect health. But we welcome as his representative his son, and we trust he will convey to the Ameer from the whole English-speaking race not only a recognition of his loyal friendship to our Queen and country, but also our earnest hope that the same friendly relations may always continue between the two nations. Our vast Indian possessions form the most valued and highly-prized gem in our Imperial Crown—possessions which all loyal Englishmen are prepared to make any sacrifice to retain. It is, therefore, from the depths of our patriotism that we greet, as a friend, the son of the Ameer of Afghanistan—our illustrious and faithful ally on the frontier of Western India, and we trust the true earnestness of our friendly welcome may help to more closely cement the existing bonds and so materially assist in the continued peace of the world. Sir, his Highness your father, beyond being loyal to his friends, has distinguished himself in the arts of peace, as well as the triumphs of war. We venture to express a hope that your name also in the future may be linked with and ever remembered in connexion with the more lasting and enduring blessings of peace. My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I give you the "Health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, coupled with the name of the Shahzada."

The Shahzada then read his reply from a document supplied by one of his Afghan advisers, which was thus interpreted by Colonel Talbot, in a voice more audible than before :—

My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—His Highness the Shahzada desires me to say that he prays, in the first place, for the long life and prosperity of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. He is extremely grateful for all the marks of attention that have been shown to him by the Ministers and the nobles and the people of England. The friendship between the Governments of England and Afghanistan is on the best possible footing for two reasons—the first is that the misunderstandings which formerly existed between the two Governments have been converted into friendship, thanks to the policy of his Highness the Ameer. The second reason is that the frontier between India and Afghanistan has been demarcated, so that neither party can transgress his own frontier—except of course in a friendly interchange of visits. His Highness the Ameer wished to accept in person the invitation of the English nation, but, unfortunately, he is ill, so he has sent his Highness the Shahzada, his second son, to represent him, so that his sincere attachment to this country might be made known. His Highness adds, "I pray to God that the bonds of union between these two countries may be strengthened and renewed." (Loud cheers.)

The Shahzada then, through Colonel Talbot, proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, and after the Lord Mayor had made a suitable reply, the Afghan visitors left and drove through the streets, where there was a great and enthusiastic throng of spectators, to Dorchester-house.



کشتن با شفقت و رافت

ہر کسی آرزو داشتین خاطر داری سپہ امیر عالی دارد۔ اگرچہ خوب میدانیم کہ  
 میزبانی و تفریح شاہزادہ در کارهای کہ بطور خاص خستہ بخش نیستند بغیر این کہ میزبانان  
 گستاخ و بی ادب یا کم از کم بد خلق پنداشته شوند۔ کاری آسان نیست + تاہم ہر از بس  
 فردی دو واجب است کہ شاہزادہ را از رسمی بر رسمی چنان راند کہ نتیجہ اش ماندگی و عداوت  
 مزاج باشد۔ چہ اندیشہ داریم کہ افسر میزبان با نیت نیکتین ملاقات کردہ و شاہزادہ  
 را از راحت با دردمبدل خواند کرد + درین حالت تعجب داریم کہ رسوم شنبہ اورا چنان خستہ  
 کرد کہ در روز برای دیدن عجائب خانہ جوہرات بیرون توالت آمد + خیال کنید کہ چہ قدر  
 رسومات بروز شنبہ سرانجام کرد + اول سہ بار دید و باز دید خانہ ان شاہی - دوم  
 در اندیا اوفس بر صیافت شاہانہ رفت و آنجا در تقریبش مردمان بودند کہ ادنی ترسین بے  
 تکلفی یا نا اخلہ فی بالیشان خلاف دیش معانہ بود۔ سوم بوقت شام سیزم بزرگ ہوس  
 رفت + چون یاد داریم کہ ادعلی الصبح بر رسم ساگرہ ملکہ موجود بود و حالاً از سفر لبیا  
 طویل و ماندگی دہ آمدہ خستہ اش بجز سبہ باشد + اندیشہ داریم کہ اگر کسی عرض  
 نماید این عمل کشتن با شفقت و رافت را جاری دارند + شنیدہ ایم کہ در گولہ مال ہم  
 ضیافتش خواندہ کرد و رسمی ملاکت آمیز تر از و برای افغانان مجوز کردن ممکن نیست +  
 مگر کسی از مد زمان بے تمیز جیمیان دُبارک (مشم شراب) پیشین آورد + عدلہ برین خاص  
 نشستہ بصورتی کہ از چہرہ اش فہمیدگی خاطر باشد تقریباً طویل در زبانی کہ ایک لفظش  
 ہم نمی فہمہ خواندہ شنید + چہ ممکن نیست کہ ازین نقد لہو اورا ہائی دہند + خاطر است کہ  
 کہ ما مہمان نوازی را زیاد بکار می داریم و اگر این تہنیت سرشار را کم نہ کنیم اندیشناکیم  
 کہ مہمان را کہ بر یکی استیاق خوش کردنش دارد کارہ و ہیز از خواہیم ساخت +

KILLING WITH KINDNESS.

Everyone is anxious to show kindness to the Ameer's son, and we are well aware that it is not very easy to entertain a Prince at those functions only which are not particularly fatiguing without seeming disrespectful, or, at least, wanting in politeness. Is it, however, absolutely necessary that he should be dragged from one tiresome ceremony to another till he drops? With the best intentions in the world, we are afraid that our authorities are going the right way to make Nasrullah Khan's visit more of a pain than a pleasure, and we are not surprised to hear that he was so tired out with the ceremonies of Saturday that not even the Zoo had sufficient attractions to bring him out of his apartments yesterday. Consider what the poor Shahzada had gone through. He had received three State visits and returned them all: he had been taken to a State dinner at the India Office, where he was surrounded by personages towards whom familiarity or even the least want of ceremonial politeness would have been a dangerous error of High Policy: and in the evening he was taken to a reception at Brook House. When it is remembered that he had to begin the day with the Birthday ceremonial on the Horse Guards Parade, and had only just arrived after a most fatiguing journey, it seems almost superfluous to assume that His Highness was nearly tired to death. We are afraid that unless some one ventures to raise a protest the process of killing with kindness will go on. Nasrullah Khan is even threatened with a Guildhall dinner. A ceremony more tedious to an Afghan it would probably be impossible to devise. Apart from being exposed to an offer of "Jambou d'York" from some indiscreet waiter, he will have to sit and listen, with at least a pretence of intelligent interest, to long speeches delivered in a language of which he knows not a word. Could not these at least be spared him? It is clear we are overdoing the thing altogether, and unless we can mitigate the overflowing abundance of our welcome, we shall be in danger of disgusting instead of entertaining a visitor whom we all desire to please.

The reception which awaited the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan at Victoria Station last Friday, in spite of the impassive attitude which Orientals consider it dignified to assume, is not likely to be easily forgotten by him or his suite. The cheering of the vast crowds which lined the route from Grosvenor Gardens to Dorchester House, the military escort of the Life Guards which surrounded the Royal carriage, preceded by the outriders in crimson uniform, and the guard of honour with the band of the Coldstream Guards, must have made a considerable impression on them.

### Nasrullah Khan in England.

NASRULLAH KHAN was the centre of interest at Thursday's State Ball—one of the most crowded and sultry functions of the season. The Prince did not apparently appreciate it very much; he is obviously getting fagged out in carrying out the tremendous official programme laid down for him. The only item which seemed to arrest his jaded interest was the Derby. It is questionable whether the authorities are acting discreetly in overworking the Ameer's son in this fashion. The Oriental prefers meditation to agitation. The manner in which Nasrullah has been rushed hither and thither since his arrival is not calculated to impress him with the good old English virtue of hospitality, the essence of which is to let a guest enjoy himself in his own fashion. The Prince's visit to Aldershot next Wednesday to witness a grand review is more likely to impress him with the greatness of our Empire than a score of overcrowded State balls.

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 سپردوم بحالی افغانستان و اتباع او استقبال  
 را که بروز جمعه بر استیشن و کثوری کرده شد زود فراموش خواهند کرد  
 با وجود آن وضع نامتناظر که شتر قبان بر چنین مواقع اختیار کنند و او را  
 مقتضای شان خویش شمارند + مرعبا گفتن انبوه کثیر و حجم غیر که بر  
 اطراف راه از باغات گردس و نیز تا دور سپردوس بودند و فوج سوار  
 لایف گاردس که محمدی کاری شای بودند و لب لب سرخ لباس که  
 پیش او بود و مقدمه الهیش با موسیقیان کوله ستریم گاردس همه اثر  
 بر دل ایشان کرده باشد +

شهرزاده محمد شاهی بروز جمعه در بزم  
 رقص شاهی که یکی از اعمال پراهنه و مدتی موسم است شمع مجلس  
 بود + طار بود که شهرزاده مژدنی آن بزم نکرد و در مجلس اینست  
 که با بنام آردون دستور العمل رسمی که پر از مواعد شمار است از جهت خویش  
 باشد + عجل که بر ابی خاطر انگارش و گفته داشت اسپرانی داری بود +  
 گمان داریم که افسان میزبان در کماندن سپر که در این بزم نزال  
 با ضیاط کار نمی کنند + شتر قبان نقد و نام را بر اضطراب رشته تاب زدگی  
 فوق می دهند + وضعی که بود را از اول وجودش درین ملک

از جای دو اندیده اند وصف درین قوم انرتر یعنی مهران نوازی را  
 بر دمناشر نخواهد ساخت و جوهر مهران نوازی ما اینست که مهران حسب  
 مرضی خود عیش کند + غالب است که یلبار و رودش به آله شاطی بر  
 فوجیه عظیم زیاده تر از نسبت زمبهای رقص شاهی اثر عظیم سلطنت  
 ما بر دلش خواهد نهاد

اکثری از عوامه قوم برهانیه امروز می پسندند شهنزاده که ام کس است و ما بر آید  
چرا اسبقه که می میکنیم + نهرالمدخان سپردوم سپهرالمدخان والی  
افغانستان است +

والی افغانستان  
والی افغانستان  
وزیر دستوری دولت هندیه کار کرده + درین ملک غلط فهمیده اند که امیر عالی بقدری  
برای بیست سپهری که در میان هند و روس شمال مشرقی حوضه فارس است حاکم تعیین یافته  
(یا گماشته) است + این محض مجزوی صحیح است + سه سبیل گرفتن که در اثنای خواب  
افغانستان با افواج لار و آرایش وکیل دولت هند بودند است که چنان  
عبد الرحمن خان را برای تصرف گدی بر آن وقتی که ما خواستیم او را لقب تخت با  
مرغوب کند - آخر الامر چون بر شرط و تهدیدش را که بر ما نهادند تسلیم او را تصرف تخت را قبول  
فرمود +

X NASRULLAH KHAN.

A good many members of the British public are asking to-day who the Shah-Zada is, and why we are making so much fuss about him. Nasrullah Khan is the second son of Abdurrahman, the Amir of Afghanistan.

The Amir was called to the throne of Kabul after a most unfortunate and disastrous war. He took up the reins of power upon his own terms, and did not act in the slightest degree as a puppet of the Government of India. There is a misconception at home that he is in some degree our nominee for the buffer State which separates our Indian Empire from Russia and the north-east portion of Persia. This is only partly true. Sir Lepol Griffin, the Civil Agent with Lord Roberts's forces during the Afghan War, was practically at his side and did induce Abdurrahman Khan to occupy the gaddi (throne) at the moment when we wanted him to do so. He finally agreed, on our knocking down to every condition and restriction which he imposed.

At that time he was the happy possessor of an heir to his fortunes in the person of Habibulla Khan, who is a young gentleman now 28 years of age, popularly spoken of in his own country as Harem-Zada, a word which shows that he is the offspring of one of the ladies of the harem, and not a son of the Sultan. Some eight years after his birth the Sultan—herself a Persian princess, by the way—brought into the world the youngster to whom the citizens of London did honour. His title, the Shah-Zada, differentiates him from his elder step-brother.

X THE AFGHAN SUCCESSION.

Needless to say, such a situation a few years ago would have led, in the event of the death of the Amir, to a fine opportunity for threatening in Kabul. The Queen-mother, a small boy, and the Prime Minister would have been raised up in the regency on the one side, opposed to Habibulla Khan with his recognised claim to the

امیر عالی آن زمان در ذات شهنزاده حبیب الله و ارث اقبال دوست  
خوشین داشت و عمر این شهنزاده حال است و شش سال است و عوام اورا در ملک  
خوشین حرم زاده میگویند و معنیش اینکه او سپهری از بیگمات حرم است نه سپهر شاه  
قریب بیست سال بعد از پیدایش حبیب الله در خانه سلطانه که از خانه ان شاه هو  
فارس است بچه پیدایشد و او همین جوان نووارد است که با شهنزاده کان زندگن اورا  
دیروز اغراض و اکرام کردند - و لقب "شهنزاده" اورا از مراد خوانده کلانش  
تمیز می کنند +

در باب سلطنت مملکت گشته

عیان است در چنین حالت چند سال پیشتر بروقت حلت امیر افغانان  
در کابل منتهی بر کردن گشتی بود + ننه پادشاه و طفلی فرد سال و وزیر اعظم تکلیف  
در نیابت سلطنت مملکت گشته و طرف دیگر حبیب الله بادعوی مسلم و بیعتش

رسم استقبال شهبه اوده عالی درستی که کمی از تابانش بیان کرده -  
در خطی که او بجانب پدر خود نوشت و در آن خدا را بر کفار لعنت کند

الافیاضی ایشان را می ستاید -

(چنین لپه کمی از نامه نگاران ما زنگ بیدار است م)

خدمت حضور خیریت بیپور ساکن بهنگیم از جانب فرزندش بوند هاخان که

خود را برپایش اندازد -

ای پدر بی مثل - چشمه حیات من و استبدای اول ریش باکم - ز کف نشین مغز

لبه ادب نیاز بوسه دهم + امروز بوجه تو الفحی که برای اعطای آزادی عیش کفراست

و عشیان بی تیز که بمعیت شهباده لامع انور و افضل المکان شهباده هر دو

بر خدمت اله و رسول پاکش و جمیع مومنین در میان ایشان آمده ایم علی الصبح ما را

تکلیف دادند و قبل ازین که علای پاک ما را بر فراستن و مصعب های درجه نیادن حکم کرد

بلا صبر ما را برای تیاری رسم خود بیدار کردند + این کفار منکر قطعات خورید جان سفید

در جیبهای خود می برند و او را بر بنیای می مالند + و چون نه غازی هستند و نه مصلی دارند

از بی صبری مثل ارتعاش آفتاب در صحرای اعظم پیش ما ضیازه می آروند + قبل ازین

خدمت آن پدر بی نظیر عرض کرده بودم که مکانی را که در خواب بکنیم و اطعمه خویش هیار

می کنیم تا که درین خاک پدید آید گسنگی ندریم (اگر چه اشتیاق خوردنی اینجا بجزت موجود است)

در هیچ پرتویی می نماند - و این محلی است مستقل که در وانگشتماها که در زبان انگلیسی

ایشان را گرش می گویند بجزت موجودند و ایشان را این مردم بی دین پیش در چپک

آودن می کنند + ای پدر با من این قوم مردمان تکلیف دهنده گان خود را اینجا

بفرستاد بوقتیکه آفتاب من زمین دور افتاده از که معظنه نصف النهار رسید + اول

مردمانی آمدند که بر سیاه اسپهای عمده سوار بودند و این اسپهای را ایستادند و

در رفتن و دو دین با هم آموخته اند - و این مردم دستارهای خاس و خفتا بنای

فولاد و موزهای چرم داشتند و کارشان بجز گاه دانه دادن این اسپهای و

THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

THE CEREMONY DESCRIBED BY  
ONE OF HIS RETINUE,

WHO WRITES A LETTER TO HIS FATHER, IN  
WHICH HE DENOUNCES THE INFIDEL WHILE  
REJOICING IN HIS GENEROSITY—IS THAT  
SON A MEMBER OF "THE MORNING LEADER"  
STAFF?

To his Highness the Kharpet Bagghur of  
Bhigum, from his son, Boundha Khan, who  
abaseth himself to the earth before him:

Incomparable parent, fountain of my life,  
first origin of my sacred beard, I kiss the toe  
of thy revered slipper, greeting. To-day being  
the Thur-la-Dhal, which is the Glaours' festival  
of Conferring of Freedom, the rude barbarians  
among whom we have followed his Most High  
Efulgence Shahzada Nasrulla Khan in the in-  
terest of Allah, his Prophet and the Faithful,  
did distress us early, being impatient almost be-  
fore the most sacred mollah had bidden us rise,  
and bestow our prayer-mats in our pockets to  
excite us into preparation for their ceremonial.  
These strange Infidels use their pockets only  
for carrying little squares of white cloth, with  
which they rub their noses; and having no  
mats to fold, being without prayers, they  
were like the gulvering of the sun in the Great  
Desert in their impatience to be gaping at us.  
I have already given thee of the knowledge,  
O most incomparable precursor of myself,  
that the place wherein we lie in various ways,  
and cook our food so that we may not starve  
in a land of contamination, though, neverthe-  
less, of plenty, is called Dorchester House, a  
second-hand palace abounding with finger-  
napkins called "curtains" in the English  
language, which these godless people  
hang about all their windows. Thither, O  
most restful father, they sent their disturbers  
by the time that the sun in this land outoasted  
of Mecca had

REACHED THE CENTRE OF THE DAY.

First did come certain men on fine black  
horses, which they have trained to stand, or  
walk, or run together, ridden by men with  
brass turbans, steel coats, and leather legs.  
Nothing do these men do but feed and worship

و پرستش ایشان بیج نیست و ایشان را سواران راوس اهل بیوی نامند و ملل جمیع  
 کفار درین ملک منحوس ایشان هم کرناچی دارند و همیشه خود را حفظ نمودم که علمی برداشتن  
 مثل آن که بروقت حمله آوردن بر عسکرم رسول خدا (صلی الله علیه و سلم) پیش خود دارند +  
 آلا ای سلیمان بپیور بانه مسلمانان دیگر بصحن خانه آمده بر پشت اسپهای کافر  
 نشستیم - این کافران ملعون موشی خود را چنان پرکنند که گویا اسپهای ایشان  
 میوه درخت زنجبیل خورده بودند + و آنجا ماده نذر محافظان جسم پادشاه  
 عالیشان تجسد لعی مملق در میان زمین و آسمان نشسته بودیم و با این رفیقان  
 آسیب رسان انتظار میکردیم که کی حضور عالی شهنشاه منظر بآب خود را برای نظر ناپاک  
 این مردم مجیب تیار سازند + <sup>و</sup> این قوم بیچاره نتواند کرد تا وقتیکه شش صد شنبه  
 هجران که در مکاتیب بدین عرض ایشان راهپا کرده شده است تا مقین و تحقیق آن نکرده +  
 آلا امروز چهار گازیهای فرستاده که با این ایشان چهار اسپهای بودند که ایشان را  
 بیز می گویند - و برایشان مخلوقات مجاب که پوشیدنی نام دارند سوار بودند + علاوه  
 برین همراه این کارها سواران بودند که مدفن بر سر داشتند چنانکه بر جادین ملک  
 دو دوز دارند - و هم جامهای سرخ پوشیده بودند و ایشان را کفار اوسه راوس  
 (سیا دل) می گویند - و ازین ظاهر است که <sup>بوظافت</sup> کارهای را هم بر شاه هم می رسید  
 زهی صفت و عدلت است! و خبی عجایبات رسول است! حضور  
 عظیم ایشان آفرالامرد در پوشاک جلبدوز رونق افروز شد و ستاره مقدس الحاس  
 که نشان دولت افغانستان است در کفشانش مثل نور درخشان بود - و درین  
 جنبه را که شهبسوار <sup>ک</sup> است و که نبل مالک را که اسرار پانی کلام نام بود  
 این کفار را بر حضور عالی کشف و موبد انما <sup>س</sup> - و سرفر جبریل را در گازی با خود  
 نشاند + هرگاه که صورت بر نور حضور شهنشاه نپذیرد اسپهای بیوگاردوس  
 دور زده بر مایان که خاص محافظان ذات پاک شهنشاه گرامی بودیم تنگ  
 آوردند + و امنیان روانه شدیم + هر سه کارهای که در و مقربان ذات با  
 صفات سوار بودند پس مای آمدند + دیدیم که لکوها مؤذنان نوره زدند +

these horses; and they are called by the people the Horse Guards Royal Blue. Like all the other Infidels in this unblessed island they have a trumpeter; and I did with mine own eyes see that they carried a color such as they carry before them when they go forth to assault the sacred Banner of the Prophet. But O placidity of Bagghur! I did have to come forth into the courtyard with nine other faithful sons of Islam and sit upon the back of an infidel horse that might have partaken of the fruit of the ginger tree, so full do these accursed Giaours feed their cattle; and there did we 10 guardians of the Shahzada's most sacred body sit sorely between earth and heaven, waiting in pestilent company until his illustrious Highness should be ready to submit his sacred person to the unholy gaze of these curious people whose Queen can do nothing until it has been discussed by 600 madmen, who are provided with a House for the purpose. But to-day she sent four open carriages, each with four horses called "baya," which were ridden by strange creatures called "postillions." And besides these were horsemen with chimneys on their heads, such as they have everywhere in this curious country of soot and gold, and scarlet coats on their backs. And these the Infidels call their "outriders," so that the Queen may not send even carriages  
 UPON THE HIGHWAY WITHOUT SUPERVISION.  
 Oh, serenity of Allah! Wonders of the Prophet! The mighty greatness of his Highness came at last in his palment of cloth and gold and with the holy diamond star of Afghanistan in his caftan. Wherewithal he did carry with him in his carriage the Col. Byng, who is the Queen's equerry; Col. Talbot, who does unravel for his Highness the incomprehensible mystery of the jargon of this Infidel people; and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald. And with the appearance of his Highness the horses with the Blue Guards wheeled round upon us, pressing us who were the guards of his illustrious Highness's sacred person upon his carriage, so then we did sally forth, with the three other carriages containing the servants of the illustrious Body following behind. And then, great million of muezzins!

+

عین در وسط گروه کفار سوار بودیم که هر یکی از ایشان دمان خود و آتشاده بان  
 زور کرنا زد که گویا چپا با لاهی آسمان در سل او بود و برین منوال در کوچه های  
 تاریک این عجیب شهر بزرگ مکانش سیاه رنگند بر اطراف راه استاده بودند تا  
 که تپه بلند رسیدیم - که بر فله اش مسجد عظیم ایشان بود که از سترایا پر و شنی زمین بود  
 و اورا سنیت با بس می گویند + از اینجا دفعه در کوچه و بازار برگشتیم که  
 فرسش او همه یک قطعه سنگ عظیم است - و گرد ما هجوم مردمان نوره زن بود و این  
 مردم را سیاه و میان که آسمان الوید بر سر ایشان جنبان بود از راه بازداشتند +  
 بعد ازین در جایی داخل شدیم که نامش گله کمال خدایان اقوام کفار یا جوج و ماجوج است  
 پیغمبر خدا را شباهت ایشان را تابه کند !

We rode right into the very midst of a horde of the infidels, each one of whom did open wide his mouth, and did blow his own trumpet as if the four winds of heaven were in his lungs. And so they lined the way of the black streets of this wonderfully mighty City of black houses all the way we journeyed, until we came to a high hill, upon the top of which was their great Mosque, painted from dome to base in ink, which they call "Saint Paul's." Whereafter, turning suddenly into a street of bazaars, whereof the road was made of one long slab of stone, we rode into a dense crowd of shouting people, kept back by soldiers, with a sky of banners waving over their heads; and so came unto a place which was called the Guildhall of the Infidel gods Gog and Magog. May the Prophet

DESTROY THEIR BEARDS !  
 where at the entrance thereof was their Hakeem, whom they entitled "My Lord Mayor," in a sack of black silk and gold, attended by two mollahs, having the skin of a bear and the hair of a horse on their heads. One of these strange mollahs did carry an executioner's sword, and the other a great club of brass tipped with a crown, and called by the infidels a mace after one of their strange race named Jem Mace, a great priest, mighty before them in war, greater even than his rival "Awi-thi-winahera." And behind the Hakeem were a great group of "civics" in their festival robes, all waiting to entice our thoughts from Mecca and the Koran. But, Allah be praised ! Shah-zada the Effulgent was the most impassive of them all.

Then, O my father, unquenchable Bagghur of Bhigum, they transported us bodily through their library of red baize and Liberty silk, through long rows of their Common Councilors, clothed in gowns which had been dipped in Reckitt's blue, as I knew full well from the colors of the advertisement bills with which these strange Feringhees cover the faces of their houses, until they brought us to a State dais in a crowded divan; and there they placed his Highness in a gilt chair, so that he might the better hear the address of humility and Infidel regard they had to read

بر در این مکان حاکم ایشان اسمی لارودی موجود بود و  
 لباس سیاه رنگ زین در برداشت - و با او دو ملا بودند که پوست فرس  
 و موسی اسب بر پشتیده بودند - یکی ازین شمشیر حیدری داشت و دیگر گرز گران  
 نحاس که بر سرش شکل تاج بود و این گرز را کفار سیس می نامند بر اسم یکی از قوم  
 عجیبان یعنی جم میس که با در می عظیم بود و در غایت جدل طاقتور - و هم از طرف  
 خود آمل و فرس عظیم تر بود + در پس حاکم گروهی از سواران در لباس مجلسی  
 بودند و هیچ ایشان متفکر و منتظر نبودند که دل ما از مکه معظمه و قرآن شریف باز دارند  
 مکن الحمد لله که شاهزاده عالیشان لغایت غیر متأثر بود +

بعد ازین ای پدر بزرگوار من در بیپور غیر منصفی بهیم ایشان مارا در  
 کتب خانه خویش که بر دیوارهایش ستر شمشیر سرخ و رنگین لبرئی بود بردند -  
 و از میان قطار آن و کدی ایشان گذشتیم که قباای ایشان در نعل رنگش  
 عوطه زده بودند و این از رنگهای کاغذات استهار که این فرنگیان عجیب بردیوارهای  
 مکان خود چسبان دارند خوب می شناختم - حتی که بر مسندی که گروه مردمان  
 بر سطحش استاده بودند مارا آوردند - و آنجا حضور پر نور را بر کسی زینت نداشتند تا که  
 او عرفیه ادب انگار کافران ایشان که بذر لوعه دفتر نویسینش حضور خوانند بهر بشنود

این دفتر نویس مخلوق مجتبی و - لباس ریشم سیاه و دستار موی اسپ پوشیده -  
 بعد از این که نعل مالک این برفیاد و در زبان فارسی مبارک قابل فهم ترجمه نمود  
 و از من حضور شهنشاده چنان فرسند گشت که شفق و عطفیت شکره ایشان  
 گفت بله شیرین که مقبول بود و رسول باشد + اگر نعل مالک را برای طبیعت  
 غیبی این کافر دلدان ترجمه کردی شیرینی و عطفیتش برایشان بود اندیشه من  
 سبحان الله شهنشاده عالی چه کرد راست کرد + ای نور بهیچم ترجمه نمودم  
 که این امت کفار آزادی دار الحلافت خویش در درج ز ریشیش آنها بنام  
 کردند - و برین وجه حضور عالی بنبر لعل این مردمان شکره قوم اندر زیاد کرد - و بعضی  
 این بعضی از ایشان حاضر حضور شده سلام کردند + چون این صدمه شد ما را در  
 ایوان یا صومج ما صومج خود بردند - و آنجا برای اغراض ما خوان ضیافت گوشت  
 ممنوع گسترده بودند - شبست صد از ایشان بموجب رسم و عشیانه خویش جام  
 صحت (کوسک) نوشیدند و بطرف دیگر تخته زر که برای حفاظت تقدس نفس باب  
 حضور شهنشاده نهاده بودند خیره نگریستند برین غرض که مقتدیان محمد بجای  
 جاق و در شاه نایاب انگشتهای را برای خوردن استعمال کنند یا نه + لیکن  
 گفته ام که این فرزندان مردمان عجیب هستند و کلی از رسوم ایشان این است که شهنشاده را  
 با شور بایی سنگ نشین مخلوط می کنند + راست است که پیغمبر خدا عقل و حکمت محض  
 مسلمانان را عطا فرموده + آفرال امر در صورتخانه تصاویر ایشان دیدیم -  
 و بعد از آن شکر الله تعالی که او را کرم و لطف خویش ما را محفوظ داشت و سپس  
 آمدیم الا بر راه دیگر - و درین راه نظاره مجلل دریا دیدیم که چشم گامی مثل او  
 ندیده بود +

unto him through their Recorder, a strange being whose vestments were of black silk, and who wore turban of horsehair. And having done this the Col. Talbot transposed it into the blessed language and intelligibility of devout Persian, of which his Highness was so well pleased that he deigned to speak his thanks to them in the dulcet accents approved of Allah and the Prophet. It would have been lost of its sweetness and condensation if the Col. Talbot had not translated it for the dull understanding of their infidel minds. But Allah be glorified, He was vindicated! I should tell thee, O great light of Bhigum, that the infidels presented unto our Sovereign Sun the freedom of their capital City in a gold casket; wherefore his Highness did return thanks

THROUGH THEM TO THE ENGLISH NATION.

In return certain of their number came forward and salaamed; and when that portion of their ceremonial was concluded they led us again into the Great Hall of their Gog and Magog, where they had set forth a great feast of forbidden flesh in our honor. Eight hundred of them did "toast" after their barbarous fashion, and did stare across the barricade of gold plate erected to preserve the sanctity of his Highness, of purpose to see whether the illustrious followers of Mubammad to indeed preserve their food uncontaminated by the use of their fluges instead of unclean knives and forks. But I have told thee that these Feringhees are a strange people, and one of their customs is to mix champagne with turtle soup. Truly the Prophet have vouchsafed wisdom to the faithful! At last they exposed to us the pictures in their Art Gallery; and then, with thanks to Allah for His merciful preservation, we did return as we had come, but by another way, where along I did behold the most stupendous and magnificent river view upon which my opulent eyes have ever set.

I am now returned to my evening prayer mat, and before the mollah my reverent forehead is bent upon the ground towards holy Mecca. May Allah keep the belly of His son filled with rice!

اکنون برای نماز مغرب السجده اسم و پیشانی با او را بسجده  
 کعبه پیش قدمی مالم - الله شکر سپش با برنج پر دارا!

دیروز راز عظمت دولت انگلستان بر حضورش مشاهده نمودند  
 منکشف کرده شد و او لارڈ می آرد آلڈرمنان دو کلاهی شهرندان را تبریککنان  
 دیدید گفته اند که مهمان خوش آیند ما " از صورتش ظاهر نمود که او بیچ وجه متاثر نبود  
 فردشان فلیٹ سرب و جبهه داشتیم چپ ساند رابی القلاب احوال دید -

**The Morning Leader.**  
 OFFICES: STONECUTTER-ST., LONDON.

"IN NO WAY IMPRESSED."  
 His Highness the SHAHZADA NASHULLA KHAN yesterday had revealed unto him the secret of England's greatness. He gazed upon the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London as they were "partaking of light refreshments," if we may use the precious words reserved for such occasions. It is interesting to read that our interesting visitor, "according to all outward appearances, was in no way impressed." He had driven past the glories of Fleet-st., and had viewed the splendors of Cheapside unmoved. He had heard our military music, and had endured several fanfares with stoicism. The Lord Mayor had made a fine speech, too, and about him, of which the visitor understood as much as the worthy aldermen understood of his Persian reply; and again the great man took it mildly. The public may have been a little disappointed, though perhaps not very much surprised, at all this. These delights are after all acquired tastes. A man has to be trained to appreciate Lord Mayors' speeches; and the illustrious PRINCE has not had a chance. But we confess we are almost astounded to find that "his pleasing, almost feminine, features never once exhibited any passing feeling" when the eight hundred civic notabilities and guests were let loose on that lunch, and feasted in true Guildhall style. To be able to gaze unmoved on such a scene seems to argue gigantic self-restraint. The fact is his HIGHNESS does not exactly understand our ways. It is said that he was terribly shocked when he first saw English ladies in evening dress. Of course his view is an absurd one, but he appears to think that they ought to be clothed. Another sign of his utter inability to appreciate the qualities and customs of our people which have made this favored island the pride of every true Briton and the envy of surrounding nations was to be seen in the manner in which he drank the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London. He drank it in mineral water! Was ever such a sight witnessed before? There is something sublime in the contrast. The good aldermen and others were polite, of course, but they abstained from that sincerest form of flattery - imitation. The Lord Mayor in his reply remarked truly enough, "This City of London is still loyal to its traditions." And it was so. They honored the toast not in the tepid insipidity of mineral water, but in those bumpers which form one of the traditions to which the City is particularly loyal. It is well that etiquette does not demand that toasts shall be quaffed in the form of drink chosen by

موسیقی فوج و نغمه های تهنیت را بطرز رواقیان شنید - لارڈ می آرد در باره او تقریر  
 خوب کرد - و ازین تقریر او چند ان فهمید که لارڈ می آرد از جواب فارسی اش - الا برین  
 هم مهمان عظیم ایشان ماجوسش طبیعت ظاهر نکرد + عوام ان سن ازین همه اگر چه متعجب بودند  
 الا نا امید بالفرد هستند + آخر تذکره ان همه پیش مرشد را ذوالقیه محصل باید - برائے  
 قدر شناسی لارڈ می آرد مشق و عادت فردی است و شهنشاده منرا نشان را موقع مشق پیشینه  
 نداده شد + الا بسیار تعجب هستیم که "در خوش آیندش که تقریباً مثل و جزیان است یکبار  
 هم اظهار خیالات کرد در دلش میگذشت نکرده چون هشت صد مهمانان از اکابر لندن  
 معظم ضیافت گلد هال بودند + نظاره همچنین بی القلاب احوال دیدن دال است بر خود ضعیفی  
 کمال + الا کیفیت امر این است که حضور شهنشاده هنوز اطوار و آداب ما را نمی فهمد + میگوید  
 که چون اول زمان انگریز را در لباس مجلسی رقص دید ایران شد + خیال دارد که ایشان را  
 باید جامه کامل بر بپوشند - و این خیالش بلا شبهه بیجوده است + دیدنش کنی که او  
 قدر رسوم و اوصاف ما که این جزیره مقبول را فخر بر بلانی داشت اقوام سجاوار ساخته نتواند  
 شناخت این است که او جام صحت لارڈ می آرد و کار پور نشین سسے لندن با بلیبر  
 نوشید + چیزی مثل این پیشتر بر لارڈ می آرد دید و شنید نیامده + آلڈرمنان بیب خود  
 حاضر دیگر بسیار خوش خلق بودند لکن از نقل که نبات خالص صورت خوشش است  
 اجتناب نمودند + لارڈ می آرد در جواب تقریر شهنشاده راست گفت که " این سسی لندن  
 با خلد ص با بنده رسوم و میراث خود است " + همچنین فی الواقع بود - چرا که ایشان جام  
 صحت را با آب لذت نوشیدند - بلکه شراب - و این رسمی است که مردمان سسی با خلد ص  
 خاص ملاحظ می دارند + خوب است که اگر جام صحت با بی که مهمان انرا از منسوب کرده باشد



زنده بود خلوف و بانیست + تصور نمی آید من درین سال و تجربه کار بجا که او جام  
 نامخلوط آتشیابی شش می کند در دل کسی بعد تاثر نماندند + البته بعضی اوقات این دست  
 باشد لیکن در ضیافت + اگر هر چه در دل غیر تاثر گذشت معلوم تو اینم کرد بسیار  
 دلچسپ باشد + اگر این خیال که کسی نماند در رسوم درینیه خود با اخلص تمام مخلوط دارد  
 بزبان فارسی ترجمه کرده شود چه طور نماید - ج اندیشه داریم که زبان شهنشاه  
 غلطیهای بسیار کرده اند + درین امر اش ره مسر لیبوشیر از خیل مقبول است -  
 او میگوید که شهنشاه در روز ضیافت بر مسند خاص در نماز می گذارد - دو کس عمده  
 نامتینین (یعنی مسر لیبوشیر) صلح میدهند (در نظر ماسقول است) که  
 مردمان بزرگیده قوم ما را باید که گاهی گاهی با او عبادت نشینند + این چشم خاوار  
 از ضیافت پشت طریقه اثری بهر دارد + مسر لیبوشیر چندی از ممتازان قوم  
 مثلاً پرنس اوف ویز و دکون اوف کیمبرج و لارڈ روزبری و دیگر ارکان بارگاه انگلشی  
 را برای این خدمت مامور کرده است الا بمقتضای نفسی که در جهت اوست اسم  
 گرامی خود ازین فهرست حذف کرده + یعنی (یعنی مسر لیبوشیر) اگر بر مصلی بوده  
 است لیکن بمنی دیگر - و اگر او بر انجام کردن این خدمت با دیگران راضی شود بعد  
 اطمینان ماسته اده را از سفر یورپ روانه خواهیم کرد + چیزی خوبتر ازین نخواهد بود  
 و چون حضورش مزاده یعنی در عبادت و تفریح معروف بیند همه خوش آیندش که  
 تقریباً مثل صورت زن است " کم از کم عیار " اطنهار خیال دل خواهد کرد +

شهنشاه

the chief guest. No man of feeling could contemplate unmoved the spectacle of a seasoned alderman struggling with a glass of undiluted soda-water. It may be the right thing sometimes, but not at a banquet. It is unwise to anticipate the next morning in the midst of the feast. It would be interesting to know exactly what impression the whole affair left on the mind of this impassive

PRINCE. How does the idea of the City of London remaining loyal to its traditions sound when put into Persian? We are afraid that a good many mistakes have been made by the entertainers of our visitor. There is much to be said for the suggestions of Mr. LABOUCHERE on this point. He points out that the SHAHZADA spends many hours in prayer, kneeling on a special piece of carpet, and the excellent member for Northampton recommends, very reasonably as it seems to us, that our greatest and best public men ought to pray with him every now and then. He would be much more touched by such an attention than by the noblest exertions in the "partaking of light refreshments." Mr. LABOUCHERE has mentioned a few public characters who might join in these devotional practices, such as the Prince of WALES, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lord ROSEBERY, and a few of the great Court officials. His natural modesty has caused him to omit his own name from the list, leaving that duty to others. We rectify the omission with pleasure. LABBY has often been on the carpet, but not in this particular sense, and if, he were to consent to join in the ceremony we could with perfect equanimity let the SHAHZADA proceed on his Continental travels. He would see nothing finer, and the spectacle of LABBY at his devotions would cause his HIGHNESS'S "pleasing and almost feminine features" to "exhibit passing feeling" for once.



The above rough outline gives an idea of the relative position of Afghanistan between Russian, Persian, and British territory. Afghanistan is on the North-west frontier of British India, and is a country so mountainous as to form a natural barrier between Russia and British India. The way from Afghanistan into India is through passes which, if defended by properly equipped soldiers, would enable us to resist any attempt of which it is possible to conceive to enter India. The mountains extend right through Baluchistan to the Arabian Sea.

بودی + این اضطراب عین مطابق خیال شریفان بود + الا با باوری نخبت فرخنده  
 امکان این اضطراب اکنون هر روز کمتر می گردد + <sup>سید محمد تقی میرزا</sup> پیشین زین نخبت  
 بد خود چون او بر سر حد کافرستان بقرون شدن بجای مصروف بود برای مسائل  
 در کابل حکومت کرده + موجودی بسیار با این در دار الخلافه افغانستان هم حل این  
 مشکل را آسان تر نموده - و <sup>سید محمد تقی میرزا</sup> اکنون دولت هند به هم و سپید  
 پیر نسیم کرده اند +

throne on the other side. Such a mise-en-scène would appeal strongly to the fine imagination of the Orient. Happily, however, the possibilities of such an imbroglio are daily lessening. Habibulla Khan has already reigned in Kabul during the two years' absence of his father, who was busy suppressing a serious revolution on the borders of Kalristan. The presence of Sir Salter Pyne in the Afghan capital has also contributed towards relieving the position, and Habibulla Khan is recognised by the Government of India as the heir to his father.

حکمت عملی دولت هند در باب این ریاست سپری جدید  
 تیزی فردری و خاطر خواه پذیرفته + بجای نهادن کمزور سرحد فوجی در میان هند  
 و روس اکنون دولت هند امیر عالی را برای بنایان مضبوط و طاقتور دولت  
 سرحدی با داد قصد و محبت انگریزان <sup>مساعده</sup> <sup>سید محمد تقی میرزا</sup> <sup>راست است که</sup>  
 حاکمی نسبت که کمپنی سندا یافته را برای ترقی افغانستان داخل ملک کند الا قیاس  
 بر مدارائی که <sup>سید محمد تقی میرزا</sup> <sup>مشن</sup> <sup>سرمایه</sup> <sup>پور</sup> <sup>رند</sup> <sup>را کرد</sup> و اکنون سرساز با این  
 و دیگر مجامعت انگریزان را که در کابل است تمام کلهبای و خانی و کارخانجات را می افزایند  
 می کند اعتقاد می داریم که اگر افسران و تاجران انگریزی را ترغیب دخول و سیاحت  
 افغانستان داده شود - آن تنفر که در دل افغانان از جانب انگلستان است زود  
 گم شود +

\*The policy of the Government of India has recently undergone a very important and satisfactory change in regard to this buffer State. In place of interposing a weak military barrier to Russia, the Indian Government is now helping the Amir to build up a strong frontier state, strengthened by English enterprise. It is true that the Amir does not appear to be a class of ruler to encourage the formation of a chartered company to develop Afghanistan. But judging from the treatment accorded to Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission, to Sir Salter Pyne, and to the spirited knot of Englishmen who are helping him to build steam engines and create factories in Kabul, there are good grounds for the belief that if English officers and English traders are encouraged to put in an appearance in Afghanistan, and to knock about the country a bit, the hatred felt by the Afghans towards England would rapidly die away.

محببت مشرقی با رنگهای شوق و درخشان که ملباشند  
 مثل دیگر اشیایمان دارد از نالیش ناقص شوق علم که در روز بدرازی راه سستی  
 بود نا امید شده باشد - خوش نصیبی که اشعه فیض آفتاب بهشی را (در هدم  
 نازون الرشید نیامی) <sup>بجوف زر</sup> <sup>نقش کرده</sup> و با وجود عدم آرا لیش <sup>کوچک</sup>  
 لجانیت خوبی بنظر می آید + مگر بهتر بود که استقبال شانزاده افغان باین  
 سادگی کرده شود + اگر چه کثرت الوان موافق ذوق محسن اش بود

SHAHZADA AND CITIZENS.  
 The Oriental love of bright colours which, no doubt, Nasrulla Khan shares with other Asiatics, must have been disappointed yesterday by the very meagre display of bunting along the route to the City. Fortunately, the beneficent sun painted everything with "letters of gold," as good Haroun Alraschid would have phrased it, and the streets looked their very best considering the lack of decorations. Perhaps it was just as well that the Afghan Prince should have received his welcome in this rough fashion. While more colour might

الانجوه بی شماران مان و غوغای لورهای محسن و تهنیت با لفظ و زیاده از تمدنی  
 این نا امید می کرده باشد + خطا باشد اگر از نامستیزی مثال مثال مزاحه قیاس  
 کنیم که این سبک و تبریک در موصی ملاحظه و قدر دانی نیاید + شایان الشیبار  
 عادتاً باین طرز مغز سلوک می کنند + خواه مردم اظهار دوستی کنند یا دشمنی  
 مکن نسخته او در بشری این است که مدام وضع غایت بی اعتنائی داشته باشد  
 الا این همه محض نمایش است - فی الاصل بهشی را ملاحظه می نماید و در تفصیل در  
 حافظه درج شود + همان قاعده بر تقریر کردن مطلق است - اگر چه آسمان بر  
 افق الا ضروری است که خودشان رتبه شاهی قائم دارند + جوابهای که در روز شنبه داده  
 نذر گوید که نیل مالکوت داد بمقابلت محبت و اشتیاق استقبالش مردم بر طایفه را بر  
 از غرور و تکبر می نمایند + از الفاظش یقیناً قدر می سرد و هر بی ظاهر میشود - لیکن اگر  
 شکر شاهان این نکته چینی را بشنود بسیار متعجب گردد + قیاس میکنیم که چون  
 این دعاء و سلام را بر کاغذ تحریر نمود این خیال تقریرش کرده باشد که چه  
 گوید که شانشا (بهشیت لیر و کیل کی از شایان عظیم اتان) کم کند + مشکلی  
 نداریم که پیش از کابل روانه گشت اورا سبق داده شد (اگر ضرورت سبقی داشت)  
 که همچنین غرور و تمجذراتش کند + با این همه ملامت معقول کرد و حرفش در مان بود  
 چون بر آن "فتح امن" یعنی سرحد بندی هند و افغانستان تا کید نمود +

have gratified his æsthetic sense, the enormous throngs of human beings and their tumultuous cheering cannot have failed to more than make up for any disappointment of that kind. It would be quite a mistake to suppose, from the statuesque immobility of the Shahzada, that these greetings passed unnoticed and unappreciated. Asiatic Royalty is wont to behave in that dignified manner; whatever may be the demonstration, whether friendly or unfriendly, it is a prescription of Eastern etiquette to treat it with a show of supreme indifference. Only a show, however; everything is marked; not a single detail, however minute, but is registered in the memory. The same rule obtains in connection with speechifying; dignity and pride of place have to be maintained though the heavens fall. To the British understanding, the replies returned yesterday by the Shahzada through Colonel Talbot will seem, no doubt, marked by too much hauteur to be in harmony with the warmth of his reception. Their phraseology is certainly somewhat chilly, but Nasrulla Khan would be vastly surprised were he to hear that criticism. What was wholly in his thoughts when he drafted these compliments was, we undertake to say, that it behoved him to say nothing which would lower his status as son and representative of a great potentate. We make little question that before he left Cabul he was tutored to carry himself in this lofty way, if, indeed, he needed any tutoring. All the same, he spoke sensibly and straight to the point when laying stress on that "conquest of peace," the demarcation of the Indo-Afghan boundary.

**THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.  
 THE SCENE AT GUILDHALL.**

Our representative at Guildhall writes:—By half-past twelve the beautiful library was almost filled by the Common Councillors of the Corporation in their well-known gowns and their womenkind in bright summery costumes. The galleries were hung round with orange draperies. A collection of cut roses had been massed under the big window. Among those in the library were Lord Knutsford, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Lawrence, Mr. Fowler, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Ritchie (who was received with some clapping of hands), Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, The Hon. G. Curzon, Sir Edward Bradford, Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, General Sir T. Gordon, Sir A. W. Woods (Garter), Sir F. H. Evans, Major-General Sir O. T. Burne, Sir R. H. Davies, Sir J. B. Peile, Sir C. A. Turner, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Charles H. Y. Crosthwaite, Sir Philip P. Hutchins, and Sir George Birdwood. It was Mr. Fowler, Sir Henry Irving, and Sir Donald Stewart, however, whose arrival evoked the greatest enthusiasm. A man like Sir Lepel Griffin, who has been so closely connected with Afghanistan, was allowed to take his seat almost without recognition. On the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Curzon, Mr. Ritchie crossed over the hall, and the ex-Under Secretary of State and the author of the L.C.C. engaged in conversation for a short time. The Shahzada was late once more.

مجلس بیان استقبال شهزاده عالی در گولدهال

The Shahzada wore his Astrakhan cap with purple top and diamond star, and his elaborately gold-laced uniform with a light blue band across his breast, and his Afghan suite appeared in their rather effective black uniforms with red edges. They seemed to have some difficulty in managing their big swords. After the address had been read, it was slowly translated to Nasrulla Khan by Colonel Talbot who was sitting by his side, and had a copy of the address inside his cocked hat. Still without rising, his Highness dictated a short reply, which the interpreter, also sitting, rendered in English sentence by sentence. The Prince, who spoke in a low but clear tone, using considerable emphasis, and with a pleasant smile on his face, was understood to say there was no doubt the friendly relations between Afghanistan and England were now on the best possible footing. His father the Ameer had sent him to England in order that this friendship might be still further cemented. He had been extremely flattered and honoured by the kindness of her Majesty, and he was also satisfied that the English nation welcomed him from their inmost hearts. (Applause.) He trusted the friendship between the two nations might increase from day to day. (Applause.) He thanked the Lord Mayor for his kind expressions and for the generous manner in which they had welcomed him to the Guildhall.

After some conversation between the Lord Mayor and his Highness, a move was made to the dining-hall. On taking his place, the Shahzada gave Sir Donald Stewart a warm smile of recognition, and shook him heartily by the hand. Sir Donald also shook hands with two of his Highness's suite. At lunch Nasrulla Khan seemed to find the viands to his taste. The speeches were delayed a considerable time owing to the way in which his Highness protracted his meal by summoning the oldest of the Afghans to him, and holding him in conversation. The Prince had on his right hand Mr. Fowler, with Colonel Talbot between to interpret.

The Lord Mayor's speech having been interpreted to the guest of the afternoon (who acknowledged the toast by drinking his father's health, and bowing in return to the kind expressions in regard to his own), he rose, and speaking from manuscript half a dozen words at a time, was understood to declare that he was extremely grateful for the many marks of favour he had received from the Queen, the Ministers, nobles, and people of this country. He hoped that the friendships between the two countries might be lasting. The misunderstanding which had formerly existed had been converted into friendship, thanks to the policy of the Ameer. The frontier between Afghanistan and India had been demarcated, and neither party could now transgress except in the way of friendly visits. (Cheers.) The Ameer was unable to accept the invitation to England in person. He had sent his second son—a poor substitute—that his sincere attachment to Great Britain might be made known. In conclusion, the Shahzada hoped that the cordial relations between the two countries might be strengthened, and begged to propose the health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

As he sat down the Prince lifted his glass, but, as it seemed, without drinking. As on the occasion of the previous toast, he appeared to bring his lips to his finger instead of to the glass—in the time-honoured way in which many witnesses on taking the oath kiss their thumb rather than the Testament. After the Lord Mayor's reply the proceedings terminated.

The Royal Society has sent to Dorchester House a card inviting "his Highness Prince Nasrulla and a lady" to its forthcoming *soirée*. To ask the Shahzada himself was a natural act of politeness, but the addition in this case to the invitation of the words "and a lady" must have considerably perplexed, not to say shocked, its recipient.

We hear that our distinguished Afghan visitor immensely enjoyed his visit to the Derby, but we are sorry to learn that he and his suite put their money on the wrong horse. Is it true that a State performance at the Opera has been commanded in honour of the Shahzada? The poor young Prince will be horribly bored.

شهنشاه ايم كه رائل سوسائتي (انجمن فضلا زمان) عرضيه  
 دعوت بر بنرم ايشان فرستادند  
 "دعوت شازاده خود طبعاً فعل خوش افروزي  
 بود۔ الا زيادتي الفاظ "وكميتميم" مدعو عالي البيار  
 مضطرب کرده باشد۔"

ازین امر که افغانستان در کماهی احوالات ملاقات

سپردوم خویش درین مکتب و طبعی خاص اردو کسی متعجب نباشد + از کابل خبر رسید که از هر چه فرزندش اینجا میکند مفصل اطلاع دارد و از بهمان نوازی و اغزاز و اگر امش که کرده شده بسیار فرسند است و دوستی دولت همیشه را مکرر تصدیق کرده - و در همین امر فاده این واقعه مرکز است + افغانستان متصل معضات است و از بس فروری است که حاکش با ما دوست باشد + خوش نصیب که بار ما

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT.

It will not surprise anybody to learn that the Ameer of Afghanistan is taking especial interest in the details of the visit of his second son to England. Advices from Cabul state that the Ameer is kept fully informed of his son's proceedings, that he is greatly delighted with the honours and hospitality which have been bestowed on him, and that he has reaffirmed his fervent friendship for England. In that lies the whole importance of the event. Afghanistan adjoins our Indian possessions, and it is of vital moment that its ruler should be on friendly terms with us. Happily, the Ameer has more than once displayed a disposition in that direction, and has in various ways testified his anxiety to deserve our respect and esteem. At one time our Indian empire was supposed to be, if not in danger of attack from Russia, at all events to constitute our most vulnerable point in the event of hostilities with the Government of the Czar. Afghanistan is situated between the two territories, and in the event of war the friendliness of its ruler would be of incalculable importance to either side. We possess it at the present moment, and it is gratifying to know that the Ameer has taken steps at different times to strengthen and confirm it. The present visit of the Shahzada to this country was undertaken with this view, and there is no doubt that it will have the effect of increasing the good feeling which exists between the two countries. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of such a condition of things, and the cordiality and enthusiasm of the reception of the young Prince may be the means of establishing a political relationship which the country may regard with deep satisfaction. The formal visit paid to the City of London yesterday was attended by incidents of considerable significance. In the address of welcome presented to him the earnest hope was expressed that the cordial relations which exist "may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired, to the lasting happiness and advantage of both countries." In his reply, the Shahzada said he had been sent to England by the Ameer in order that the friendship already existing may be still further cemented, and he expressed his hope that the feeling of friendship between the two nations may be increased from day to day. At the banquet given in his honour last evening he spoke in similar terms, and it is quite clear that the welcome which has been given has produced a most desirable impression. Next week he will visit Manchester, and will inspect its public institutions, and some of its leading manufactories. In Lancashire he will see not the gaiety and fashion by which he has been encompassed

میلان طبع این سوخا کرده - و بر اوضاع مختلفه ثابت نموده که اشتیاق مستحقیق اغزاز و الترام ما دارد + بر زمانه اگر چه بدست معذمانی الواقع در مریض خطر همله روس نبود الا در حالت عداوت با دولت روسیه بسیار حمله پذیر بود + افغانستان در میان این دو ممالک واقع است و در حالت جنگ دوستی حاکش جابین خلیج را غایت مفید است + درین این دوستی برای ما است - و این امر که

تصدیقش بر موافقه مختلفه کرده - و سفر شازاده بدین شهر از دیو این رفاقت اختیار کرده شده + این صلح و اتحاد ما را بسیار مقبول است و جوش محبت و صدق دل که مردم این مکتب استقبال شازاده نوجوان ظاهری کنند بر اطمینان و سرت خواهد آورد + و میروز چون شازاده بطور رسمی مدفاتی سستی کرد و امور همه بوقوع آمد + در تهنیت نامه که پیشکش او کرده بودند امیدواریم بنا بر کردند که رابط اتحاد

که اکنون در میان ما و افغانستان قائم است "دائیم ثابت و محفوظ ماند و از بهر دو ما فرضه نال باشد" - شازاده در جوابش فرمود که غرض فرستادن او را درین مکتب همین بود که این دوستی ما زیادتر مستحکم گردد - و او خواهد امید ظاهری کرد که هر روز این محبت در مزایا باد + بروقت ضیافت هم با لفاظی شایسته تقریر کرد و ازین عیان است که تهنیت استقبالش که ما کرده ایم اثر خاطر خواه پیدا کرده است +

در هفته آینده با تخییر رفته مقامات رسمی و کارخانجات او مشاهده خواهد نمود + درین علقه کنیز مشیر بجای ابتهاج و قشیش (رسم لباس و ذلیت و غیره) دار الخلافه

بسیار اطمینان بخشید

in the Metropolis, but an industrial centre the productions of which are to be found in the most distant parts of the world. It is very desirable that so distinguished a personage should have an opportunity of witnessing the marvels of our hives of industry, and there is every reason to believe that he will carry with him from Manchester recollections which will tend to increase the feeling of admiration for this country, and the earnest desire for its friendship which he assures us the ruler of Afghanistan already entertains.

مرکز حرکت کاری که پیدایش او در مالک جدید است خواهد بود + بسیار مقبول است که شخصی چنان ذیشان عجابات و غرائب از دحام کارخانجات ما بنید و یقین کامل داریم که یادهای مآخسره و نظر او اعزاز این ملک و فراموشی رفقت ما را که (محبوب یقین دمانی شانزاده) در دل عالی افغانستان است زیاده خواهد کرد +

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE State Ball given at Buckingham Palace last week was rendered memorable by the presence of the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan. The scene was most brilliant; the staircase, corridors, and ball-room of the palace being, as usual, decorated with beautiful flowers and palms; while the supper-room, with its wonderful display of gold plate, had the long tables tastefully decorated with cut flowers. The magnificent uniforms of the officers of the Household and the military gentlemen present, together with the charming costumes of the ladies, gave additional splendour to the scene. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Princess Maud of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace from Marlborough House. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne, Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Prince Francis of Teck, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Count and Countesses Gleichen, and many other illustrious personages were also present. A number of the members of the Corps Diplomatic and other foreigners of distinction were invited on this occasion. A large number of general invitations were also issued. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the interior of the palace, while a guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion of Scots Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the palace. The Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, conducted by Lord Carrington (Lord Chamberlain) and attended by the great officers of State and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon shortly after eleven o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced. The dresses of the ladies were very magnificent. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black satin with Brussels lace, tiara of diamonds, and orders. The Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales wore gowns of pearl-grey satin, veiled with embroidered chiffon; corsages arranged with drapery of silver paillettes on mousseline de soie, and pink roses.

بیان بزم رقص در بنگلیم پلیس که  
شهرزاده عالی در آنجا شمع مجلس بود - و اسمهای گرامی  
اعضای خاندان شاهی انگلیس حسب ذیل اند:-  
پرنس و پرنسز اوف ویز  
پرنس و پرنسز وکتوری  
پرنسز ماکد اوف ویز  
گرنیڈ و لویڈ و دچیس اوف میچلین برگ سترلیٹز  
دویڈ و دچیس اوف سکیس برگ و کوته  
دویڈ و دچیس اوف کناٹ  
پرنسس کریچین و پرنس وکتوری اوف شلیز و برگ هولسین  
پرنسس لوئیس و مارکو اوف لورن  
پرنس هنری اوف بیلن برگ  
دویڈ و دچیس اوف لورک  
دویڈ و دچیس اوف فالیف  
دویڈ اوف کیبرج  
دویڈ و دچیس اوف ٹیک  
پرنس و پرنسس اید و رد اوف سکیس ویز  
کونت اید کونٹس گلینش  
و لب از امر او ارکان ملک +

شهنشاده سپهر انون می تواند که نقش ط  
 و دولت و عظمت آن ملک که پدرش را بر تخت شاهی نشاند قدری در دل بندد  
 و موجود کنش در انگلستان پرده جهالت از چشم بصارت نافدن برادر در  
 ایشان بویید کرد که چنان بخت ما با اقوامی بچیده آموخته است که در مذمت و ضیال  
 و اطوار از ما چنان مختلفند که فهمیدگی اطوار بکلیه تقریباً محال است + از اول  
 آمد شاهزاده خیال کرده اند که اجنبیت او از اطوار ما مجدی است که امید بخش  
 ممکن نیست + او عبادات متواتر و متعصب - و اطوار - و نیز غرور و نهجای سمره از  
 افغانستان با خود آورده است - از در میان این اجزای مشرقی که پیوسته میبایش  
 باشند گاهی برای تماشای اشیاء ما بیرون می آید و ایشان را با نظر  
 نامنتظر و با خیالات ناکلمنه مشاهده می کند + اغلب است که چون و السبب رود حیال  
 در باره ما این باشد که ما بسیار غوغای و قابل تحریک مردم هستیم - در رسم است  
 که با جمیع کثیر از دعای کنیم - و چون کسی را اعزاز کردن خواهیم با او از بجا بانه  
 بر آوریم - و غرور بیاوریم - و اکثر از وقت خویش در مدخله تماشای فوجی نداریم و شاهزادگان  
 و دیگر مردم خاندان شاهی ما و اهل در میان ما موجود هستند - و بذریع فوجی که تعلیم  
 نظامش بجهت کمال رسیده است در او راه امور مملکت معروف هستند + اول از  
 اجتماع گاردس و رسم سالگه دید که در آن مردم خاندان شاهی هم  
 از ناظرین بودند + بعد از آن در ایگلیچون مال جری بازی دید - و آنجا جمیع  
 خاندان شاهی موجود بودند + بر روز چهارشنبه تقریباً شده هزار سپاهیان مسلح  
 را بآلرشاٹ دید و یکی از خاندان شاهی سپهسالار بود - و برپس او فوجی  
 بر مقام سلمی موجود بود + شاید بهتر است که شجارت جنگی این ملک بر دل جهان ما  
 اثری دارد - و ادراک این امر که حاکمان منصبی قوم اندرین طاقت و اختیار اصلی  
 بسیار کم دارند برای او ناممکن باشد و غالباً گوشش تقویم نمودنش درین امر بی فایده  
 باشد + گمان داریم که هر چه آدمی بنید موافق مشرقی خیالات جاهل شاهی است

OUR VISITOR FROM THE EAST

The Ameer's son, Nasrulla Khan, must by this time be beginning to understand something of the power, wealth, and magnificence of the country that made his father a King; and his presence in England may also help a few thoughtless people to appreciate how interwoven our national destinies are with the fate of races so far differing from us in religion, and in texture of thought and character, that the understanding of each other's ways is almost an impossibility. From the first coming of the Shahzada among us there has been a strong feeling that he was strange to our ways with a strangeness that we could hardly hope to overcome. He has brought Afghanistan with him, its scrupulous and incessant religious observances, its manners, and even its food, and from out of these Oriental surroundings he emerges from time to time to glance impassively and with thoughts that nobody can fathom at the pageants we have to show him. It seems probable that our visitor will go back home impressed with the idea that we are a very noisy and excitable nation, given to gathering in huge crowds and yelling loudly at anybody whom we wish to honour; that we spend much of our time in going to military pageants; and that our Princes of the Royal House are constantly in our midst actively engaged in the essential work of governing the country by means of a marvellously drilled army. One of the first sights which Nasrulla saw was the massing of the Guards on the Horse Guards' parade, and the trooping of the colours in commemoration of the Queen's birthday, a ceremony at which the larger part of the Royal Family looked on. Then he went to the Agricultural Hall and saw the military tournament, and once more the Royal Family was present in full force. On Wednesday he saw nearly eighteen thousand men of all arms march past at Aldershot, a Royal Duke in command, and the Prince of Wales at the saluting point. Perhaps it is as well that our visitor should be impressed by the military prowess of this country, and it may be impossible to make him understand how small is the actual power of the titular rulers of the English race. It would probably be foolish to try. He is seeing what presumably appeals to his Oriental love of pomp and

الامارا اندیشه باید کرد که هر چند این تماشا همی ضروری باشد او هرگز آئینه عظمت دولت  
 انگلیسی نیست + به آیسیم بروز دار به رفتن یا به کسی بقبل مشاهده مدقات  
 کردن عکس سیرت و شنیده اصلی انگریزان بردش نخواهد داشت + از جمیع تماشاها  
 این قسم آن تصور انگلستان که ما خواسیم بر دل نه بندد + چون اجماع  
 اسپهائی مراده (در رنجینس پارک) مشاهده نمود قریب تر ز نسبت و معیشت  
 این قوم بود + چون ملاحظه بپوهی زرق و برقی ز نسبت ما فتم کند بهتر باشد که  
 برنس ادف و میز بر تماشا کی در و گری برو در بین موقوفه مشاهده آن کار کرد  
 ز نسبت دولتند تماشا بن شهر یان لندن منحصر است بحالت عمل بنید + شنیده ایم  
 که مدقات چندی از شهران بزرگ صنعتکاری زیر تجویز است و امید داریم که این عمل  
 خواهد آمد + اگر با افغانستان بجالتی و اسپه رود که فخر طاقت نشانی  
 در دلش شعور زن باشد و او بر نقل کردن قوت جنبی ماستد بود ممکن است  
 که او افغانستان را برای عرصه دراز بر ایفای عهد رفاقت ما قائم دارد -  
 کین اگر بر دیگر پوهان ز نسبت فکر و غور کنند مدقاتش برای مردم افغانستان  
 هیچ سودمند نباشد + این وقت است که عصرهای امن و صلح و قوت توفیری علوم  
 مختلفه بر وطن کرده شود + تا دقتیکه این اشاره کار نکرده شود آثار ز نسبت  
 انگلیسی که بردش پیدا شوند از صفات و عادات اصلی ما نباشند - و نتیجه مدقات  
 که از و امید فرادان می داشتیم این باشد که او صاف مقبول و پسندیده قوم  
 افغان ظاهر و پیدا نگردند +

power; but one cannot help feeling that, necessary as this sight-seeing may be, it is not representative of the greatness of England. Neither can we feel fairly satisfied with the view of English character to be gained by a trip to Epsom on Derby Day, or a visit to the City in its full reception splendour. From none of these shows will Nasrulla Khan gather the idea of England which one would like to know that he had carried back. He came much nearer to the life of the people when he unexpectedly dropped in at a London cart horse parade. When he has quite satisfied himself as to the gorgeous side of our national life it would be very much more to the point for the Prince of Wales to meet him at a good agricultural show, and give him a chance of seeing how the work is done by which wealthy sight-seeing London subsists. A visit to some of the great manufacturing centres is already projected. We hope it will be carried out in its entirety. If Nasrulla Khan goes back to Afghanistan inflamed with the pride of princely power, and bent on imitating our military display, he may lead Afghanistan to be faithful to its alliance with us for many years, but we can hardly suppose that, unless other ideals are sought, the visit to this country will be productive of much good to the people of Afghanistan. It is time that the advantages of the arts of peace and the economies of science were illustrated for the benefit of our visitor. Unless that is done he will carry away impressions taken from the least characteristic sides of English life, and the net result of a once hopeful visit may be a development of the less desirable qualities of the Afghan people.



THE SHAHZADA AT GUILDHALL.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

Distinguished representatives of foreign countries are not strangers at Guildhall. It has been the duty, and the pleasure, of the Corporation on several occasions to entertain illustrious visitors, and in giving a civil welcome to the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Corporation not only has maintained the hospitable traditions of the City, but has rendered also a public service, which no other body in the metropolis could accomplish. There are weighty reasons why the relations between the British Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan should be strong and lasting, and if anything is calculated to cement the friendliness of the two nations, it is the hearty welcome which has been extended to the Shahzada by all classes of the community. Indeed, so hearty has been the welcome to the Shahzada that we are in peril of overwhelming him with the exuberance of our hospitality. There is something exceptional and distinctive in what the Corporation does on occasions like the one in question. What the Government cannot do the Corporation can; hence the reception of the Shahzada and his entertainment at the Guildhall under the seals of the Lord Mayor. Once more in its history the Corporation has proved itself a disinterested and patriotic entertainer of kings and princes. The reception given to the Shahzada on Thursday will rank as one of the most successful entertainments given under the auspices of the Corporation. Outward and visible signs of loyal and patriotic sentiment were not wanting in the welcome which the City extended towards the Afghan Prince, as Cheapside contributed a wealth of rich colouring in the shape of flags and banners, while King and Queen streets, which were also in the line of route, followed suit in a very handsome manner. The streets were crowded with sightseers, Cheapside, St. Paul's churchyard, and Fleet-street presenting all the holiday features of a Lord Mayor's Day. The Prince and his retinue arrived at the Guildhall in three Royal landaus with postillions riding teams of bays, accompanied by a detachment of Blues and his own bodyguard.

The police kept the route clear without any sort of trouble, even where the pressure of people was greatest. In St. Paul's churchyard and at other points the St. John Ambulance Association had men stationed, but the afternoon did not provide many patients. Parties of the 1st Life Guards held difficult corners within the City bounds, and the Suffolk Regiment from the Tower lined the way down to the doors of the Guildhall. Members of the Hon. Artillery Company formed the guard of honour outside the Guildhall, and the band played there during the wait for the Shahzada.

THE RECEPTION.

Meanwhile the scene in Guildhall was becoming increasingly attractive. Thanks to the good offices of the members of the Reception Committee, under the presidency of the Chief Commoner (Mr. E. Lee), everything that could be done for the comfort and convenience of the guests of the Corporation was done, and done so well that it left nothing to be desired. The floral and other decorations of the porch, the entrance to the Library, the Library itself, and the Great Hall were placed in the hands of the Surveyor's department, and what Mr. Murray did not do personally was assiduously carried to a successful conclusion by Mr. A. L. Gosling and Mr. Terry, the former being the chief clerk in the department, and the latter the City Clerk of Works. The Guildhall, for the time being, shed the scales of its prosaic and business-like characteristics, and blossomed forth into the gay and festive associations of perennial youth. Bare stone passages and empty corridors were graced with broad spreading palms and early summer flowers. The Library was denuded of its literary aspect by a transformation as complete as any modern magician could wish for. The galleries were peopled, not by a silent community of books bound in a monotony of colour, but by crowds of ladies whose dresses seriously entered into competition with the rainbow, so brilliant and varied were the colours displayed. Light and dark pink, mauve, pale blue, lavender, rose, light and dark greens, steel greys, eau de nil, and every conceivable shade of delicate and beautiful colours vied with each other in attracting admiration. As a contrast to these prismatic hues the decoration of the gallery was confined to pale amber and sober rose-coloured materials which savoured somewhat of the luxurious East, and were certainly more in harmony than the lavish combination of colour so fashionable at present in the feminine world. A barrier of mazarine, as worn by the members of the Court of Common Council, mounted guard, so to speak, over the mass of colours worn by the ladies, the whole being well toned by the crimson carpeting along the floor and the dressing in similar colour of the dais, on which stood out in bold relief four imposing and richly gilt chairs, around which were grouped others less ambitious in appearance. The latter were speedily occupied. The galleries were the first to be filled, and as the hand of the clock pointed to the hour of one the floor of the library became filled by members of the Court of Common Council and their wives. Mazarine was the prevailing colour, but it was agreeably brightened by brilliant patches of white, grey, green, and blue, while the scarlet uniforms of the City Lieutenancy added tone and gave a military touch to the brilliancy of the spectacle. Among those who wore the martial attire of the lieutenancy were Mr. John Aird, M.P., Mr. Deputy Pimm, Mr. Deputy Brown, Mr. Deputy Rogers, Mr. Deputy Halse, Mr. H. B. Marshall, C.O., J.P., Mr. H. B. Marshall, junr., J.P., Mr. J. Salmon, C.C., Mr. Graham King, C.O., and Mr. A. Brookman, C.C. There were not many wearers of Court dress, but among them was Mr. Lee (chief commoner), who, with his colleagues, worked very hard to ensure the success of the day's arrangements. Thanks to the wisdom and foresight of the Town Clerk some admirable arrangements were made for the accommodation of the large staff of journalists who were in attendance, and Mr. F. J. Pullan, in whose hands these matters were placed, acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all concerned.

دو این بزرگترین اخبارهای سستی است و در افغان سستی را بتفصیل درج کند که در اخبارهای دیگر یاد نشود

و حکم می مزان مالک نیز در گله مال اجنبی نیستند. کارپوریشن بر  
مواقع تشریف فرس میزبانی ملافیان عالی شان ادا کرده - و این برای ایشان  
باعث مسرت و بهجت بوده + و اکنون از استقبال و ضیافت سپردم  
امیر عالی افغانستان کارپوریشن نه حرف رسم درینیه مهان نوازی خود را  
نگاه داشته است مگر قوم را خدمتی سرانجام کرده که مجلس دیگر در دار الخلافه  
نخواست کرد + باید که رابطه ای در میان دولت برطانیه و امیر افغانستان  
قابلیم و دائمی باد - و این بر دلائل قویه مبنی است + اگر هیچ شئی این رفاهت بود  
قوم را مستحکم توان کرد همین استقبال و مبارکباد با صدق دلی است که جمیع ام  
این ملک شاهزاده را کرده + فی الواقع این استقبال جدیدی بوده که اندیشناکیم  
که مبادا شاهزاده را با فراط مهان نوازی و خاطر داری سر اسپه سازیم + در هیچ  
کارپوریشن بر چنین مواقعه گند این خصوصیتی است که آنچه دولت مانعی تواند کرد  
کارپوریشن تمام کند - و همین است وجه استقبال و ضیافت شاهزاده در  
گله مال از جانب لاردمی اینندان + کارپوریشن تبرک خود را حبیب الوطن  
و بی غرض مهان نوازی شان و شاهزادگان ثابت کرده + بزیم در روز  
کی از سعیدترین و فایزترین ضیافتهای کارپوریشن است +

Among some of the earlier arrivals who occupied seats on the dais were Lady Tyler and Miss Robinson, wearing very becoming dresses of black crepon with handsome lace capes. Mrs. Lynam (the Lady Mayoress's sister) and Mr. J. Herbert Renals took up a position behind the great gilded chairs early in the afternoon. Mrs. Lee sat at the foot of the dais attired in a pretty black and white striped silk gown, with a bonnet of pink flowers and cream lace, and in her hand was a beautiful bouquet of red roses which was destined soon to reach the hands of the Lady Mayoress. The members of the Reception Committee were conspicuous by the wands they carried, and their office, so far from being a sinecure, was one which necessitated no small amount of attention and activity. At the top of the aisle leading to the dais stood the master of the ceremonies (Mr. Farrant) in evening dress, looking as imposing and impressive as the occasion demanded. Mr. Ritchie, M.P., and Mrs. Ritchie were the first of the notabilities to arrive, and the creator of the London County Council was very sympathetically received, not, of course, because the Council was a pet child of his, but probably because the said child had disowned its own father. Soon afterwards came the Recorder (Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P.) in full-bottomed wig and scarlet robe, followed by the Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C.), who also wore a full-bottomed wig. Mr. Alderman Faudel Phillips and Mrs. Phillips having met with a very cordial reception, a fanfare of trumpets announced the arrival of the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs, who had been received at the main entrance by the Chief Commoner and his colleagues, and who followed Mr. Under-Sheriff Beard and Mrs. Beard, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Phillips and Mrs. Phillips. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Samuel and Mrs. Samuel and Mr. Sheriff Hand and Mrs. Hand preceded the City Marshal (Sir Simeon Stuart), the Swordbearer (Mr. Winzar), and the Macebearer (Colonel Burnby), who were followed in turn by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. Her ladyship was attired in a handsome cornflower coloured silk with a lace bodice and a bonnet to match. Mrs. Lee having presented Lady Renals with a bouquet, the ceremony of presentation commenced. Among the first to be announced were Alderman Sir Stuart Knill and Lady Knill, who were received with loud applause, a similar compliment being extended to Alderman Sir James Whitehead and Lady Whitehead and Mr. W. H. Harris, O.M.G., who was wearing the uniform of a British Commissioner. After these came Sir Owen and Lady Burne, who were followed closely by Mr. Alderman Bell, Mrs. Bell, and Miss Bell, Sir Albert and Lady Altman, Sir G. H. Chubb, and Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, M.P., who was wearing the uniform of the City Lieutenancy, and accompanied by Lady Dixon-Hartland. Mr. H. Kimber, M.P. (the master of the Merchant Taylors' Company), and Mrs. Kimber, having been presented, Mr. Boulnois, M.P., wearing the uniform of the City Lieutenancy, advanced to the front, and close upon his footsteps Sir John Monckton (the Town Clerk) and Lady Monckton, both being welcomed with great heartiness. The entry of Sir Henry Irving, with the honours of knighthood thick upon him, was accompanied by plaudits which were redoubled as the venerable Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart made his appearance. The applause which followed the presentation of Alderman Sir George Tyler and Lady Tyler had scarcely ceased when they were renewed again on behalf of Lord Knutsford, wearing the uniform of a Privy Councillor, and the ribbon of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Lapel Griffin, attired in morning dress, the Right. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., and Miss Hanson were next presented in quick succession. More than usual interest attached to the arrival of the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., because of the fact that he had been on terms of some intimacy with the Ameer, and further because he was accompanied by his American bride, with her sweet face and graceful figure. Mr. Curzon, who wore the uniform of the Court, looked unusually buoyant and youthful. Mrs. Curzon was dressed in a plain frock of black crepon, with a lace-trimmed bodice, and a hat of black ostrich feathers and pink flowers, while around her neck she wore a pale blue kerchief. The Governor of the Bank of England never fails to get a good reception within the City, and the fact is not a surprising one, seeing how great a part the Bank plays in the every-day life of the City, and the present occasion proved no exception to the rule. The Secretary of State for India (the Right Hon. H. Fowler) and the Misses Fowler having been presented amid applause, the hour of two o'clock tolled out in sonorous tones from the belfry of St. Lawrence Jewry. A quarter of an-hour elapsed, and yet there was no sign of the Shahzada; but, just as the assembly was wondering whether anything had happened to the dusky Prince, a fanfare of trumpets announced his arrival, and everyone at once rose and awaited the entry of the distinguished visitor.

The procession to the dais was in the following order: Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, Alderman Sir Joseph Savory, Bart., M.P., Alderman Sir George Tyler, Alderman Sir Joseph Dimesdale, Mr. Alderman Ritchie, Mr. Alderman Pound, Mr. E. Ansted, Mr. O. D. Deacon, Mr. E. F. Fitch, Mr. D. Greenaway, Mr. W. H. Liveridge, Mr. W. Low, Mr. W. Malthouse, Mr. G. J. Woodman, the Town Clerk, Mr. Lee, the Sheriffs, the Recorder, the Swordbearer, the Macebearer, the Lord Mayor, and his Highness the Shahzada Nasr Ulla Khan. On reaching the dais the Lord Mayor presented the Lady Mayoress to the Shahzada. The Prince, who was dressed in a blue uniform covered in gold lace, then seated himself on the immediate right of the Lord Mayor, Colonel Talbot taking up a position just behind the Prince, while his suite, whose uniforms closely resembled that of the Royal Artillery, remained before the dais. There were in attendance upon his Highness Sir Gerald Seymour FitzGerald, K.O.I.E., C.S.I. (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State), Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieutenant F. C. Baille, I.S.C. (appointed by the Secretary of State), Lieutenant S. H. Pollen (A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy of India), T. A. Martin (Mercantile Agent to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan), Colonel Muhammad Husau Khan, and Commandant Akram Khan. In spite of the gay and festive appearance of the surroundings, and the apparent absence of anything like formal business, the company was quickly rounded off

فهرست اشخاص گرامی که برای استقبال شهنشاه و درختخانه  
 کنگه مال موجود بودند (بر مسندی که برو شهنشاهه عالی ولارومی  
 نشستند بودند)

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the fact that a meeting of the Court of Common Council was being held by the ringing voice of the Town Clerk, who read the resolution of the Court on the occasion when it was resolved to present the address of welcome to the Shahzada.

The Recorder, advancing to the centre of the dais, read the address of welcome, which ran as follows:—

"TO HIS HIGHNESS THE SHAHZADA NASR ULLA KHAN. We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Highness, as the representative of his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, this expression of our sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival in the chief City of the British Empire. We recognize in the visit of your Highness to this country a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations that subsist between our beloved Queen, the Empress of India, and his Highness the Amir, your illustrious father, and we earnestly pray that this good feeling may remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired to the lasting happiness and advantage of both our countries.

"Signed by order of the Court,

JOHN B. MONCKTON, Town Clerk.

"Guildhall, the 6th day of June, 1895."

The gold box was not visible, for the simple reason that it has not been completed. We are able to state, however, that its general design is Persian, the box being divided by Persian pilasters with appropriate arms in *repoussé* forming a series of divisions, between which appears panelled arched also richly treated with *repoussé*. This series of divisions encircles the box. Each division forms a decorated panel with an appropriate framing. On the obverse in the centre are the arms of the Amir, and at the sides his monogram and that of his son. At the ends appear various emblems relating to the City, while the lid is treated in Persian arabesques. The obverse and reverse panels are conspicuous by the introduction of views illustrating the Tower, the Tower-bridge, and London-bridge. The summit is crowned with a coronet of *fleur de lis* and Maltese crosses, in addition to the City arms on a raised dome in full blazon.

The Prince, who seemed very much fatigued as he leaned back in his chair, was then approached by Colonel Talbot, who translated the address into the Persian language. Amid a dead silence the gallant Colonel recited the address in an undertone to the Prince, who, remaining seated, made through his interpreter the following acknowledgment: His Highness desires me to say that there is no doubt of the friendly relations between the English Government and Afghanistan, and no doubt that they are now of the very best possible nature. (Applause.) His Highness the Amir has sent his son to represent him on the occasion of this visit to England, and he trusts that the friendly relations which already exist between the two Governments of England and Afghanistan may be still further cemented. (Cheers.) His Highness has been extremely flattered and honoured by the kindness of her Majesty the Queen, and he is also satisfied that the English nation have welcomed him with their inmost hearts. He trusts that the friendship between the English and the Afghan nations may increase from day to day, and desires to thank your lordship for the kind expression of welcome that he has received, and for the very flattering manner in which you have welcomed him to the Guildhall. He understands that this hospitality is hospitality accorded to him by the English nation. (Cheers.)

Mr. LEE at once rose to move that the proceedings of the Court and the answer of the Shahzada should be entered on the journal and sent to every member of the Court.

Mr. MALHOUSE said he had much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

It was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chief Commissioner and Mr. Malhouse (the mover and seconder of the address), and Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, and Alderman Sir James Whithead, the two senior aldermen, were then presented to the Shahzada, who shook them eagerly by the hands.

THE DEJEUNER.

The guests then adjourned to the great hall where a *dejeuner* was served for eight hundred. After the company had taken their seats, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Shahzada, entered the hall and proceeded to the principal table amid the martial strains of the silver trumpets. The scene within the hall was a most impressive one. The handsome oak structure behind the Lord Mayor's chair was decorated with four elegant bannerettes bearing the arms of the City, while the panels were filled with some of the finest specimens of Corporation plate. Every available space was utilized for the accommodation of the guests, whose pleasure was considerably enhanced by the sweet strains of the Grenadier Guards band (under the conduct of Lieutenant Dan Godfrey) which occupied the upper gallery. The Shahzada, who seemed to have recovered his spirits, looked about him with wondering eyes at the striking characteristics of the hall, and appeared greatly interested in the groups of statuary; indeed, he seemed to be carrying on an animated conversation with Colonel Talbot on the subject of the enormous figures which stood mute, yet eloquent, before him. Among those who occupied seats at the principal table were: The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, the Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., the Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B., the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.B., Field Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., General Sir Thomas Gordon, K.C.B., C.S.I., Sir A. W. Woods (Garter), K.C.M.G., Sir F. H. Evans, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne, K.C.S.I., Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., Sir James Braithwaite Peile, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Arthur Turner, K.C.I.E., Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles H. Y. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Sir Philip F. Hutchins, K.C.S.I., Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., Mr. M. M. Bhowaggee, C.I.E., Mr. E. Neel, C.I.E., Sir Henry Irving, Mr. J. Aird, M.P., Mr. B. L. Cohen, M.P., Mr. R. Wallace, M.P., the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, and the Chairman of the Thames Conservancy. The general company included:

Mr. H. A. Alexander and Miss M. R. Jenkins; Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson; Mr. C. G. Alger and Mrs. Saunders; Captain Alfred and Miss Cooke; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Austed, and Miss Austed; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Aiston.

فہرست مکمل مہمانان برگزیدہ کہ ہر موقع استقبال و ضیافت شانزادہ  
عالی کار پوریشن ایشان را دعوت کرده بود +  
منجملہ اجنبیان کہ کہ درین مدت اقامت گزین بستند کہ سزا  
دعوت کردند :-

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bridgman, Mr. H. H. Bridgman, jun., Miss Ruth Bridgman, Mr. Muhammad Abdi Ghani (University Hospital), and Mr. Prabh Dial (barrister); Mr. J. Bowles and Mrs. R. Knights; Mr. and Mrs. E. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. W. Batty; Mr. Alderman Bell and Mrs. J. C. Bell, and Miss A. T. Franklin; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Berryman; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Batty; Mr. and Mrs. C. Barham, and Miss Ada Barham; Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrett; Mr. and Mrs. A. Brookman; Mr. and Mrs. D. Burnett, Mrs. T. A. Sleep, and Miss Ethel Burnett; Mr. G. Brinsley and Miss Ellen Brinsley; Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Briggs; Mr. T. Bailey, Mrs. G. J. Woodman, and Mrs. Simons; Mr. G. Berridge and Miss Berridge; Mr. W. Blanch and Miss Blanch; Mr. T. G. Beatley and Mrs. D. King; Mr. Deputy Brown and Miss G. E. Brown.

Mr. R. I. Collier and Miss Collier; Dr. Crosby and Miss Crosby; Mr. and Mrs. W. Cates, and Miss Gaze; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cross; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Outhbertson; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Coates; Mr. Deputy Cox and Miss Grimby.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Dale; Mr. and Mrs. A. Dodd; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dray.

Mrs. Edmeston and Miss Krol (from the Hague); Mr. G. C. Edwards, J.P., and Miss Ethel V. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Edwards; Mr. O. Edwards and Mrs. Wheeler.

Professor Banister Fletcher, J.P., and Mrs. Banister Fletcher, Mr. P. Fletcher, and Miss Ada Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Greenaway, Miss Amy Greenaway, and Miss Clara Greenaway; Mr. Deputy Greenwood and Mrs. Greenwood; Mr. and Mrs. Galluher; Mr. Deputy Goodings and Mrs. Provost; Mr. H. W. Greenwood and Miss Greenwood; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Gordon; Mr. F. Haydn Green.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Brooke Hitching; Mr. N. B. Heaton and Mrs. John Seax; Mr. A. B. Hudson and Miss E. D. Hudson; Mr. C. Hornby and Miss Josephine A. Hornby; Mr. and Mrs. C. Hart and Miss Whitmarsh; Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hearson; Captain R. G. Hall and Miss Gresley Hall; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Hopburn; Mr. Deputy Harvey and Mrs. Harvey; Mr. Sheriff Hand and Mrs. Hand, Lieutenant F. G. Hand, and Miss Hand; Mr. Hawtrey and Mr. A. W. Blackburn; Mr. A. Hays and Mrs. G. Maz; Mr. and Mrs. C. Val Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Johnston and Miss Katherine Johnston; Major H. A. Joseph and Mrs. Joseph.

Mr. J. Knill, J.P., and Mrs. Coen.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lindsey; Mr. J. Layton and Miss Layton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lobb and Miss Billington; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lile; Mr. S. Lidstone, Mrs. W. Cooper, and Mr. J. Young; Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Lynn; Mr. W. H. Liversidge, Mr. S. Smith Harvey, Miss Liversidge, and Miss Florence Liversidge; Mr. W. Low, Mr. J. A. Low, Mr. M. Low, and Mr. J. Chandler; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stratford Lovatt; Mrs. E. Lee, Miss D. Lee, Miss R. Lee, Mr. A. E. Lee, Mr. A. Prevost, and Mrs. Maurice; Mr. G. Ludo and Miss Tobias.

Mr. T. Hastings Miller and Mrs. F. Stanley; Alderman Sir John Voce Moore, Mrs. Field, and Mrs. J. K. Farlow; Mr. Pearse Morrison and Mr. R. W. Morrison; Mr. B. S. Foster MacGeagh, J.P., and Mrs. Foster MacGeagh; Mrs. J. P. McIntyre and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Laing, jun.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglass Matthews; Mr. C. D. Miller and Miss Miller; Mr. Alderman W. Vaughan Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. W. Read; Mr. Mercer and Mrs. Hands; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. W. Malthouse, Mr. F. H. Malthouse, and Miss Florence B. Malthouse; Mr. and Mrs. F. McCarthy; Mr. H. B. Marshall, J.P., Mr. H. B. Marshall, jun., M.A., and Mrs. H. B. Marshall, jun.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Phené Neal.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Brien; Mr. T. Offlow, Mrs. J. J. P. Thomson, and Miss May Thomson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Parrin; Mr. and Mrs. S. Parnwell; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pryke; Mr. J. Perkins and Mrs. Philp, Mr. W. Homer, and Mr. W. R. Marsh (of Tasmania); Mr. Alderman Pound and Mrs. Pound, Miss Pound, and Miss Annie Pound; Mr. Under-Sheriff Phillips and Mrs. Phillips; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pitman, Dr. G. C. Williamson, and Mrs. P. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. Price, Miss Price and Mr. W. J. Price; Mr. Alderman Faudel Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Faudel Phillips; Mr. Deputy Pimm and Mrs. Pimm.

Mr. Deputy Rogers and Mrs. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Read.

Mr. Deputy Snowden and Mrs. Snowden; Mr. J. L. Sayer and Miss Fanny Sayer; Mr. H. Squire and Miss Bertha Squire; Mrs. Sheppard Scott and Miss Scott; Mr. and Mrs. S. Spencer, Mr. E. Spencer, J.P., M.P., and Mrs. E. Spencer; Mr. and Mrs. J. Salmon; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith; Mr. Deputy Simmons and Mrs. Simmons.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thompson; Mr. T. Townsend and Miss Bertha Townsend; Mr. J. Tickle and Miss Tickle; Mr. Deputy Taylor and Mrs. T. Bartens; Mr. C. J. Thomas and Miss Thomas; Mr. B. Turner and Mr. H. P. Turner; Alderman Sir G. R. Tyler, Bart., and Lady Tyler, Miss Robinson, and Mr. J. C. Nickisson; Mr. Alderman Treloar and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cook; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Thorne.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wagstaff; Mr. Deputy White and Miss White; Mr. T. J. Woodrow and Miss Woodrow; Alderman Sir J. Whitehead, Bart., and Lady Whitehead, and Miss Whitehead; Mr. and Mrs. Wellman; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace; Mr. Deputy Walford and Mrs. Walford; Mr. C. G. W. Moore and Mrs. S. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. S. Weingott; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wye; and Mr. and Mrs. T. Wildash.

The first toast was "Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India," which was drunk with enthusiasm, the Shahzada being one of the first to rise from his seat and raise his glass in the English fashion.

محمد عبدالغنی - از یونیورسٹی ہسپتال - منجملہ مسلمانان

دیوان پرنسپل وکیل - منجملہ ہندووان

بھاؤ گدری - سی - ایس - ائی - منجملہ پارسیان

The CHIEF MAGISTRATE then said: Your Highness, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have now the honour to propose "The Health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan," and I shall rightly, I know, interpret your feelings as well as my own when I give expression to regret that his Highness has been prevented from visiting our shores by reason of imperfect health. But we welcome as his representative his son—(applause)—and we trust he will convey to the Ameer from the whole English speaking race, not only a recognition of his loyal friendship to our Queen and country, but also our earnest hope that the same friendly relations may always continue between the two nations. (Cheers.) Our vast Indian possessions form the most valued and highly-prized gem in our imperial crown—(applause)—possessions which all loyal Englishmen are prepared to make any sacrifice to retain. It is, therefore, from the depths of our patriotism that we greet as a friend the son of the Ameer of Afghanistan—our illustrious and faithful ally on the frontier of Western India, and we trust the true earnestness of our friendly welcome may help to more closely cement the existing bonds, and so materially assist in the continued peace of the world. (Hoar, hear.) Sir, his Highness, your father, beyond being loyal to his friends, has distinguished himself in the arts of peace as well as the triumphs of war. We venture to express a hope that your name also in the future may be linked with and ever remembered in connexion with the more lasting and enduring blessings of peace. My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I give you "The Health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan," coupled with the name of the Shahzada. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor's speech having been translated to the Prince, Colonel TALBOT said: My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—His Highness the Shahzada desires me to say that he prays, in the first place, for the long life and prosperity of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. He is extremely grateful for all the marks of attention that have been shown to him by the Ministers and the nobles and the people of England. The friendship between the Governments of England and Afghanistan is on the best possible footing for two reasons. The first is that the misunderstandings which formerly existed between the two Governments have been converted into friendship, thanks to the policy of his Highness the Ameer. The second reason is that the frontier between India and Afghanistan has been demarcated so that neither party can transgress his own frontier except in a friendly interchange of visits. His Highness the Ameer wished to accept in person the invitation of the English nation, but unfortunately, he is ill, so he has sent his Highness the Shahzada, his second son, to represent him, so that his sincere attachment to this country might be made known. (Cheers.) His Highness adds: "I pray to God that the bonds of union between these two countries may be strengthened." (Cheers.) His Highness has much pleasure in proposing the health of "The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City." (Applause.)

The LORD MAYOR, in responding to the toast, said: Your Highness, my lords and gentlemen,—I thank your Highness for the grace and courtesy with which you have proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London. I may tell you that the City of London is still loyal to its traditions, maintaining to-day that prestige which for centuries it has enjoyed. (Cheers.) This great City is always foremost to offer welcome to the distinguished guests of our Queen or our country, and, Sir, we feel honoured to-day to add the name of your Highness to that distinguished roll that contains the names of those whom this great City has been privileged to welcome and receive. (Cheers.)

The festivity then concluded. The Shahzada was afterwards conducted to the Art Gallery by a deputation consisting of Mr. H. H. Bridgman, Mr. D. Burnett, Mr. J. W. Gaze, Mr. E. A. Hart, Mr. W. H. Pitman, Mr. J. J. P. Thomson, Mr. A. W. Trenchard, Mr. I. M. Wilkinson, and Mr. E. Lee. The Prince was loudly cheered as he entered his carriage in the Guildhall-yard. The return route was made by way of Queen-street, Queen Victoria-street, and the Thames Embankment.

The Corporation may be congratulated upon the unqualified success of Thursday's arrangements. Everything went like clockwork, and there was nothing but praise heard on all sides. Messrs. Ring and Brymer accomplished their important share of the day's proceedings with great credit to themselves, the *dejeuner* being served with great efficiency and despatch. Among the wines served were G. H. Mumm, Deutz and Geldermann, and Irroy.

The address presented to the Shahzada was executed by Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades, Abchurch-lane.

The favours worn by the committee were manufactured by Messrs. George Keuning and Son, of Little Britain.

The flowers, palms, and evergreens were supplied by Mr. G. Sturdwick, of Bayswater, Kensington. The upholstery work was placed in the hands of Mr. Symonds, of Holborn.

اعمال اینک سینه

چنان فرزند بود

میدونید که شاهزاده از سفر دریا که در روز گذشته از تاشی استیای لندن بوده و اغلب است که این راست باشد با فوج جدیدی و سوهامی اورا تا آشنای نیست چو که ایشان در بر ملک که بادشاه در بارشاهی و افواج مثل یوروپ دار و بالکل بلیسان اند و فی الواقع مرکز یقین نداریم که اگر شاهزاده افغان درین فرقی بنید اورا خوش آید شاید موجودی بیگات در دربار اورا متغیر کند (اگر چه مقبولش نیاید) و درست است که سفرش در بار افغانستان با جان تاران با جبهه اران نزنند و قوی میل در دستارهای و جامهای دلکش به نسبت جماعت نگاهند بار بر طایفه خوشتر نماید و ضیافت عده دل بشیک ای شاهزاده غرابی داشته باشد - الا غالب است که رسوم آنجا که دلکش بود و مؤثره کسین قبول - ثوار برج و آبرگ موس چیزی مثل ایشان پیشتر ندیده اگر ایشان در گذرش جای گرفته اوصیله پیمان نباشد و قوم پیمان بعیر و علی - دیول پیداکن است - و اشیا مذکوره موافق بر یکی ازین اوصاف است و مشاهده ایشان بر شاهزاده چنان اثری پیدا کرد که او امید ظاهر کرد که حتی الوسع بقیه و قشش در دیدن کار نجابت است و صنعت کاری این ملک سیر شود و فرسند هستیم که درین پنج میدان لطیفش را محظوظ و مطمئن توایم کرد و از اشیا خوشنما دشاندار ذوقه عظیم نداریم الا از اشیای مفید مایه و استقامت ما بے پایان است

The SHAHZADA is said to have been more interested by his trip down the river yesterday than by any experience he has yet made in this country. It is quite probable. With reviews and ceremonies he is familiar, and they have a wondrous likeness in all parts of the world where the Sovereign keeps regal State, and an army after the European model. It is far, indeed, from assured that the Afghan Prince admires such differences as he notes. The presence of ladies, perhaps, is rather curious than agreeable to him, and it might very well be that his taste finds a durbar of stern and stalwart feudatories of Afghanistan in their turbans and their flowing robes more picturesque than the gay assemblage of a British Court. To be entertained by traders at a Guildhall banquet must have been a novelty, indeed; but it is still more likely that the proceedings did not amuse nor impress him. But the Pool, the Tower Bridge, the Albert Docks—nothing like these sights has he ever beheld, and he is no true Pathan if they did not strike his fancy. The race is keen and practical and devoted to money making—here is matter to interest each of those qualities. Roused by the spectacle the SHAHZADA declared that he hopes to spend the rest of his visit in seeing as much as possible of the engineering works and useful manufactures of this country. It is pleasant to know that we can meet his wishes in this line to any extent. Of the beautiful and the gorgeous we have no great stock, perhaps, to astonish the Oriental Prince. But in the useful our resources are boundless.

**THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO THE DOCKS.**

**SPEECH BY MR. H. FOWLER.**

At the luncheon given yesterday by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, on board the Oaledonia, to the Shahzada, subsequent to his visit to the docks, there were some two hundred and sixty guests. Sir Thomas Sutherland, the Chairman of the Company, occupied the central seat, having on his right hand the Shahzada, Colonel Talbot, Lady Hastings, Lord Carrington, and Colonel H. Byng. On the left of the Chairman were Lord Brassey, the Hon. Mary Byng, the Marquess of Tweeddale, and Lord and Lady Blythwood, while opposite to Sir T. Sutherland sat Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Sir A. Godley and Lady Godley, General Newmarch, Mr. H. Campbell, and Mr. E. Neel. The menu was in English and Persian, the latter commencing with the prayer that "the prosperity and dignity of the Ameer might be perpetual." During the meal the Red Band played in the gallery immediately above. At luncheon over, the CHAIRMAN rose, and called upon the guests to rise and drink to "The Health of Her Majesty the Empress of India." The Chairman afterwards observed that there was only one more toast he had to ask them to drink, and that was one in which they desired to honour his Highness who was present amongst them, and to drink "The Health of the Ameer of Afghanistan" (applause). He should couple with the toast the Shahzada, who had honoured them on that occasion with his presence (cheers). There, as everywhere else in England, he would be received with honour and delight, and he hoped his Highness would carry back with him the glad tidings of his reception when he returned to his own country (loud applause).

بیان صدقات شهرزاده عالی بآبرگ دوس

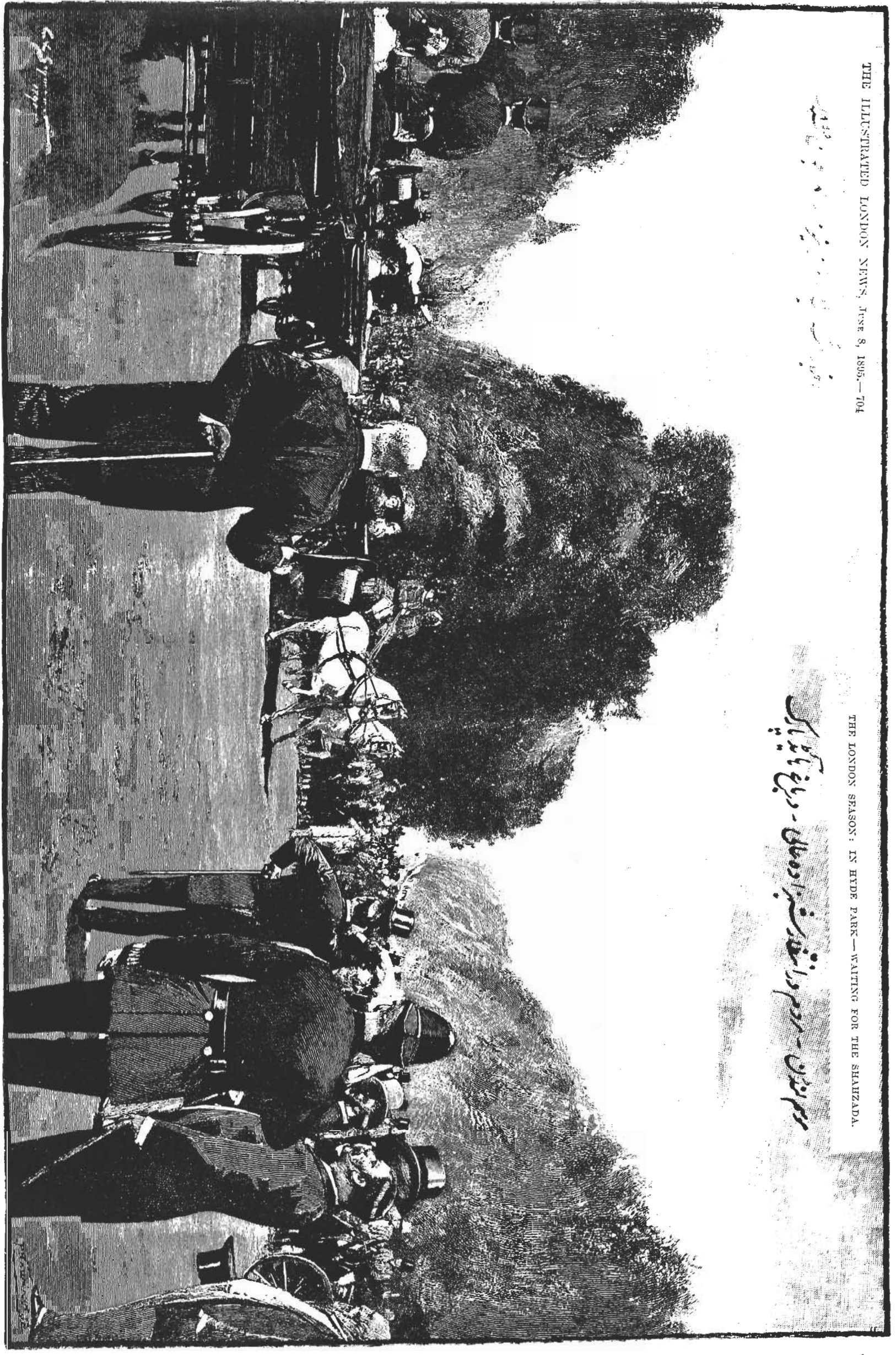
تقریر صد نشین بزم (سردامس سردر سینه) بر زوشیدن جام صحت  
حضور شاهزاده و امیر عالی افغانستان و شهرزاده سردار دوس

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JUNE 8, 1895.—704

پندرہ روزہ اخبار

مہم نعتون - موسم درانگہ شہزادہ علی - دریغ کا ٹیپاک

THE LONDON SEASON: IN HYDE PARK—WAITING FOR THE SHAHZADA.



W. G. Smith

A pause ensued, during which Colonel Talbot interpreted to the Shahzada what the Chairman had said, and then his Highness spoke with great deliberation and earnestness in reply.

Colonel TALBOT said he was requested by his Highness to thank the Chairman and the guests for drinking the health of the Ameer, his father, and coupling his name with the toast. He desired also to thank the Chairman and the Directors of the Company for the interesting spectacle they had shown him, and for their hospitality on that occasion (cheers). He was assured in his heart that the welcome given him came from the heart of the nation, and on that account he was extremely gratified for the respect which had been accorded to him (loud cheers).

Mr. H. FOWLER, Secretary of State for India, said he was sure that the guests would not like to separate without having an opportunity afforded them for tendering their thanks to the Chairman, and to the great company which he represented, for the splendid hospitality which they had received, and proceeded to toast Sir T. Sutherland's health. The Peninsular and Oriental Company was emphatically a great link between India and England. That Company had brought the two countries into weekly communication with each other, so that the centre of Government was in touch with that great Empire, and their bonds with each other had, therefore, been greatly strengthened (applause). He could not be so unpatriotic as not to recognise the great assistance they had always received, and the Government of India had also received, from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company (loud applause). He thanked the Chairman and the Directors of the Company again for the hospitality which they had received that day; and for the services which that great Company had always rendered in improving the communications between England and India. That was an occasion when they could very well recall their indebtedness and acknowledge it, because they were proud of their Indian Empire—now more than ever, because of the brave deeds recently done by their soldiers in their march to Chitral, and they might be quite sure that the nation was determined to hold India in the future, come weal or come woe; and he did not think, as an Englishman, that they would be content until they had done their duty to India, to all its races and creeds in the Indian Administration—perhaps the greatest work the British Empire had ever achieved (applause).

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, spoke of the great pleasure which the Company had enjoyed in the presence of such guests. Perhaps sometimes the Company thought that in the matter of tariffs they might have had better treatment; but they always felt pride and satisfaction in responding to the calls made upon them by the Government. Perhaps in the future they would not always be dealt with in an ungracious manner (laughter), because they had always done their duty in the past, and they would always do their duty in the future, and doubtless serve the British Empire in India on every occasion when their services were called upon (hear, hear).

The luncheon then terminated, and the return journey was begun. While steaming through the Docks, the Shahzada, accompanied by his little page and one attendant, retired for prayer to the ladies' cabin, and only reappeared on deck when the Cardinal Wolsey was some distance on the way back. On reaching Greenwich, the Shahzada, Colonel Talbot, and Mr. Martin disembarked, and were shown over the Observatory by Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal. They subsequently returned to Victoria by special train, the remainder of the company continuing their journey to Westminster by the steamer. The train reached the terminus at six, and the Shahzada, accompanied by the Secretary of State for India and several ladies, at once passed into the waiting-room. Here the Prince most cordially shook hands with Mr. Fowler, retaining hold of his hand while he conversed with him through the medium of Colonel Talbot. The Prince expressed his gratification which the trip had afforded him, his pleasure at meeting Mr. Fowler on that occasion, and the hope that he might have many further opportunities of seeing him. Mr. Fowler cordially reciprocated those sentiments, and at his invitation his Highness arranged to call upon the right hon. gentleman at his private residence this afternoon. This will be the Shahzada's solo engagement for to-day.

A Birmingham telegram states that the Shahzada is to arrive there to-morrow evening at half-past six. The Mayor will meet him at New-street Station, and accompany his Highness to the Grand Hotel, where rooms have been prepared for his accommodation. On Monday it is proposed to drive to the Small Arms Factory, to Osler's glass works, and Elkington's plate works. A Municipal Address will be presented at the Council House, and the Mayor will give a luncheon. The Shahzada will leave Birmingham by special train at four o'clock the same afternoon for Manchester.

کرنل تالبوت بفرمانش استهزاده عالی در جواب تقریر صدر انجمن  
شکریه جام صحت و مہمان نوازی کہنے ادا کرد و گفت کہ شہزادہ  
عالی یقین دارند کہ این مہم مبارکباد و استقبال از صدق دل قوم انگلستان است۔

تقریر مسٹر فولر - امیر دولت ہند - و درین حوالہ بجزئیات

کہنے کردہ شکر یہ مہمان نوازی ایشان کرد۔

- بوقت دایمی شہزادہ عالی جو گارسی ریل برائے سٹیشن و کوریدر

شہزادہ عالی با امیر و ہند و چند بیگمناں در نشستگاہ سٹیشن

رفتہ با کمال شوق و مہماندہی دستش بدست گرفت - و بر ہدف اش

اظہار خرسندی نمود و شوق ملاقات زیادہ تر ظاہر فرمود - دعوت ملاقات

مسٹر فولر را قبول فرمود۔



شهرزاده تا هنوز مشیر موسم است - لداکون مدمات کم جو شته  
 عوام می بینیم + مختلف حکایات برزه در باره او شورا اند - مثلاً شنیده  
 ام که چونکه در آوار حسیب بوس اورا اجازت قتل ان نبرد ساعی ضد  
 که در خانه ماند بجز کوسفند ان صرف مکیند + هم شنیده ام که بر روز مدافعت  
 سستی خواست که زوجه یکی از آلد رمنان را خرید کند - فی الواقع درین  
 حکایات حیرت انگیز و بیبت آمیز او تقریباً مثل شاه فارس است - یکی  
 نقص کامل در شنا زاده می بینیم - وانکه او بر بز پانصد وقت نیت  
 شهرزادگان با در وقت شناسی پنا مشهور اند که بر مقایله اش با  
 عدم موجودگی این وصف در مهبان مشرقی ما تاسف می آید + بر روز  
 نروینک زنت کرس چهارده که دید کرد - و در روز بعدفات سستی پیش  
 از اند پنجه که بدوست که نصف روز مانده بود از آوار حسیب بوس نیت  
 شعیبم که کسی درباره شهرزاده اشعار تصنیف کند - نامش  
 برای شتر موزون است - ملاقات هلال را همون نظم توان شد مثلاً  
 صبح سرد و رفته برای اغزاز و اکرام شهرزاده بر روز درخشان مبدل گشت  
 بلاشبکه انزه مردمان در سستی زیاده تر از امید بود - فلیت سحراب - که گیشیل  
 و چیتبیر چنان بر از مردم بودند که جای گذشتن نبود + پیرازی راه  
 استقبالش خوب دند سکین درین جوش و سرگرمی نبود + مردم شهرزاده را  
 که چنان کای و پوی در میان مانده نرفت تعجب می دیدند - لکن این همه نقد است  
 بود + نام شهرزاده برین استقبال خوش و خرم بفرآید + اندرون هلال  
 تماشای دلگشا بود - لباسهای رسمی بپوشیده - و جامهای سرخ آید با طراز  
 لباس و نظریت بان را که در روان کتب خانه نشسته بودند در سایه انداخت +  
 و تقریباً می مصداق مقل و دل بودند و لار کمی از بولت ضیافت حق مهبان  
 نوازی بخوبی تمام ادان کرد

The Shahzada continues to be the lion of the hour, though I see signs of the popular excitement falling off. You see all sorts of wild legends are continually being told about him; for instance, I was informed that as he was not allowed to kill any human beings in Dorchester House he beguiled away the few hours that he was allowed indoors by killing lambs in the drawing-room. Then, again, I hear he wished to purchase the wife of one of the Aldermen when he went to the City on Thursday; in fact, he is running the Shah pretty close in the way of sensational stories. There is one great fault to be found with the Shahzada, and that is his want of punctuality. He never can be brought to see the necessity of it. Our Royalties are so famous for their punctuality that it is a sad contrast to see the want of it in our Eastern visitor. He was nearly forty minutes late the other day in arriving for the Trooping of the Colours. You may remember I commented upon the fact last week. Well, he was again late on Thursday on going to the City, and never left Dorchester House until a quarter to two.

I wonder whether anyone will make a song about the Shahzada. The name is not without lyric possibilities for the doggerel bard. He would be able to work up the State visit to the Guildhall into the substance of his song. A cold, dull morning turned into a brilliant afternoon in His Highness's honour. There was certainly a much bigger crowd than I expected to see in the City on Thursday afternoon. Fleet-street, Ludgate Hill, and Cheapside were well-nigh impassable. The Prince was well received along the line of route, but there was nothing that amounted to enthusiasm. Folk were curious to see a potentate who had been so well "boomed"—that appeared to be all. His Highness seemed, however, to be very well pleased with his reception. Within the Guildhall the scene was very gay. Bright uniforms, Aldermanic scarlet robes, and gold lace galore almost threw into the shade the charming toilettes of the ladies who stood and sat resplendent in the improvised galleries of the Library bays. The speechifying was to the point and not too copious, and my Lord Mayor did his devoir nobly at the luncheon which followed.

THE SHAHZADA.

Yesterday morning the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, at the invitation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, proceeded down the Thames on a visit to the magnificent steamship Caledonia, belonging to their fleet, now lying in the Albert Docks. There was a brilliant party invited to accompany the Shahzada, and the Cardinal Wolsey was chartered by the company for the trip. This handsome little steamer was specially prepared for the occasion by Mr. Blair Black, the general manager of the Victoria Steamboat Company, and the result was very effective. The deck was bedded with lovely plants; and at the stern, under an awning, were walnut settees and chairs, upholstered in grey and gold, for the use of the Shahzada, his suite, and others.

The time for starting was fixed for eleven, and a few minutes after the hour the suite arrived, and were quickly followed by the Shahzada, who was accompanied by Colonel Talbot, Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., Lord Carrington, Colonel Muhammad Hasan Khan, Muhammed Abram Khan, the Kotwal of Kabul, and others. There were amongst the general company on board the Lord and Lady Mayoress, Sir T. Sutherland, Sir J. Monckton, General Newmarch, Sir W. H. Russell, Lord and Lady Shand, Lieut.-General Strachey, General Williams, Mr. F. D. Barnes, the Earl Belmore, Colonel Blythwood, Sir A. Godley, Sir C. Hall, Sir R. Hanson, Sir A. Jephson, Earl Lichfield, Lord and Lady Tweeddale, Lord and Lady Knutsford, Lord and Lady Jersey, Sir Courtenay and Lady Boyle, Lord Connemara, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Donald Stewart, Mr. Burnand, &c. The Embankment was crowded with sightseers when the Cardinal Wolsey moved off, escorted by two police boats, amid loud cheers. Passing down the river, his Highness was cheered as he passed the several bridges, and he appeared to be greatly pleased with the spectacle on the river. The little page, about whom so much has been said, was on board, and lolled in a side seat near the Shahzada, looking mightily pleased with the bright scene. On getting into the Pool the ships were dressed with flags, and a sound of discordant sirens filled the air—a river welcome to the Ameer's son. Upon nearing the Tower-bridge speed was slackened, and the roadway was cleared preparatory to raising the ponderous bascules. At this moment the Shahzada moved from the stern, where he had been sitting, to the fore part, where he watched with undiminished interest the working of the Tower-bridge. To Colonel Talbot, who was with him, he expressed his great surprise at such a stupendous piece of work, and said he would have liked to land and watch the means by which the bascules were raised. He also said that during the remainder of his stay in England he hoped to see as much as possible of the engineering works which were carried on, and particularly useful manufactures and industries. His Highness also held a long and animated conversation with the Lord Mayor, and afterwards the Lady Mayoress, who were brought specially to his presence at his request. The Shahzada reiterated his thanks to the Lord Mayor for the entertainment given to him by the citizens of London at the Guildhall yesterday, and said he had previously informed his father by telegraph of the wonderful reception that had been accorded him by everyone. All the way down the river the points of interest were shown his Highness, and at length, shortly before two, the Cardinal Wolsey reached the Albert Docks. Here the Afghan Prince's procession marched between lines of Lascars until the Caledonia was reached. The Lascars salaamed and the spectators cheered as Nasrullah Khan, wearing the loyal Afghan caftan and attired in an ordinary grey frock coat suit, and marching at the salute, proceeded towards the liner. On board the Caledonia the gangways were lined with Lascars, and Lord Brassey, who had travelled to the docks by train, was waiting to receive the distinguished guest. At the luncheon, which was served in a splendidly decorated saloon, the Shahzada was seated between Sir Thomas Sutherland, who presided, and Colonel Talbot. After proposing the toast of "The Queen," the chairman drank "The Health of the Ameer and the Shahzada," his Highness suitably replying, through Colonel Talbot. Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, in proposing the toast of "The Peninsular and Oriental Company," referred to their work in uniting England and India, and added that he was proud of the exploits of the British force in Chitral. England was determined to hold India, come weal come woe, and equally determined to do her duty by all races and all creeds in India, and to carry on the Indian administration, the greatest which the British Empire had ever achieved.

The Shahzada greatly enjoy his visit to the Caledonia, and undoubtedly the scene as the tender, with its distinguished company on board, left the Peninsular and Oriental liner after the luncheon was the finest witnessed since Nasrulla Khan's arrival in England. As the gaily decorated little tender steamed through the double line of Indian and Australian ships of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet drawn up at the dock side, each one flagged from stem to stern, and manned with Lascars in their picturesque red and white uniforms, each obeying lustily, while the Shahzada stood erect at the bows of the tender with his right hand at the salute, the scene was particularly impressive, and his Highness expressed to Mr. Martin his deep feeling at such a display from the great steamship company and from so many of his co-religionists.

A Birmingham telegram states that the Shahzada is to arrive there on Sunday evening at half-past six. The mayor will meet him at New-street Station, and accompany his Highness to the Grand Hotel, where rooms have been prepared for his accommodation. On Monday it is proposed to drive to the Small Arms Factory, to Osler's glass works, and Elkington's plate works. A municipal address will be presented at the Council House, and the mayor will give a luncheon. The Shahzada will leave Birmingham by special train at four o'clock for Manchester.

بیان رفتن شاہزادہ برائے مشہور جہازان

بدعت پی اینڈ او کمپنی

اشعارہ بدعت پی اینڈ او کمپنی کے متعلق شاہزادہ عالی بیٹو اور برہم

اشعارہ کجلام شاہزادہ عالی بالارڈمی اور لکھنؤ می اسس  
دشکر بیان شاہزادہ عالی بیٹو اور برہم کے متعلق

The Shahzada, after paying his visit to the docks and Greenwich Observatory yesterday, returned to London by special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The special was timed to reach Victoria at five o'clock, but it was nearly a quarter to six when the Prince and his suite reached the railway station at Greenwich, so that the company's ordinary traffic was delayed for an hour longer than had been anticipated, and the crowd which assembled at Victoria to witness the arrival had a long period of waiting.

The special was brought up at the departure platform, so that the distinguished travellers might pass through the Royal waiting-room on the side of the station in order to reach the carriages from Buckingham Palace, which were in waiting to convey them to Dorchester House. The platform and waiting-room were carpeted with crimson, and the officials of the company were present to receive his Highness. The train reached the terminus at six o'clock, and the Shahzada, accompanied by the Secretary of State for India and several ladies, at once passed into the waiting-room. Here the Prince most cordially shook hands with the Secretary of State for India, retaining hold of Mr. Fowler's hand while he conversed with him through the medium of Colonel Talbot. The Prince expressed the gratification which the trip had afforded him, his pleasure at meeting Mr. Fowler on that occasion, and the hope that he might have many further opportunities of seeing him. Mr. Fowler cordially reciprocated these sentiments, and at his invitation his highness arranged to call upon the right hon. gentleman at his private residence this afternoon. This will be the Shahzada's sole engagement for Saturday.

At the conclusion of the conversation the Prince entered the leading carriage and drove off with Colonel Byng (Queen's Equerry) and Colonel Talbot. Surgeon-Major Leahy and members of the suite followed in two other carriages, and Mr. Fowler and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald left immediately afterwards.

On Sunday evening the Afghan Prince leaves town for Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow. His Highness and his suite will travel by the London and North-Western Railway, leaving Euston for Birmingham at four o'clock in the afternoon.

### شہزادہ و تماشائی پنچ و جوڑی

آریم ( اخبار ) می گوید کہ شہزادہ برضیافت آڈیا او فس نصف  
 ربع ساعت تاخیر کرد۔ وجوہات اس تاخیر بے شمار بیان کردہ اند۔  
 الا وجہ اصلی تا حال معلوم نشدہ و او امنیت۔ چون حضور شہزادہ از  
 ڈارحسپہ برس روانہ شد تماشائی در راہ نظرش آید کہ فوراً ٹو جہانش  
 را مقید ساخت۔ و اس تماشائی پنچ و جوڑی بود۔ واقعی کہ شہزادہ  
 اول دید درست بیان فرودہ اند۔ مکن بہرین گکاری تماشائی الیادہ  
 کردہ شد و باوجود مکرر شہادت مودبانہ کرنیل ٹالبت امانت کرنیل  
 ( یعنی شہزادہ ) برہا بجا قرار کردن و دیدن تاشا تا اتمام امر کرد +  
 آخر الامر کنون اس تماشابن را مامی مہیم۔ خصوصاً چون دستور العملش این  
 قدر طویل است + ہیچ نامہ نگاری در مصرف آن صابون کہ ( اگر  
 افواہ صحیح باشد ) برای استعمال شہزادہ بڈارحسپہ مہیا کردہ شد  
 نفٹیش نردہ۔ حکایت نا تصدیق شدہ مشہور است کہ چون شاہ فارس  
 اینجا بود یکی از اتباعش قابض صابون را کہ بخلطی در فواہیگایش  
 گذارشدہ تمام خورد۔

The Prince and Punch and Judy Show.  
 Why the Shahzada was three-quarters of an hour late at the India Office banquet has, the *Realm* says, had more than one explanation. The true one has been a long while coming round; but here it is at last. On his way from Dorchester House His Highness caught sight of a show which at once, and for once, really and profoundly interested him. It was a Punch and Judy show. The precise "pitch" the exhibitor occupied is not stated. But wherever it was the Royal carriage was brought to a halt, and, in spite of the respectful reminders of Colonel Talbot, his entranced charge insisted upon sitting there and seeing the whole drama played out. One can understand that sinner, too, after all, and in face of all, that "programme." No reporter seems yet to have investigated the fate of the soap which, unless rumour lied, was provided in large quantities for the use of the Shahzada at Dorchester House. There is an uncorroborated story that when the Shah was here a member of his staff ate the whole of a cake of soap which had been thoughtlessly left in his bedroom.

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO THE DOCKS.  
 SPEECH BY MR. H. FOWLER.

The Shahzada, with his suite and a distinguished company of visitors, yesterday morning accepted the invitation of the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to visit the Albert Docks, and lunch on board their steamship Caledonia; and this, the last of the round of festivities before his Highness's departure for the provinces, was carried out in a manner which made the occasion one of remarkable interest. The Peninsular and Oriental Company chartered for the river trip the Cardinal Wolsey, belonging to the Victoria Steamboat Company. It was specially prepared for the occasion, the deck being decorated with costly flowering plants, alternating with graceful palms. There was an awning drawn over the after part of the vessel, and there were reserved for the use of the Prince and his personal suite walnut-wood settees and revolving chairs upholstered in grey and gold. The Afghan attendants arrived at eleven, and soon afterwards the Shahzada and his suite were driven to the Embankment in Royal carriages, and slowly descended to the pier, amid the cheers of a large number of persons who crowded the granite wall above, and watched the pro-

مفصل بیان رفتن شہزادہ عالی بابریٹ ڈاکس

ceedings with great interest. With the Shahzada were Colonel Talbot, Lord Carrington, Colonel H. Byng, Muhammad Hasan Khan, Muhammad Akram Khan, Khwaja Muhammad Khan, Mulla Muhammad Sarwar, and the boy, Hassan Parwana Khan. His Highness wore a morning coat of grey, with a star of diamonds, and cap of black Astrachan wool, with blue crown. The suite wore similar caps, and the attendants had red and blue turbans, wrought with gold and silver thread. The Chairman of the Company, Sir T. Sutherland, M.P., Mr. F. D. Barnes, and other Directors received the Imperial party, and led them on board to their seats. The Afghans did not take their seats immediately, but remained standing looking across the river, which shone in the brilliant sunshine, and glanced at Westminster Bridge and upwards at the Clock Tower, which looked like frosted silver in the bright sunlight. Exactly as Big Ben chimed the quarter-past, the moorings were cast off, and the Cardinal Wolsey passed into the middle of the Thames, escorted by two police launches.

At this moment the scene on board was interesting in the extreme. The visitors moved about to find seats, the ladies in gay Summer toilets, the gentlemen all in morning costume; Indian officers of high standing, Generals who had made their names famous in Indian history, greeted one another with heartiness; men of renown in Art and in Literature exchanged friendly salutations, and settled into groups of earnest talkers and eager listeners. Amongst the company were the following:—The Earl and Countess of Belmore, Mr. M. Biddulph, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, Colonel Lord and Lady Blythwood, Sir A. Altman, Sir C. and Lady Muriel Boyle, Lord and Lady Brassey, Mr. Burnand, Sir Redvers Buller and Lady Audrey Buller, General Sir Owen Burne and Lady Agnes Burne, with Miss Casey and Miss Caird, Sir H. G. Calcraft, Lady Hastings, Sir E. Clarke, M.P. and lady, Mr. John Aird, M.P., Sir Auckland and Lady Colvin, Lord Connemara, Sir C. Crosthwaite and Mrs. Thomson, Lord Davey and Miss M. Davey, General and Mrs. Edwards, Sir Henry Edwards, Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., Mrs., Miss, and Mr. H. E. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gladstone, Sir Arthur and Lady Godley, General and Mrs. Gordon, Sir C. Hall, Sir R. Hanson, M.P., Sir R. G. W. Herbert, Sir H. Howorth and lady, Sir R. Hunter and lady, Sir W. Hunter, Lady Hunter, and Mr. Campbell Hunter, Sir Alfred and Lady Jephson, Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lord and Lady Knutsford, the Earl and Countess of Levan and Melville, Earl and Countess of Lichfield, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Sir John Monckton, General Sir Oliver Newmarch and lady, Sir James and Lady Peilo, Mr. and Mrs. C. Val Prinsep, Sir R. Rennie, Sir J. Robinson, Sir W. H. Russell, Lord and Lady Shand, Sir D. Stewart, Bart., Lieut. General Strachey, Sir C. Turner, the Marquess of Tweeddale, Sir D. M. Wallace, General Sir E. Williams, Mr. Boulnois, M.P., and lady, Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., and Mrs. Causton, Mr. Sheriff Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Hamilton, M.D., and Miss Roma Hamilton.

Arrangements were made for the raising and lowering of the bascules of the Tower Bridge as the Cardinal Wolsey approached, and for this purpose Captain Angore, the Marine Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, gave orders to the Captain for the slowing of the vessel. To see the operation, the Shahzada and his personal suite went forward, and there timed the raising of the bridge, which was done in a minute and a-half. As the vessel passed through, the Afghans looking up with wonder on their countenances at the enormous bascules standing upright like iron sentinels. Emerging here, the Cardinal Wolsey was greeted with the piercing shrieks of the syrens from all the craft, steamers, and tugs which lay about the Pool, and hoarse cheers were given by begrimed coalheavers, as they paused for a moment in their labour; while sailors lined the sides of the larger vessels, or climbed into the rigging to swell the shout of welcome which greeted the Ameer's son. The Shahzada, after this scene, returned to his seat, and entered into conversation with many persons of distinction on board. At his request the Lord Mayor was brought to him, and with the aid of Colonel Talbot, the Shahzada entered into a lively conversation. His Highness said he was greatly interested in the construction of the Tower Bridge, and would have much liked, had it been possible, to have gone ashore, to watch the manner in which such an enormous roadway was raised so quickly. He added that during the remainder of his stay in this country he wished to see as much as possible of our engineering works and our manufacturing processes and industries. To the Lord Mayor

he personally expressed his delight at the reception which he received in the City the day before, as well as at the crowds of orderly people, and added that while the relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan had been friendly for some years past, they were now openly declared before the world to be of a firm and lasting character. The Lord Mayor replied that he greatly rejoiced that the pacific relations which had existed so long were now publicly commented in the eyes of the world, and there could be no doubt in the future as to the reality of their character. Asking for the Lady Mayoress, the Shahzada again expressed his pleasure at the reception accorded him in the City; he said that he had already written to his father, the Ameer, an account of the way in which the citizens of London had received him, and the very great welcome given by them. These words were heard by many of the principal guests who stood around at the time.

Every part of the river which was of interest was pointed out to his Highness by Colonel Talbot, and every vessel that was passed, whether brig, collier, river boat, or ocean steamer, was decorated with flags, the crowds giving cheers as the Cardinal Wolsey steamed by, and sounding three piercing shrieks from their syrens. In a fair water way, with a pleasant wind, the ship steamed on, until, near the entrance to the Albert Docks, the Shahzada was greeted, somewhat to the consternation of the ladies on board, by forty or fifty youthful bathers, who scrambled out of the river, and, standing at the edge of the water, cheered loudly. Then the Cardinal Wolsey entered the Docks, the mouth of which was prettily decorated with flags, and passed the water way between two lines of the magnificent vessels forming a portion of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet, and the ships belonging to other great Companies. These vessels ranged from 4000 tons to 7000 tons each, and wore the Otagara, Tainui, Celtic King, Manila, Pakcha, Australia, Shannon, Bualino, and Oceana. All these steamships were dressed from stem to stern with flags, while Lascars, in white, with red, blue, and various coloured turbans, lined the upper deck, and salaamed to the son of the Afghan Monarch, while thousands of English voices cheered lustily.

Shortly before two the Cardinal Wolsey was moored under the stem of the Caledonia, a splendid specimen of our mercantile navy, of 7558 tons, with machinery of 11,000-horse power. From the gangway of the little steamer, all along the quay, to amidship the Caledonia, red carpet was laid down, and an open space was kept by four or five hundred Lascars, in their picturesque Oriental dress, who salaamed very low as the Afghans slowly passed between them, and ascended the gangway to the deck. On board luncheon was served in the principal State room, where ample space was found for two hundred and sixty guests. Sir Thomas Sutherland, the Chairman of the Company, occupied the central seat, having on his right hand the Shahzada, Colonel Talbot, Lady Hastings, Lord Carrington, and Colonel H. Byng. On the left of the Chairman were Lord Brassey, the Hon. Mary Byng, the Marquess of Tweeddale, and Lord and Lady Blythwood, while opposite to Sir T. Sutherland sat Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Sir A. Godley and Lady Godley, General Newmarch, Mr. H. Campbell, and Mr. E. Noel.

All the other guests sat where they pleased, and luncheon was at once served. The menu was in English and Persian, the latter commencing with the prayer that "the prosperity and dignity of the Ameer might be perpetual." During the meal the Red Band played in the gallery immediately above.

Luncheon over, the CHAIRMAN rose, and called upon the guests to rise and drink to "The Health of her Majesty the Empress of India." The Chairman afterwards observed that there was only one more toast he had to ask them to drink, and that was one in which they desired to honour his Highness who was present amongst them, and to drink "The Health of the Ameer of Afghanistan" (applause). He should couple with the toast the Shahzada, who had honoured them on that occasion with his presence (cheers). There, as everywhere else in England, he would be received with honour and delight; and he hoped his Highness would carry back with him the glad tidings of his reception when he returned to his own country (loud applause).

A pause ensued, during which Colonel Talbot interpreted to the Shahzada what the Chairman had said, and then his Highness spoke with great deliberation and earnestness in reply.

Colonel TALBOT said he was requested by his Highness to thank the Chairman and the guests for drinking the health of the Ameer, his father, and coupling his name with the toast. He desired also to thank the Chairman and the Directors of the Company for the interesting spectacle they had shown him, and for their hospitality on that occasion (cheers). He was assured in his heart that the welcome given him came from the heart of the nation, and on that account he was extremely gratified for the respect which had been accorded to him (loud cheers).

Mr. H. FOWLER, Secretary of State for India, said he was sure that the guests would not like to separate without having an opportunity afforded them for tendering their thanks to the Chairman, and to the great company which he represented, for the splendid hospitality which they had received, and proceeded to toast Sir T. Sutherland's health. The Peninsular and Oriental Company was emphatically a great link between India and England. That Company had brought the two countries into weekly communication with each other, so that the centre of Government was in touch with that great Empire, and their bonds with each other had, therefore, been greatly strengthened (applause). He could not be so unpatriotic as not to recognise the great assistance they had always received, and the Government of India had also received, from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company (loud applause). He thanked the Chairman and the Directors of the Company again for the hospitality which they had received that day; and for the services which that great Company had always rendered in improving the communications between England and India. That was an occasion when they could very well recall their indebtedness and acknowledge it, because they were proud of their Indian Empire—now more than ever, because of the brave deeds recently done by their soldiers in their march to Chitral, and they might be quite sure that the nation was determined to hold India in the future, come weal or come woe; and he did not think, as an Englishman, that they would be content until they had done their duty to India, to all its races and creeds in the Indian Administration—perhaps the greatest work the British Empire had ever achieved (applause).

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, spoke of the great pleasure which the Company had enjoyed in the presence of such guests. Perhaps sometimes the Company thought that in the matter of tariffs they might have had better treatment; but they always felt pride and satisfaction in responding to the calls made upon them by the Government. Perhaps in the future they would not always be dealt with in an ungracious manner (laughter), because they had always done their duty in the past, and they would always do their duty in the future, and doubtless serve the British Empire in India on every occasion when their services were called upon (hear, hear).

The luncheon then terminated, and the return journey was begun. While steaming through the Docks, the Shahzada, accompanied by his little page and one attendant, retired for prayer to the ladies' cabin, and only reappeared on deck when the Cardinal Wolsey was some distance on the way back. On reaching Greenwich, the Shahzada, Colonel Talbot, and Mr. Martin disembarked, and were shown over the Observatory by Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal. They subsequently returned to Victoria by special train, the remainder of the company continuing their journey to Westminster by the steamer.

The special train was timed to reach Victoria at five o'clock, but it was nearly a quarter to six when the Prince and his suite arrived at the railway station at Greenwich, so that the Company's ordinary traffic was delayed for an hour longer than had been anticipated, and the crowd which assembled at Victoria to witness the arrival had a long period of waiting. The special was brought up at the departure platform, so that the party might pass through the Royal waiting-room on that side of the station, in order to reach the carriages from Buckingham Palace which were in waiting to convey them to Dorchester House. The platform and waiting-room were carpeted with crimson, and the officials of the Company were present to receive his Highness. The train reached the terminus at six o'clock, and the Shahzada, accompanied by the Secretary of State for India and several ladies, at once passed into the waiting-room. Here the Prince most cordially shook hands with Mr. Fowler, retaining hold of his hand while he conversed with him through the medium of Colonel Talbot. The Prince expressed his gratification which the trip had afforded him, his pleasure at meeting Mr. Fowler on that occasion, and the hope that he might have many further opportunities of seeing him. Mr. Fowler cordially reciprocated these sentiments, and at his invitation his Highness arranged to call upon the right hon. gentleman at his private residence this afternoon. This will be the Shahzada's sole engagement for to-day. At the conclusion of the conversation, the Prince entered the leading carriage, and drove off with Colonel Byng (Queen's Equerry) and Colonel Talbot. Surgeon Major Leahy and members of the suite followed in two other carriages, and Mr. Fowler left immediately afterwards. It has been arranged that the time of leaving Euston for Birmingham to-morrow shall be four o'clock in the afternoon.

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صداقت شاهزاده نصرالله خان

ارباب

کدینی پڑھا اور آرہیں

آتش کالدو آید

تفصیل اغذیہ و سامان نهار

حضرت والا شاہزادہ نصر اللہ خان دام شوکتہ و اقبالہ

بجینی

ماہی سامن

کب بودہ - مہن مرغ

میگو و کاهو

مہرہ جوہ مرغ زبان گاو کامر

خورش میگو

شیر بچ موز کاکچہ

میوہ شربت مہرہ

The menu at the luncheon on board the Caledonia.

بروز رفتن شاهزاده عالی مقام به البرٹ ڈوکس



THE SHAHZADA'S TRIP ON THE THAMES: SKETCHES DURING THE VISIT TO THE TOWER BRIDGE AND THE DOCKS.

سپهبدان خوش آید مالپیر سوم سن + سپهبد  
 ازین عالم رحلت نموده - سپه دوم است الا از مادر دیگر یعنی  
 که کنیزی است از نواحی مخرج آب همچون +  
 برادران حقیقی اند - و مقدم الذکر را عوام و سعید خیال می کنند - الا این امر  
 در نظر ممالک دیگر تفصیل نشده و غالب نیست که ابلی خان را در آن  
 وصیتی نموده + مادر کنیز مکه دوم بود + سردار بیگیت  
 یعنی سبطانه عمزاده ست + دو سپهبدان

Our interesting visitor Nasrulla Khan is the third son of the Ameer, the eldest son Abdulla, being dead. Habibulla, the second son, but by a different mother, Gulrez, a slave girl from the Upper Oxus, and whole brother to Nasrulla, is generally supposed to be his father's heir. The point as far as the outside world is concerned is not settled, nor indeed is it believed that the Ameer for his own peace of mind has declared his will to his family. Nasrulla's mother was a maid to his father's second wife. The lady who is his principal wife, Bibi Halima, is his cousin. She has had two sons, the eldest of whom died a dozen years ago; the survivor, Mahomed Omar Khan, is nearly six years old. If the Ameer lives another twelve on thirteen years it is possible Mahomed Omar will succeed him on account of his status, but if he should not live so long there is no doubt that Prince Habibulla, who seems to be in training for the post, will be Ameer. Nasrulla Khan's age is not known. It is believed he was born somewhere about twenty or twenty-one years ago at Samarcand, where his father was in exile, but the exact date is as little known as that of his father's birth. He is a highly intelligent young man of slight build. He is able to speak Persian very fluently, which is more than the Ameer can do. He is highly pleased with his cordial reception here, as well as with the preparations made for his comfort. The voyage, as might be expected, was very trying to him and his retinue. Indeed, he should have had some days' rest, if that had been possible, before commencing his round of visits in town. Her Majesty's convenience, however, had to be consulted, and the trooping of the colours was a sight eminently calculated to please an Oriental, and one not to be missed. Before he left India the Government placed £1,200 at his disposal, which was partly meant as a present and partly to

نخاسته اش تولد شدند - سپهبدان دوازده سال گذشته ازینجهان  
 رحلت نمود - سپه خورد قریب شش سال عمر دارد + اگر  
 دوازده یا سیزده سال حکمرانی کند ممکن است که  
 بوجه سبب سوارت تخت نشود - لیکن اگر طول حیات  
 مقدر و الی افغانستان نباشد بلا شبهه ششده که  
 حاله برای این منصب ممتاز زیر تربیت است امیر افغانستان  
 خواهد شد + عمر معلوم نیست + میگویند که سبب یا سبب  
 سال گذشته او نزد سمرقند که پیش آنجا بجاالت جلد وطنی بود  
 تولد شد - الا تاریخ صحیح تولدش معلوم نیست + او جوانی است نجابت

فطین و ذمین + در زبان فارسی باغبی فصاحت کلام می تواند کرد و این قدر خود  
 بهم نتواند + از وجهی که مردم انبیا را استقبالش کرده اند و از سامان راحت و  
 عیش که برای آرام او مهیا کرده شد بسیار فرسوده است + سفر بحر برای او و تابانش  
 بسیار زحمت بخش بود + فی الواقع اگر ممکن بود قبل از عداقت رسمی او را از فستگی سفر  
 استراحت بالیسته کرد - الا تقاضای دستور العمل مفرد این نبود - و هم چهار  
 اقواج رسمی بود که بر شرفیان اثر می مال دارد - و نه دیدنش مناسب نبود + پیش از هفت  
 مرض شد دولت هفت دوازده صد مهر زر (لویند) بدیاش کرد - و مرادش این بود

## THE SHAHZADA'S RIVER TRIP.

### THE VISIT TO THE DOCKS.

#### ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE PRINCE.

The Shahzada, who was accompanied by Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel Byng (Queen's Equerry), Colonel Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leahy, his two Sirdars, and other members of his suite, left Dorchester House yesterday and drove to Westminster Pier, where he took boat down the river, having accepted the invitation of Sir Thos. Sutherland and the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to luncheon on board their steamer *Caledonia* at the Albert Docks. A large company was invited to meet the Shahzada, and a special steamer—the *Cardinal Wolsey*—was chartered to convey the illustrious guest, his suite, and the general company from Westminster down the river to the Docks. The steamer was gaily decorated with flowers, and the deck covered with red baize. His Highness was met at the pier by Sir Thomas Sutherland and the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and Mr. H. H. Fowler (Secretary of State for India). Among the guests were the Lord and Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Blythwood, Sir Courtenay and Lady Boyle, the Earl and Countess of Belmore, Lord and Lady Tweeddale, Lord Connemara, Sir E. and Lady Clarke, Lord and Lady Knutsford, Sir Henry and Lady Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Walpole, Lord Davey and Miss Davey, Lord and Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Val Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. Soames, Lord Leven, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir E. and Lady Jenkins, the Earl and Countess of Wharfedale, Lord Carrington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook.

The Shahzada's arrival at Westminster was witnessed by an immense crowd assembled on the Embankment and bridge. His Highness wore a light grey morning suit, and acknowledged the respectful greetings of the company as he stepped on board and passed to the stern of the steamer which had been specially set apart for him and his suite. As soon as the Shahzada was seated the order was given to start, and the *Cardinal Wolsey*, with its bright-coloured awning, moved slowly down the river, headed by a police tug which kept a clear course.

#### THE PRINCE AND THE LORD MAYOR.

During the journey from Westminster Pier to the Albert Dock the Shahzada appeared much interested. He was struck with the Tower Bridge, the bascules of which were lifted while the *Cardinal Wolsey* passed under. Nasrulla Khan asked a number of questions through his interpreter, and expressed a desire to see great engineering and industrial works, so that he might derive hints for the benefit of his country. His Highness also showed an interest in the shipping. On learning that the Lord Mayor was on board, the Shahzada sent for him and reiterated his thanks for the entertainment given to him by the citizens of London at the Guildhall on Thursday. He had, he said, already informed his father the Ameer by telegraph of the wonderful reception that had been accorded him by every one. For a long time past the friendship of England for Afghanistan had been expressed in many ways, but in no way had it been made so clear as during the course of his (the Shahzada's) visit. All along the river the boat was greeted with the blowing of steam whistles and sirens, and on the arrival of the *Cardinal Wolsey* at the Albert Dock at 1.25 the crews of the eleven P. and O. ships which were there heartily saluted the Shahzada.

The vessels in the docks were all gaily dressed, and the Shahzada's attendants formed a guard of honour, the whole scene being a very picturesque one. Some little difficulty was experienced in effecting a landing owing to the boat being rather low in the water, but this was accomplished in about ten minutes. Sir Thomas Sutherland and Mr. Fowler accompanied his Highness to the *Caledonia*, where luncheon was served. At luncheon Sir Thomas Sutherland formally welcomed the Shahzada, who replied, thanking the directors for their courtesy, and further expressing his gratification at the great attention shown to him. Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, in proposing the toast of "The Peninsular and Oriental Company," referred to their work in uniting England and India, and added that he was proud of the exploits of the British force in Chitral. England was determined to hold India, come weal come woe, and equally determined to do her duty by all races and all creeds in India, and to carry on the Indian administration, the greatest which the British Empire had ever achieved.

Subsequently the Shahzada paid a brief visit to Greenwich Observatory, and returned to London by special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. On arrival at Victoria the Prince cordially shook hands with the Secretary of State for India, retaining Mr. Fowler's hand while he conversed with him through the medium of Colonel Talbot. The Prince expressed the gratification which the trip had afforded him. His Highness has arranged to call upon Mr. Fowler at his private residence this afternoon. This will be the Shahzada's sole engagement for to-day.

بیان ملاقات شہزادہ عالی بہ آلبرٹ ڈوکس  
وسیر دریا برکشتی کارڈینل وولزی۔

اسمائی رامی مہمان نیمی۔

شہزادہ عالی بالار دمی اور گفتگو کردہ  
اور امتا ز فرمود



cover the cost of the presents which he has brought to this country. He has always taken a great interest in the workshops at Cabul and the different operations conducted there by Sir Thomas Pyne, who recommended him if time permitted to visit the immense manufactory of Messrs Tangye at Birmingham, where he was trained.

۱۵۱  
 که این رقم عوض تالیف که او درین ملک ورده است باشد + در کارخانجات  
 کابل و دیگر اعمال آلت سازی و غیره که سرکار ما این آنجا کند و طبعی کمال  
 ظاهر نموده. و سرکار ما این او را بدایت کرد که اگر تقاضای فرصت  
 باشد کارخانه عظیم میسر شینی را که خود آنجا تربیت یافته است شهزاده  
 ملاحظه فرماید +

Even Greenwich Observatory, which does so much to mark the hours for the whole world, has failed to keep the Shahzada up to time.

هم گرینج او بزر و میتری که وقت همه دنیا را تصحیح و تعیین کند شهزاده  
 را پای بند وقت نتوانست کرد +

The little page boy was again to the fore, and surely his name ought to be put on record. It is Mahomed Hasan Jan, and he is a bright, attractive boy, and very picturesque with his Afghan turban and tunic and his small sword.

بچه خدمتکار باز شپتین همه حاضرین بود. و او لیهنا مستحق است  
 که نامش بر صفحه اخبار بیان کرده شود + او بچه رقص و منظر و دلکش است  
 و با جامه و دستار افغان و شمشیر کوتاه خویش مثال مثال نظر آید. و  
 نامش محمد حسن جان است -

The one exception to the otherwise reserved demeanour of the Shahzada is the kindly way in which he greets or says good-bye to anybody. This has been especially noticeable in his meetings with the Indian Secretary.

در سکوت و بی اعتنائی شهزاده باین خصوصیتی این است که هر کسی  
 با عفو و لطف سلام کند یا الوداع گوید. و این در ملاقاتهای او با امیر  
 دولت هند با مخصوص نظر آمده -

When he returns to Afghanistan the Shahzada will be able to say with feeling that there is no such strain on mind and body as that of a London season. Some complaints are made that his Afghan Highness does not keep his engagements; but the fact is that he is worn out by the constant toil of ceremonial functions, and is compelled to rest sometimes. The Prince's visit to the Queen at Windsor appears to have made a deep impression on his mind.

چون شهزاده با افغانستان و سپس رود از تجربه خواهد  
 گفت که چیزی زیاده تر از موسم لندن معجز کن روح جسم نباشد -  
 مردم شکایت کرده اند که حضور افغان مواعید خویش را انقیامی کند -  
 الا بیعت ایران است که او را مشقت متواتر امور رسمی خسته و ملول می سازد -  
 و مجبور است که گاهی استراحت کند + معلوم میشود که ملاقات در  
 قلعه وندسراو ارضی متاثر کرده است +

بیان مختصر رفتن شاهزاده عالی بدرین آلبرت دوسر

Yesterday the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan had a busy day. Having accepted the invitation of Sir T. Sutherland, M.P., and the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to view one of their newly-built liners, he embarked shortly after 11 in the morning at Westminster Pier for a visit to the Albert Docks. A large company had been invited to accompany the Prince, and the Cardinal Wolsey, which had been specially chartered for the trip, presented a picturesque appearance as, with her deck ornamented with flowering plants, and furnished with chairs and settees upholstered in grey and gold, she awaited the arrival of the guests. The Shahzada, who was accompanied by Sir Gerald Fitz Gerald, Colonel Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leahy, the Kotwal of Kabul, Colonel Muhammad Hasan Khan, and Muhammad Abram Khan, on his arrival at the pier met with a very hearty reception from a large crowd which had gathered near the spot. He was received by Sir Thomas Sutherland and his co-directors, and amongst the general company who embarked with him were Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Lord Carrington, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Blythwood, the Earl and Countess of Belmore, Lord and Lady Knutsford, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, the Earl of Leven, the Earl and Countess of Wharnccliffe, Lord Connemara, Lord Davey, Sir Henry and Lady Howard, Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., and Lady Clarke, Sir Courtenay and Lady Muriel Boyle, Sir Robert Hunter, Sir W. H. Russell, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir H. Edwards.

The Shahzada, who wore a light suit, bowed his acknowledgment of the greetings as he stepped on board, and was conducted to a position at the stern of the steamer. Renewed cheers rose from the crowd as the steamer left its moorings and sailed down the river, preceded by a police tug which kept the course clear. The weather was all that could be wished for, and a rare opportunity was afforded to the Afghan Prince to view the shipping in the docks. As the steamer passed under the various bridges loud cheers were raised again, and the Shahzada appeared to be highly pleased with the cordial reception he met with. The vessels lying in the Pool were all brightly decorated, and many of them blew their somewhat inharmonious sirens in honour of the illustrious visitor. As the steamer approached the Tower-bridge the speed was slackened, and an opportunity was afforded for viewing the latest addition to London's bridges. The heavy bascules were slowly raised, whilst the Shahzada, evidently unaccustomed to such a sight, moved from his position in the stern to the bow, where he watched the operations with close interest, and expressed to Colonel Talbot a wish that it had been found possible for him to land and inspect the machinery of the bridge. He also mentioned through his interpreter that he would like during the remainder of his visit to inspect as many engineering and industrial works as possible, so that he might derive hints for the benefit of his country. From this point all along the river the little steamer was greeted with the blowing of steam whistles and sirens and with cheers from the crews of the vessels moored on either side. The Shahzada, learning that the Lord Mayor was on board, sent for him and thanked him for the entertainment which had been extended to him by the citizens of London at the Guildhall on the previous day. During a long conversation he mentioned that he had informed his father, the Ameer, by telegraph of the wonderful reception which had everywhere been given to him. For a long time, he added, the friendship of England for Afghanistan had been expressed in many ways, but in no way had it been made more clear than during the present visit.

The Cardinal Wolsey arrived at the Albert Docks at about half-past 1, and the crews of the 11 P. and O. vessels now in the docks saluted the Shahzada as he landed. All the vessels in the docks were decorated with flags. When the landing had been effected the party were taken to the state-room of the Caledonia, the latest addition to the magnificent fleet of the P. and O. Company. Here luncheon was served, at which Sir T. Sutherland took the chair. The Red Band played during the repast. At its close Sir T. Sutherland formally welcomed the Shahzada, who replied through his interpreter, thanking the directors of the company, and expressing his gratification at the reception he had everywhere been accorded. The earlier portion of the afternoon was devoted to an inspection of the docks. The Shahzada stopped at Greenwich on his way back to town and was shown over the Royal Observatory, where he evinced considerable interest in all the mechanical arrangements in the various departments. It was not until a late hour that Nasrulla Khan and his suite returned to Dorchester-house.

از نامه نگار لندن -

ملاقات شاهزاده با این ملک بخت فرج مایه اکثر باشد +  
 و در حقیقت روس را بعوض چهار هزار پونده برای شش هفته رایه کرده اند -  
 و چون خیال کنیم که شاه فارس و تابعینش بملکوم بلیس را بحالت فراب  
 گذاشته اند نمی توانیم گفت که این پیمان گران گزیده است + هزارهای پونده  
 بیش در قاشقهای و ضایعاتهای صرف خواهد شد - الا رقم اعظم قیمت قالیف  
 باشد + شاهزاده قالیف قیمتی نسبت به هزار پونده با خود آورده است و اقراض  
 آدابیه مشرقی این است که مقدار مساوی بعوض داده شود + و اگر درین  
 قصور می باشد تک برگ بر دست و قالیفش نهایت بد باشد + همه از خزانه  
 دولت هفتصد نسبت به هزار هزاره را این نوجوان و پدرش باید کرده + الا قالیف  
 که او می آورد و ملک قوم نباشد بلکه ملک مملکت سلطنته و او پیشتر کثرت  
 قالیف مشرقی دارد و پیشگی داریم که این تازه بار قالیف از افغانستان  
 بهائی فرسندی او را اضطراب دهد +

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE  
 The following notes:-  
 The Shahzade's visit to this country will cost a pretty penny. The Queen's allowance for him is the sum of £4,000 for six weeks. Considering the awful state in which the Shahzade's Palace was left by the Shah and his courtiers, no one can say that the Government are paying too much. Their expenditure on food and entertainments, however, is all in that of presents. The Queen's allowance for the Shahzade is not an equal value to the Shah's. Any deficiency in this regard would be regarded as a deadly insult, and would have the most serious consequences. It is more probable the Indian Government will therefore pay £20,000 for the Shahzade's expenses and his father's retinue, which his friends do not, however, receive. But the Queen, who already spends £100,000 on her private and public expenses, is not likely to be displeased to contribute to the Shahzade's entertainment from her own pocket.

Queen and Court.

AFTER delaying her departure from Windsor in order to receive the Shahzade Nazrullah Khan, son of the Amcer of Afghanistan, the Queen finally moved to Scotland on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and her children, and the Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Ballater was reached at three o'clock the following afternoon, where an enthusiastic reception awaited the Royal party, who drove to Balmoral amidst ringing cheers, and in brilliant weather.

The day before the Court moved to Scotland, Windsor had the pleasure of welcoming the Shahzade Nazrullah Khan, who, on his part, said that he was delighted to come to England. He was received at the station by Colonel the Hon. H. Byng and Major the Hon. H. C. Legge, and the Mayor and others also awaited his arrival.

He drove at once, escorted by cavalry, to the Castle, where the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg met him at the Sovereign's entrance and conducted him to the Green Drawing Room, where the Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice had assembled. His Highness, who wore a richly embroidered scarlet tunic, and black astrachan fez ornamented with a magnificent diamond, spent over an hour at the Castle and subsequently returned to London, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg journeying by the same special train. In the afternoon the Queen privately invested General Sir Michael Biddulph with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in the presence of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice.

The sun poured upon the Epsom Downs on Wednesday, and attracted a number of Royal visitors to the races, among them being the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Maud, the Shahzade Nasrullah Khan, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge. In the evening the Prince of Wales gave a dinner party at Marlborough House to members of the Jockey Club, and later on attended the Countess

اخبار بهترین لندن - ۸ جون ۱۹۰۵

حواله بملکتی کردن سفر مملکت برای خاطر شاهزاده عالی + و به حق نشینان  
 عالی تقی و دیگر - و با بیسیم -

بوقت  
 والسبیل آمدن شاهزاده  
 نظر المذخران از قلعه و دیگر



The Shahzade Nasrulla Khan returning from Windsor Castle.  
 Photo by Mr. J. Ormsby Lawder, Slough.

Cadogan's reception, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the Duke and Duchess of York. The same evening the Sultan of Johore and suite arrived in London for the season.

شہزادہ تانہوز با اہتجاج و مباہات تاشائی لندن می  
 ہمیں - لیکن حالہ توار و تاشائی میڈم ٹوسو ندیدہ - الا شے ندیم  
 کہ برنوبت ایشان را ہم خواهد دید + او عموماً ہمہ روز مردن باشد +  
 تاسف است کہ تاشائی ہرید بازی برواثری نکرده - (و درین خبر

The Shahzada continues his triumphal progress as a royal sightseer. He has not yet been to the Tower, nor to Madame Tussaud's, so far as we are informed, but no doubt these distractions will come in time. His days are fully occupied as it is. The Military Tournament, we regret to see, did not impress him; at least we are relying upon the impeccable reporters, who watch every shadow upon his face. Perhaps there was too much mumming in the show to deceive Nasrullah Khan, who must have seen some pretty fighting himself. We learn with relief that the appearance of the soldiers on another occasion excited his admiration. We should like to have seen that admiration, chiefly because we are curious as to how an Afghan expresses such a feeling so as to be understood by an English journalist. The mosque at Woking cannot have astonished him; we cannot teach the Orient

اعتبار بر نامہ نگاران معصوم داریم کہ ہر علامت ہر  
 چہرہ اش بخورت نام می بیند + شاید کہ درین تاشا  
 این قدر روپوشی بود کہ فریب خورد

چرا کہ او خود حرب اصلی دیدہ باشد + الا فرستیم

کہ او بر موقع دیگری سواران بار اٹھین کرد + اگر آن فہم را ہر  
 چہرہ اش دیدمی فرسند بودمی تاکہ معلوم شود کہ قلب نغان بچہ طور  
 روئیش را متغیر سازد کہ ہم نامہ نگار انگریزی معنیش را توان رسید +  
 مسجد واقعہ و رنگ اورا متعجب نکرده باشد چرا کہ مشرقیان را در بارہ

مساجد چیز ہی نتوانیم آموخت + و در باب فوج بد آلد

فشاٹ نامہ نگار مفصل ساکت است + چرا کسی نولسیند

سرعت قلم ملاقات شہزادہ نمی کند + معلوم میشود کہ

اعضای ریال مال گزٹ چنان بسیار زبان است کہ این مہم

را آسانانہ سرانجام تو اندر د

much about mosques. And as to the review at Aldershot, the descriptive reporter is silent. Why does not some enterprising shorthand writer interview the Shahzada? The *Pall Mall Gazette* seems polyglot enough for the task.

این امر که شاهزاده که امروز مهمان شهر برنگلم و حاکم اعلی اوست در  
کارخانه دنیا خاص بغرض مشاهده کانسوچیس قیام فرماید بر هوای غالب افغانان  
موسمی است + بلاشبه وجوہات قویہ متقاضی است که سپر (که بزمانی دلمید  
تواند شد) مارا بحالت بهترین بنید و فضایل بی مثال قومی ما مشاهده کند + هر چند  
مملکت برطانیہ بمجیع اوصافها بر اثر کند برای دوام آن اتحاد و نفوذ  
تجاوزی که در میان دولت انگلستان و دولت افغانیہ لازم و قیام گشته بهتر باشد  
و تصدیق و تسجیل (اگر چه غیر رسمی است) قرار دادی که بوجہش متعهد حفظ و احاد  
سلطنت مطلقه سیمیم عهدنامه قطعی است + دولت خود پسندی و خود  
ستایی ما باشد که بر اعتراف این امر که رابطه مذکورہ دعوی محبت آزادی مارا  
سکنه خود را مجبور بایم + چراست که حکومت مقبول افغانان  
باشد و دولت افغانستان در عهدش اینقدر طاقت در دامن آمیز است که در زمان  
کسانی که سلفان ملک نبوده - ؟ و چه این است که در حکمرانی با  
باجرم و سیاست "اعضا و کامل دارد + بوجه درستی او را شرم نیم و خوشان  
که او بر النیان حکومت مطلق دارد اوصاف با و شایسته را بغایت عزت و اقرام  
میکند + مانوسیت مدقات شهزاده درین ملک مثل معاصرت چه درین زمان اقبیح  
نتایج دولت اسلام را که در علقه آرمینی بطور آراسته تفرض می نماید شهزاده را که  
امید مسلمانان متعصب افغانان است بطور شایسته مهمانی میکنیم + الا عمیان  
است که حالات مختلفه امور امتغز و مختلف می سازند + آمدن سپر تقریباً  
برای لزوم آن عهدنامه است که بر استغراق سده است موجوده افغانستان مجبور  
مستقیم + چون حاکم مستقل در رفیق و فادار است و افغانستان  
ریاست سپری است مشکلات مشرقی این ملک بنظر ما کمتر گردند + لهذا اعداات  
منوجه تدهاب و خرابیها ما ابراهیم است + عده برین در ذات و سرگذشت

It is very suggestive of the THE SHAHZADA ruling passion of the IN Afghans that the Shah- BIRMINGHAM. zada, who has to-day been the guest of the City of Birmingham and its Chief Magistrate, should have extended his stay in the workshop of the world for the avowed and express purpose of "seeing Kynoch's." There are, of course, strong Imperial reasons why the Ameer's son and possible heir should see us at our best and in our most invincible national superiorities. The more Nasrullah Khan is impressed with Great Britain in all its characteristics, the better for that offensive and defensive alliance between England and Afghanistan which has now become binding and permanent, though an informal, if solemn, ratification of the arrangement by which we are pledged to uphold the autocratic rule of the Ameer supplies the place of a definite treaty. It is somewhat humiliating to our self-love that we should be under the necessity of confessing that these relations with the Ameer contain a very curious reflection upon our professed love of liberty--though the profession is sincere enough in its way. Why has the reign of the Ameer Abdur Rahman been distinguished by an acceptability among the people he governs, a power and a peacefulness altogether foreign to the short-lived, perilous sovereignties of his predecessors? Simply because the Ameer is a profound believer in "resolute government," and administers it with a severity which has excited the greatest respect for his character and his kingship among the semi-barbarians over whom he sways an absolutely autocratic rule. The popularity of the visit of the Shahzada is the more paradoxical because of the interesting fact that, at the very moment when we are attacking the worst features of Mahomedan influence, which have exhibited themselves in Armenia, we are royally entertaining the hope of Moslem fanatics in Afghanistan! But it is the commonest of truisms that circumstances alter cases. The Ameer's son comes to us almost in pledge of the alliance by which we are bound to maintain the present régime at Cabul. Self-interest and a desire to secure the maintenance of peace go hand in hand in this arrangement. While we have a loyal and firm ally in the Ameer, and a buffer State in Afghanistan, the difficulties of the situation in the East are materially lessened from our point of view. Beyond the importance of the visit of Nasrullah Khan in its relation to our foreign policy, however,

و ماکول شهنزاده و سپه مجیب داریم + اودر سر قند بجالت جلد وطنی چو  
 ستاره اقبال در زوال بود متولد شد + سپه  
 کنیز می است از و آخان که آسمش بے بے طریقت است چرا که طلعت سرخ و سفید دارد  
 بوجه مردود بر آن کلان وجود بر تخت افغانستان نشاندند که نشست چرا که مردم  
 افغانستان خود این مردود را در ان بیاعتنا نبندند و مستحق وراثت می بینند  
 نامیم بخت و دلیل بر بزیده سینه آره را با خد من تمام می  
 رسمی و تهنیت کرده اند - و مشاهده کانو جیس را صریحاً مرجع و مقدم داشتن  
 او و دلیل است قوی که او کم از کم در یک امر مهم مثل بیرون رفتن است .

the Shahzada may claim a certain romantic interest as attaching to his person, life history, and future. He was born in exile, when the star of Abdur Rahman Khan seemed to have set. Nasrullah Khan is the son of the slave girl from Wakhan, called Gulrez on account of her pink-and-white beauty, who bore a child to the banished prince at Samarcand. His way to the throne at Cabul may be barred by an elder and a younger son who, by reason of their parentage and the surrounding circumstances of their birth, are regarded by Afghans themselves as the more likely heirs of the present Ameer. Still, as the selected "deputation" of our ally, Abdur Rahman, the Shahzada has been loyally welcomed and officially entertained, and his plainly-pronounced preference for seeing "Kynosh's" to-day gave us the strongest assurance that at least in one important respect he is "a chip of the old block."

SOME ANECDOTES OF THE SHAHZADA.

The visit of an Eastern potentate from a country adjacent to our Indian Empire, with which our relations for the present century have been close, and varying from the extremely hostile to the intimate and friendly, must be of great interest to Birmingham. In London, where the Prince and his extensive entourage have been spending the past fortnight, their movements have been watched with keen curiosity, and many little anecdotes have already cropped up in connection with the visit. Some have been already published; here are two or three others which have cropped up in the last day or two:

بر منگیم در مدفات سینه آره که از طلی که متصل هندوستان واقع است  
 در رشته مابادی در این قرن از غایت مخاصمت نباتت مودت متغیر شده و چسبی  
 کمال دارد + در لندن حرکات سینه آره و اتباع کنیزش را العجز و تعجب دیدند  
 و لطافت بسیار متعلق این ملاقات در شریع آمده - و خدی از ایشان درج  
 ذیل می کنیم -

AN AWFUL STORY OF SOAP

is hinted at in the *Realm*. One of the Shahzada's staff, mistaking the intention of his hosts in providing soap in his bedroom at Dorchester House, felt bound to eat it, and after a gallant effort succeeded in disposing of an entire cake. His comments on the tastes of the English people will be worth waiting for.

و این در رتیم گفته شده + کلی از اتباع سینه آره  
 مقصود می زبان غده فمیدیه قالب صابون را که در خوابگاهش نهاده بودند خوردند  
 اغاز کرد - و با غایت مردانگی تمامش نوش جان کرده فایز مرام شد + بر  
 مذاق قوم اندر نیز چه گفته باشد ؟

PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.

The only entertainment really enjoyed by the Shahzada since his arrival in London appears, according to the *Realm*, to have been a Punch and Judy show. His Highness caught sight of it on the way to the banquet at the India Office, and insisted on the carriage being brought to a halt. In vain did Colonel Talbot remind his royal charge that a brilliant company was waiting for him. The Shahzada ignored his hints, and followed the street drama to its end with every manifestation of delight. That is said to be the real reason why he was three-quarters of an hour late at the India Office.

که همیشه بیان کرده شده

- عوام راز جوئی رده اند کہ بچہ افغان با اشیاء

شہزادہ گدام است + او محض بچہ پیشخدمت یا بالفاظ

اصن "جیب شہزادہ" است - و خدمتش این است کہ چون شہزادہ

استشاق کردن خواهد این بچہ دستمال پیش کند وغیرہ وغیرہ - و برای

شہزادہ اشیائی سبک انگیزان در جیب می بندد + اقلین

در دست خدمتگاری دیر باشد چہ کہ خدمت قلیان برداری منصب خاص

دعوت - روزی بر چہ دعوت "حضور" دینیم

برای نزم رائل سوسائٹی بزار حسینوس سید + اول این اتمام شہزادہ

را مضرب سافت - کہین چون تشہریش کرده شد سہرا محظوظ کرد

علاشد این دعوت غایت بد اخلاقی دبی ادبی است + اگر شہزادہ بگلی ہم

با خود درستی اورا در محج مخلوط اجنبیان نبردی +

شہزادہ چندی از الفاظ عام زبان انگریز

آموخته است - مثلاً تہنیک تو دیری بچ ( یعنی مشکور شماست ) و

ہوڈو تو ڈو ( بے مزاج شریف ) وغیرہ - الا تباش در تصرف این زبان

ناکام اند - سوامی بچہ کہ دامن بردار است و او چہ الفاظ انگریزی میداند

و این را بلکنت و لغوی می گوید -

بانگی ( شہزادہ را اینچنین بیان مکنید -

نوجوان ترش مزاج - چشمانش ایامی اسپس اسپس و بد مزاج

نماند کہ بر گلدزن و فر کردن آما دہ باشد

"THE PRINCE'S POCKET."  
Public curiosity has been excited by the presence in the suite of Prince Nasrullah of an Afghan boy. He is merely a page-in-waiting, or, as it has been prettily put, he is the Prince's pocket. When the Prince wants to blow his nose the page produces the handkerchief, and so on. He carries for the Prince all the little trifles that an English gentleman usually carries in his pocket. The pipe is, however, borne by another attendant, for the post of pipe-bearer is a separate office.

In the Prince's entourage some perplexity - developing into amusement when the matter was explained - was caused by the receipt of a card of invitation to the Royal Society's soiree, requesting the presence of "his Highness Prince Nasrullah and a lady." Of course such an invitation is the height of impoliteness. If the Prince had a lady with him he would not dream of taking her into a mixed crowd of foreigners.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH.  
The Shahzada has learned a few commonplace English phrases, such as "Thank you very much," "How do you do?" but his suite have failed to grasp the language - except the small page-boy, who is called trainbearer. He has learned several words of English, which he speaks with a charming lisp.

A PARKER DESCRIPTION.  
This is a Philadelphia paper's description of Nasrulla Khan: - "A morose young man, with a pair of eyes suggestive of a frightened, ill-tempered horse about to kick and bite."

polo is not, as many seem to think, a national pastime of the Afghans, and the spectacle at Hurlingham was therefore quite a novelty to the Shahzada. The management had altered the programme so as to include in the game their best polo players. As it happens, these men are divided into the sides of Married v. Single, and a return match to the one played during the previous week was therefore arranged. On this occasion the married men had the advantage of having Mr. John Watson at their back, and this just turned the scale in their favour. The game was a very close one, and the score stood at two all, three all, four all, and five all. It was then agreed to play it out, and eventually the married won, after some desperate scrimmages, by six goals to five. When the Shahzada arrived the game was stopped for the players to parade in front of the tent which the Prince occupied. Afterwards they filed past him, one by one, so that he might be able to distinguish men and ponies during the play.

و بارہ رفتن شہزادہ عالی بہ جھرننگٹن برای دیدن پولو

درین زمانهائی نزدیک خبری از افغانستان رسیده که چون  
 ششمزاده (یا) که در نظر افغانان برهه بشاهزاده فوق دارد  
 بوطن واپس رود غالباً حاکم افغان ترکستان که صورت غایت شمار سلطنت  
 ست مقرر شود و حکومت مرات بر او رسد  
 و که است در دار الخلافه حکم کند - و خود  
 لیدرین

NOTES.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN as to what will become of Nasrullah Khan when he returns home is that the Shahzada or Sirdar, as he appears to be locally styled in preference, will be appointed in all probability to the Governorship of Afghan Turkestan, the northernmost province of the Amir's kingdom, while his brother Mahomed Umar Jan is reported to be destined for the Governorship of Herat. Habibullah, the Heir Apparent, continuing to rule in the capital. The Amir, it is anticipated, will then retire to some more salubrious place within his dominions where he can, in comparative leisure, supervise the administration of his sons. This arrangement is quite in consonance with Oriental ideas of the delegation of responsibility; but it is strongly discountenanced by some of the Indian papers on the ground that the three brothers, being widely separated, and each coming under the influence of ambitious advisers, would be certain to grow jealous of each other, and that the Amir's death would thus become the signal for civil war throughout the length and breadth of Afghanistan. No doubt such an untoward event would produce a certain amount of disorganisation; but this is inevitable in Asiatic States, where a revolution is the normal prelude to the accession of a fresh ruler. Anyhow, we may be certain that the Amir is the best judge of the capacities and loyalty of those to whom he delegates authority, and that he may safely be trusted to do the best for the future of his country. Mr. G. N. Curzon, M.P., one of the few Englishmen who is personally acquainted with Abdurrahman, remarked in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution that in point of enlightenment the Amir is whole generations ahead of his subjects; and, after the signal instance of his loyalty to the British Crown in deputing his son to pay homage to the Empress of India, the least we can do is to extend some measure of confidence in the wisdom of his administrative appointments.

انقام بمقامی خواهد رفت که سوا بشه زیاد تر شفا بخش و صحت افزا باشد - و از اینجا  
 سبب است و فراغت طرز حکومت سپردن خود را نظر کند + همچنین انقسام کند با  
 شرقی خیالات خدمت و نیابت توفیق دارد - الا بعضی از اخبارات هند  
 سپیدش نمی کنند و بر بان انیدر سه برادران از یکدیگر دور افتاده در  
 پنجه شیران هر یک رفت باشند - و یقیناً از یکدیگر جدا گردند و رحلت  
 نشان فتنه و اغتشاش در تمامی اطراف افغانستان باشد + بلکه  
 اگر این حادثه نامبارک بود قیوم آید محل انظام و ترتیب امور سلطنت باشد - الا  
 این چنین شورش و فتنه در ممالک شرقی طبعاً و لزوماً دیاجه جلوس حاکم نو  
 باشد + هر کس یقین داریم که خود او صاف کمالات و وفاداری  
 ایشان را که بر نیابت خویش همین کند از همه بهتر داند - و معتقد هستیم که او هر چه  
 از هر بدت قوم خویش مضید باشد بعمل آرد + مسرتجی - این - که زن  
 ممبر پارلیمنت که می از مسدودی انگریزان آشنایان است در  
 تقریری که به راجیل ایس بیوشن کرد بیان نمود که در شالیت و روشندی  
 از رعیت خویش قریباً سبقت برده - و بعد از این امر مورد  
 وفاداری که سپه خود را بحیثیت وکیل دولت افغانیه مجتهدت  
 فرستاده بر ما مناسب است که در حکمت تعیین مناصب ادارت او  
 اعتماد و توکل داریم



NASRULLA KHAN.

Now that the Shahzada has left London for a tour of ten days in the provinces, during which time he will have abundant opportunity of indulging that intelligent interest in machinery which he is known to possess, it is pleasing to be in a position to state, upon high authority, that his Highness has derived the keenest enjoyment from his first visit to London. Oriental Princes are not in the habit of making manifestations of admiration or surprise: but Nasrulla Khan has been highly pleased at many of the entertainments and spectacles provided for him. The City was a surprise to him; the ovation which he received in the streets astonished him: the whole of the Guildhall celebration was totally different from anything that he had anticipated. The journey down the Thames and the visit to the new Peninsular and Oriental liner Caledonia also pleased him exceedingly. On Saturday he was not inactive. The only item on the official programme of his doings was a visit to the Secretary of State for India: but in addition to this his Highness spent some busy hours in and about Buckingham Palace and the Royal stables. In the latter he inspected all the horses, including, it is believed, the famous cream-coloured ponies. In Buckingham Palace he was greatly interested. In beauty of architecture the Royal Palace is not, of course, worthy to be compared with Dorchester-house, which has accommodated the Shahzada and his suite: but Buckingham Palace abounds in individual objects of interest, a great number of which were collected during the later Georgian period. The evening of Saturday was spent at Dorchester-house.

آنون که شازاده بر سفرده روزه در صوبان (روانجی مواعظ ترضی طیبی  
با فہم و ذکاوت اور در کلبہائی در دہلی شمار است) از سندان مرخص شدہ فرسندیم کہ  
(حسب روایت منبر) او از مدقات اول سندان ضعیف تفریح و راحت حاصل کرده +  
شہزادگان شرفی متعارف اظہار ستائش و تعجب نمینند۔ آقا شاهی در بہائی کہ  
دیدہ اور البیاضت دادہ اند + سستی۔ و نورانی تحسین و تہنیت کہ در کوچہ بازار  
برداشتند اور امتعوب و بجز گردانیدہ + ہنرمندان سہ از تصویرش مختلف بود۔  
سفر و بیائی نیز و مدح کشتی گیلی و دنیا ہم اور اخوش آمد + بروز شنبہ  
اگرچہ بوجہ دستور العمل رسمی فقط مدقات امیر دولت ہند یہ بر ولزم بود الا  
ساعتی صید در بنگلہم پلیس و اصلیل شاهی صرف کردہ + در اصلیل جمع اسپان  
را بشمول یا بوان تعاقب نمود۔ ملاحظہ نمودہ + خود بنگلہم پلیس را بشرف  
بہ شرف و خوبی عمارت ڈار چیٹر سوس بر بنیاد شاهی فوق دارودہ الادہ  
محل شاهی استیاضی دلاویز کہ بسیار از ایشان در آفر عہدہ جار جان جمع کردہ  
شدہ بہ کثرت موجود اند +

دیروز عداوت روانگی در ڈار چیٹر سوس نظر آمد۔ و  
شازادہ در ابتدائی روز مدقیان را اجازت بار بار بندہ تا ہم سردار گلہبی  
بوقت صبح حاضر شد کہ اگر ممکن باشد وکیل منر تا شاهی زراعت و دولت  
را با حضور خود عزت بخشند + چون بہت لمہ در چہا ساعت لبتہ از نصف روز باقی  
بود انبوه مردم کثیر بیرون در ڈار چیٹر سوس فرام آمدند۔ چہا کاربان  
شاهی بدرستیادہ بودند + بیرون اسٹیشن پوسٹن ہم انبوه کثیر تاشا  
بنیان موجود بود + شہزادہ عین بدقت موعود بر سٹیشن رسید۔ مسکنیل  
ہنہم رشتہ ریل پوسٹن مع افسران دیگر استقبال نمودہ + در ایوان  
مرکزی شہزادہ قدر می نایز کرد و وجہش انیدہ اور در کلبہائی مذاق تمام دارد  
صین زیر شمال سٹیونسن نمونہ انجن روکٹ او موجود بود۔ و چون

Yesterday signs that departure was imminent were visible at Dorchester-house, and the Shahzada was not prepared to receive visitors at an early hour. Nevertheless Sir Walter Gilbey called in the morning to ascertain, if possible, whether the Amoor's representative would honour the coming Agricultural Show with his presence. At 20 minutes to 4 in the afternoon a great crowd, as might have been expected on a Sunday, had gathered round the entrance to Dorchester-house, for the Royal carriages were waiting at the door, and the Shahzada's departure to catch a special train fixed to leave Euston at 4 o'clock could not be long delayed. Outside the station at Euston, too, there was a very large concourse of curious sightseers when the Shahzada, almost absolutely punctual, reached the entrance-hall, where he was received by Mr. Neele, the superintendent of the line, and other officials. Inside the central hall, which was carpeted with red cloth, there was a slight delay illustrative of the Shahzada's mechanical tastes. Just below the great statue of Stephenson is a model of his engine Rocket, which, when the proper coin is

placed in a slot, is set in motion, the coin being secured for a railway charity. In this pretty toy the Shahzada was greatly interested. He caused it to be set in motion, and it was all but ten minutes past the hour before he came on to the platform, where, besides a gathering of spectators, some ten or a dozen of his Afghan attendants were in waiting.

۱۱۵  
 واجب در سخا می افکنده خود این دولت بجزت آید و درین سامان لعبت باز  
 شهنشاده بسیار و طیبین خاطر فرمود - و او را بجزت کرده ملاحظه کرد + چون  
 ده لکه بعد چهار ساعت گذشت با اتباع خود در کاسه نشسته روانه سفر شد -

He was attended by Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Colonel Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leaby, Lieutenant Beville, Mr. Martin, the Kotwal of Kabul, Colonel Mohammad Hassan Khan, Mohammad Akram Khan, and the Afghan youth who accompanies him on his travels. The arrangements for the expedition were made by the Queen's Courier. A moment more and the train was in motion, the last glimpse of the Afghan Prince showing him seated at a table, acknowledging the general salutations with uplifted hand, while the Afghan boy sat on the opposite side of the saloon carriage.

Our Birmingham Correspondent telegraphs that the city of Birmingham, where the Shahzada's provincial tour has begun, has for many years had special business and personal relations with Afghanistan. It was from Birmingham and through a Birmingham mercantile house that Mr., now Sir, Salter Pyne originally found his way to India and ultimately to Kabul, and it was from or through Birmingham that the Ameer obtained the coinage press and most of the arsenal plant and machinery which have played so important a part in the recent industrial development of the country. The Ameer's agent, Mr. T. A. Martin, who accompanies the young Prince, moreover, is a Birmingham man, and two or three of the Court officials whose names have lately been before the public are also of Birmingham origin. For these among other reasons the Shahzada was well assured of a cordial reception at this stage of his provincial round, and his experience yesterday cannot have disappointed him. The special train by which his Highness travelled from London was timed to reach New-street Station, Birmingham, at 6 25, and it arrived pretty punctually at the platform reserved for his Highness's reception. Here the Mayor (Alderman Fallows), accompanied by a few municipal councillors, was in waiting to welcome him. As his Highness alighted from the train there was some applause from the privileged public present, which was smilingly acknowledged. After exchanging courtesies with the Mayor and his supporters, his Highness took his seat in the carriage provided for him. The escort was supplied by a body of 25 mounted police, and some 200 members of the force kept the line of route, which lay through Worcester-street and New-street, past the Town-hall, to the Grand Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been reserved for the Royal party. The streets were crowded with spectators, and at various points the procession was loudly cheered. At the hotel the Shahzada, disdainful of the use of the lift which was offered, ascended to his apartments by the staircase. To-day his Highness and suite, escorted by a troop of the 17th Lancers, will leave the Grand Hotel about 11 o'clock, and, accompanied by the Mayor and other members of the corporation, will drive to the Birmingham Small Arms Factory, visit the works of Messrs. Osler and Messrs. Elkington and Co., and then proceed to the Council-house to lunch. Prior to the lunch the Mayor will present an address from the city council. After lunch his Highness will visit Kynoch's Ammunition Works at Witton, and take his departure for Manchester by special train at 5 o'clock.

The arrangements have now been completed for the Shahzada's visit to Manchester and Liverpool. Upon his arrival in Manchester from Birmingham this evening he will be met by the Lord Mayor of Manchester and the reception committee, consisting of members of the City Council, the Recorder, and the Town Clerk. His Highness and suite will at once proceed to their hotel. The Shahzada, having expressed a desire to witness the process of cotton manufacture, will be driven to-morrow morning to a cotton mill in the city. Upon his return he will, after an interval spent at the hotel, be driven to the Town-hall, the Royal Exchange being included in the route. An address will be presented and luncheon will be taken at the Town-hall. In the afternoon the Shahzada and his suite will pass down the Ship Canal to Irlam, and from that point take train to Liverpool. He is to arrive at the Central station, Liverpool, shortly after 6. He will be met by the Lord Mayor and taken in a state equipage to Newsham-house, where the Queen was lodged on the occasion of her last visit to Liverpool, and which has been specially prepared to meet the requirements of the Afghan Prince. On Wednesday the visitors will be taken through the Liverpool streets, and afterwards will travel along the overhead electric railway, from which they will have a view of the whole dock system. A drive through Sefton-park, luncheon at the Town-hall, a visit to St. George's-hall, a sail on the river in the Dock Board's steamer Galatea, and a visit to an Atlantic liner are also included in the day's programme. The Prince and suite leave Liverpool for Glasgow by train on Thursday morning.

نامه نگار ما از بریتانیا میگوید که این شهر از عرصه دراز رابطه  
 سعاد و درشته ذوق با افغانان داشته است - سرکار کربان  
 از بریتانیا است - کلهای کسب سازی و دیگر شتایی سلیح هم از  
 بریتانیا کجا بیرون - سرکار کربان هم از بریتانیا رفته است - اینها استقبال  
 شهنشاده بکمال خلوص و صدق کرده شد +

## THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada yesterday left London for the provinces, having completed, in an unbroken spell of weather that even an Oriental must acknowledge to have been superb, the first of the four sections into which his European tour may be divided. There remain his visit to the English and Scotch cities, a second sojourn in the metropolis, and concluding travels on the Continent. It is something like saying that the sun shines to keep on remarking that the Shahzada is greatly impressed with what he has seen since his landing at Portsmouth on the Queen's birthday. Of course he is impressed; he is quite a young man, is neither a savage nor a fool, and it would be strange indeed if the trouble taken to show him something of England and the English, had been altogether without effect. Because these Oriental visitors are not always shouting at the tops of their voices, or laughing in your face, it must not be supposed that they are unobservant or wretched. It is rather a point to the good that when they are bored they should not pretend to be enraptured, and probably there are some people who will not think the worse of the Shahzada if on one or two occasions he has taken the liberty of departing from the programme prepared for him. He has really done a good deal, considering the habits of his race, during the fortnight, and if he has been the cause of a few "misses" he has balanced the account by a few volunteered "hits"—such as the attendance at the Cart Parade, and Botanical Gardens, and an inspection of the Royal Mews on Saturday, though it had been expressly announced that his only visit on that day would be to Mr. H. H. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India. In a word the Ameer's son has been delighted with everything he has seen, and everything that has been done for him in England. The visit to our principal manufacturing centres is likely to considerably increase his admiration. The pomp and circumstance of military show, State ceremonies, ships flying the British flag, he had seen before in India, to some extent at least; but the wonders of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, and Glasgow will be new. The workshops in Cabul, promoted by the enterprise of Sir Saltor Pyne, are one of the wonders of the world in that part of Asia, and the Afghan visitors are very proud to explain that the arms of the troops brought by the Shahzada and the excellent leather equipments of the retinue, are homo-made. They are now to see how guns and metal work are turned out in the mammoth establishments of the Midlands and Hallamshire.

The Royal Mews were inspected on Saturday afternoon, under the guidance of Major-General Sir H. P. Ewart, and Crown Equerry Second Secretary of the Master of the Horse, and Lieut. Nicholas, Superintendent. The Mews are open to the public on very easy conditions, but the majority of the visitors are from the country, or from distant lands. The American tourist seldom omits the sight, amongst the others that give a glimpse of Royal associations. The Buckingham Palace stables are, however, very well worth an hour's attention. They cover three acres of ground; contain stabling for 147 horses, 17 coach houses for 70 or 80 carriages, a spacious riding-house, and sundry residences capable of housing 230 persons. The State coach, which cost close upon 7,000*l.*, is kept in the first quadrangle, and the red morocco harness, with heavy silver-gilt furniture, is always on view. The Shahzada and his suite had the opportunity of seeing the cream-coloured Flemish horses, and the blacks and bays used nowadays on the very rare occasions of full State, led out into the open. If ever a chapter in a new Book of the Horse is headed "Horses that Eat their Heads Off," these should be in one of the earliest paragraphs. But they are a beautiful sight, as,

بیان مفصل روانگی تہزادہ

از لندن

indeed, they ought to be, with high feeding and grooming, and only enough exercise to keep them in health. Over a hundred animals were shown to Nasrulla Khan on Saturday, and he could not repress his astonishment at their fine condition of coat and body. He was attended by Colonel Byng and Colonel Talbot, and two carriage loads of attendants. From the mews the Prince drove to the residence of the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, to fulfil the engagement made the previous day.

There were crowds in the Euston-road and Drummond-street yesterday afternoon waiting under the broiling sun to catch a glimpse of the Shahzada and his suite as they drove to Euston Station to leave by special train for Birmingham. They were conveyed in three carriages with the Queen's scarlet liveries, but the body guard who are accompanying the Prince had been sent on earlier with the baggage. With the Shahzada came Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel Talbot, Mr. Martin, the Queen's Courier, the Sirdar, uncle, and brother-in-law, the principal officers of the Afghan household, and the little page boy to be his vis-à-vis in the saloon. In passing through the hall the Shahzada's eye was attracted to the brass model of the old Rocket locomotive kept in a glass case against the pedestal of the George Stephenson statue, and being of a mechanical turn of mind and himself skilled in such mechanics as he could study at Cabul, he went up to examine it. A disc placed in the slot soon set the model in motion to his evident delight. Mr. Neale, superintendent of the line, and other L. and N.W. officials, received the Prince and conducted him across the red-carpeted platform to the luxurious special which is to be his travelling home for a fortnight or thereabouts. The train started at ten minutes past four, but as it was to be racing speed to Rugby, where the first halt would be made, the lost minutes would probably be made up without difficulty. On the return from the provinces there are many visits contemplated in and around London, and there is some hope of the Royal Agricultural Show at Daulington being included in the next programme. It would be well if, in the interval, some better facilities were arranged at Dorchester House for imparting information to inquiring journalists who are charged with the not easy duty of being the Shahzada's historian. A specified person and a place set apart at a given time daily for such callers would save much trouble to all concerned, and would probably put an end to many mistakes made about the Prince's movements.

Our Birmingham Correspondent telegraphs: The Shahzada arrived at half-past six last evening. An immense crowd assembled in the precincts of the station, but only ticket holders were admitted. The mayor met his Highness at the station and drove with him to the Grand Hotel, where the distinguished visitor is staying. This morning the Shahzada and suite, escorted by a troop of lancers, and accompanied by the mayor and other members of the Corporation, will, according to present arrangements, visit the Birmingham Small Arms Factory, and the works of Messrs. Osier and Messrs. Elkington. There will be a luncheon at the Council House, but prior to this his Highness will be presented with an address from the City Council. It is uncertain whether the Shahzada will attend the luncheon until the dessert is reached, but he will be present to respond to the toast of "The Ameer of Afghanistan." If time permits he will inspect the Art Gallery and Library, and leave Birmingham by special train for Manchester about four o'clock.

The arrangements have been completed for the visit of the Shahzada to Manchester. Upon his arrival in the city from Birmingham he will be met by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, a reception committee, consisting of members of the City Council, the Recorder (Sir J. F. Leese, Q.C. M.P.), and the Town Clerk. His Highness and suite will at once proceed to their hotel, which is close to the railway station. The Shahzada, having expressed a desire to witness the process of cotton manufacture, will be driven on Tuesday morning to a cotton mill in the city. Upon his return he will, after an interval spent at the hotel, be driven to the Town Hall by a route which includes the Royal Exchange. The presentation of an address and luncheon will be the principal events at the Town Hall. In the afternoon the Shahzada and his suite will pass down the Ship Canal to Irlam, and from that point take train to Liverpool.

The Shahzada and his suite left Euston yesterday afternoon by special train for Birmingham. A large crowd collected outside the station, where his Highness was received on alighting by a number of the company's officials. In the great hall he stopped to admire the colossal statue of Stephenson and the small brass model of his famous engine, "The Rocket." The model can be set in motion by placing a penny in the "slot," by which process visitors can simultaneously see the working of the tiny machine and benefit a deserving railway charity. His Highness, having seen the engine in motion, passed on to the platform, where his native bodyguard was on duty, and entered the luxurious saloon reserved for him. Mr. T. A. Martin, the Amoy's agent, Colonel Talbot, the Shahzada's interpreter, Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Political Aide-de-camp to the India Office, Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Queen's Equerry, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieutenant Boville, and Mr. W. W. Downey travelled with the Prince, who reached Birmingham at 6.25 p.m. The Shahzada concludes his visit there this evening and goes on to Manchester.

### THE SHAHZADAH.

The Shahzadah is now going to stop with us until the beginning of September. He will be entertained at Marlborough House on June 29.

Beautiful weather prevailed in Birmingham this morning, when the Shahzada started on his tour of places of interest. A guard of honour of Volunteers was drawn up outside the Grand Hotel, and his Highness before entering his carriage walked along the line and inspected them with evident pleasure. The Mayor conducted the Prince to his carriage, and five other carriages were provided for members of the suite. Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, joined the party, and mounted on horseback were Major-General Sir Baker Russell, Commanding the North-Western District, and Colonel Mair, of the 6th Regimental District, who was in command of the troops. An escort of Lancers gave a bright effect to the procession, which was cheered by large crowds as it left for the Small Arms Factory, Small Heath.

### SHAHZADA IN THE PROVINCES.

HE WAS LESS IMPASSIVE AND MORE APPRECIATIVE OF THE CROWD.

The Shahzada—who on Saturday paid a visit to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace—left Euston yesterday afternoon by special train for Birmingham. A very large crowd collected outside the station, and a number of privileged persons were admitted to the departure platform, which was carpeted for the occasion with crimson felt. The Afghan Prince and his European and native attendants drove from Dorchester House in three of the Queen's landaus. His Highness was received on alighting at the station by Mr. G. P. Neal, superintendent of the line; Mr. J. Groom, district superintendent; Mr. C. A. Parke, carriage superintendent; and Mr. J. Jupp, stationmaster, who conducted him to the great hall, where, though he was already some minutes late, he stopped to admire the colossal statue of Stephenson and the small brass model of his famous engine, The Rocket. The model can be set in motion by placing pennies in the "slot," by which means curious visitors simultaneously see the working of the tiny machine and benefit some deserving railway institution by their contributions. Somebody set the model in motion for the Shahzada, and he expressed his pleasure on being informed as to whom it and the statue represented, and the great strides which the inventive genius of Stephenson enabled railway enterprise to make. His Highness then passed on to the platform where his native body guard was on duty, and entered the luxurious saloon specially reserved for him.

Among the party was Mr. Downey, the photographer, who took several groups at Dorobester House, after the City function the other day, and who has received the Shahzada's command to accompany the party to the provinces for the purpose of making mementoes of the different functions at which the Prince will be present. The train started shortly after 4.10 p.m.; Birmingham was reached just before half-past six. It was noticed both on the road to Euston and at Birmingham that the Afghan visitor paid more than usual attention to the salutations of the crowd. On getting into the railway carriage he took a seat facing the platform and repeatedly bowed and saluted.

بیان محل روانگی شہزادہ عالی از سٹیشن ایسٹن  
برای سفر برکات -

بیان رسیدن شہزادہ عالی در برنگم و استقبالش  
در آنجا -

بیان روانگی شہزادہ عالی از سفر صوبہ پنجاب

کسانید دستور العمل شاهزاده در آشنائی سیاحت این ملک تجویز  
 کردند در وجه و تحمل سیاحت کوک خیال کرده باشند - تا هم برای اجزای غیر متجانس  
 این دستور العمل عذری داریم + راقبان درست فهم گفته اند که  
 مهمان است که اندازه صحیح مذاقتش قدری مشکل است + در اموری که بنده  
 ماجریش انگیز بودند او غشگی غایب نموده - و دیگران را که مشتاق خیال  
 کردیم او قدر دانی کرده + فشار از او نپرسند که برای او در باره رسوم و  
 تنفیحات که ما از امریکیان نقل می کنیم چیست + بر کف ایش تا هنوز با تفصیل  
 در طبع نیامده + اگر تا شامی کیندی دوس توپ (رنگ) بیاوش در هم بریم  
 باشند تعجب نیست + هر چه در باره امور رسامی دولت - یا کرد و فرغای  
 کار بی یا فوجید آلدرشات یا جرید بازی خیال کرده باشد لسکوالات بنده  
 تواریج او را بجزت و تعجب انداخته اند - و در آن وقت اظهار آرزو در تعبیه و  
 درین ملک در مشاهده صنایع ویژه صرف کرده شود + اکنون این آرزو در  
 مسکک بر آید است + و در روز بوقت شام بر بنگم رسید  
 و امروز کارخانه آلات خفیفه و دیگر کارخانجات بزرگ احاطه فرموده  
 در آنجا چند عدده عجایب شریکینال (نیز جیازی) حسب ایش اعمال بنده در دستوری  
 خواهد دید + قبل ازین انقدر دیده است که اگر روزنامه می نویسد  
 نبرند + هرگز غایب نیست که کشنده او صاف و فتوحات حکومت محلیه  
 (کوکل گورنمنت) را که خاص فخر قوم ما است صاف نقد یا قدر دانی کند  
 و بیسپه لاک در کارخانجات و صنایع آلت سازی ظاهر کرده در سپهر  
 میرانی امر طبیعی است + اگر چه الطوار نظام دانی افغانستان با احلاس  
 منزلی توافق ندارند - الا او با نظامت و کمپیا نظری خویش از غرضه  
 قد به چنین صراحتی (یا علوم) شناخته است - رعایت  
 خویش را با دست آینه رام کرده و شاید حکومت ایشان بوجهی دیگر ممکن

Those who framed the programme for the entertainment of the Shahzada during his visit to this country seem to have credited him with the iron endurance of a COOK's tourist. There is something, however, to be said in defence of the rather heterogeneous items of which it has been composed. NASRULLA KHAN, as far as observers have been able to conclude, has proved a guest whose tastes it was slightly difficult to gauge correctly. He seems to have shown some weariness over matters which were expected to rouse his enthusiasm, and appreciation of others the attractions of which were regarded as more dubious. Fortunately for himself, he is guarded from that onslaught of interrogations as to his opinion of "our institutions," which we are steadily copying from American methods. At any rate, his views have yet escaped any detailed publication. It would scarcely be remarkable if his recollection of the kaleidoscopic sights submitted to him is somewhat confused. Whatever memories, however, he may carry away of State and civic functions, of the bustle and dust of the Derby, the Aldershot review, and the Military Tournament, his admiration appears to have been stirred by the rising bascules of the Tower-bridge. The wish that he then expressed that during the rest of his stay he might see as many industrial and engineering works as possible, so as to derive hints for the benefit of the Afghan peoples, is already in the way of gratification. NASRULLA Khan reached Birmingham yesterday evening, and today he will have the small arms factory and other great works to inspect. At Manchester, in addition to the wonders of the Ship Canal, he is, at his own request, to be shown the processes of cotton manufacture. Ere his return he will have seen enough to fill many a page in his diary, supposing he indulges in such a record. That the Shahzada would clearly comprehend, or, if he understood, admire the triumphs of local government on which we specially pride ourselves is scarcely likely. His keen interest in engineering enterprise and industrial works, however, is natural enough in a son of the AMEER. The ruler of Afghanistan, though his methods of government do not always square with western ideas, has, with that keen intelligence which he possesses, long recognised the value of this kind of applied science. The AMEER governs his people as perhaps they could alone be governed, with a hand

of steel. But an absence of the milder sway of advanced civilisation is not incompatible with the introduction of some of the fruits of modern invention. Indeed it is probably only a strong and capable ruler such as the AMEER who could at this stage have so far conquered Afghan prejudices. The steps that have been taken in this direction will not be the least of the benefits the AMEER has conferred on the turbulent country he has held together so well.

وعدم موجودگی نظام مدیم و معتدل شالسنی و شیب با درود و جندی از  
انکار ایجاب دای حال غیر متوافق نسبت + فی الواقعه اغلب است که خبر دای  
قابل و قوی مثل <sup>ب</sup> دیگر کسی بر تعصبات افغانان مستطرتوان  
گشت و اقدامی که درین جانب نموده کلی از قواید عظیم باشد که او  
بر ملک پر آشوب و جنگجو که اکنون زیر حکومتش چنان با هم پیوسته و بسته است  
عطا کرده +

این روایت که چون <sup>و السین رود عالم</sup>  
افغان ترکستان معین کرده شود <sup>ضمیمه</sup> باین وجه قواید بسیار عیش زیاده تر  
باشند + اختیارات جزوی مملکت سپران خویش را معلق کرده  
و این تدبیر اگر عیش مقتضای او بودی صریحا قابل اعتراض است + تا هم  
اگر نشانه داده باین زودی حاکم صوبه که علیا و فنون حرب بالخصوص هم باشد قرار  
داده شود خوب است که او اول انگلستان را بحکم خود دیده + اغلب نسبت  
و لکن ممکن است که بر سر حد هند مستحکمت بزرگ رودند - امر تقریف دایمی  
جبرال و کشته داشته باشد از پیشیا در راه و بر هنوز تصفیه نکرده شده -  
مکن است که تصفیه قطعی بر وجه باشد در آغاز باعث اعتدالش باشد +  
سر نیول چمبرلین بر تدبیر پیش روی متراض است و سر لیسلی گرنف گوید  
که "استفیدی می فطین بر بر سر گورنمنت سکه بر جذا است" - تسلیم کرده  
ایم که این امری مهم است و بر برود و پیدایش دلائل قوی دارد + هر کف تدبیر متواضع  
شدن که سر نیول چمبرلین پیش کرده خایل نمی کند چرا که بناشیش اکثر جهالت  
ماضی است - و تجربه حال روشن نموده - شده فایده آن کار که در وادی نزهت  
کردیم + کس نیکو تر ملاحظت مالک البیشیا و راتاناید کنند خیال دارند که نمایان  
رأی ایشان از صورت موهم قزاق روسی در درامی هند و کش می ترسند +  
کسی که ماههای لار در این <sup>اصطلاح</sup> نموده اهمیت حربی جبرال را سد دم نخواهد  
بنداشت - و این خیال در تسلط بر بلانیه از آنجا بر داشته شود مهم علقه بر با

If it is correct, as has recently been stated, that NASRULLA KHAN, on his return to his own land, is to be made Governor of Afghan Turkestan, the advantage of his present visit to England becomes strikingly enhanced. The partial delegation of power by the AMEER to his sons, unless his health makes it necessary, is a plan obviously open to criticism. Still, if the Shabzada is so soon to assume the control of a province, especially of one so strategically important, it is well that he should have had an opportunity first of becoming acquainted with England by evidence more trustworthy than hearsay. It is not, we think, at all likely, but it is quite possible, that there may be serious difficulties on the frontier of British India. The question of the continued occupation of Chitral and the keeping open of the route from Peshawur by Dir is still unsettled. The slight tribal disturbances which have taken place may be the result of the prevailing uncertainty. But it is at least on the cards that whether it is resolved to stay or retire the decision may at first prove provocative of disorder. Sir NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN continues to denounce the forward policy, and Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN adds his warning of the dangers of the Government at Simla being "dominated by its Praetorian guards." We have always admitted that the question is one of gravity, and one on both sides of which much can be said. At the same time, the case for withdrawal, as put by Sir NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, is very far from convincing. It is based very largely on the conditions of the past rather than of the present, and it is in part rebutted by some valuable practical experience—for example, the advantage that has followed the action taken in Hunza Nagar. The advocates of abandoning all that has been gained by the march from Peshawur seem to think that those taking an opposite view are scared by an impossible spectre of a Russian Cossack in the passes of the Hindu Kush. No one who studied Lord ROBERTS's letters will regard the strategic importance of Chitral as nil, and the idea that the whole district would be closed to all foreigners if British influence was withdrawn is a dream. At

the present time there is little fear of undue weight being given to the dangers of a Russian advance; at the same time it is foolish to overlook that the settlement in the Pamirs leaves but a thin strip of Wakhan territory between the Russian outposts and the passes. True the natural barriers are considerable, but the brilliant Chitral campaign has shown how such obstacles can be overcome by courage and determination. By preserving a foothold in Chitral accurate information as to any unexpected movement would be ensured. To retain the post it is essential that the direct route should be kept open.

### NASRULLAH KHAN'S VISIT.

#### OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

His Highness the Shahzada, Nasrullah Khan, visits Glasgow on Thursday and Friday of this week, and the following arrangements have been made for his reception.

#### THURSDAY.

The Prince will arrive by special train at the Central Station at 4.40 p.m. and will be received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and by General Rowlands, commanding the forces in Scotland, and staff. An infantry guard of honour from the Gordon Highlanders will be drawn up and present arms as the Prince alights from the train. After introductions, the Prince will be conducted by the Lord Provost to his carriage, which will be also occupied by the Lord Provost, General Rowlands, and Colonel Talbot. Other carriages will be occupied by the senior Magistrate, the principal members of the Prince's suite, the General's aides-de-camp, and the Town-Clerk and City Chamberlain. An escort of the 12th Lancers will be formed up outside the station, and will accompany the Prince and party along the route from the station to the Windsor Hotel. Mounted Police will lead the way and bring up the rear of procession. The route will be by Gordon Street, Buchanan Street, Sauchiehall Street, the Crescent, Kelvingrove Park and Park Drive, across the new Prince of Wales Bridge (which will be opened on the occasion), round the University and by the Museum, Kelvingrove Street, Dumbarton Road, and St. Vincent Street to the hotel. A salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery as the Prince passes through the Park, and a guard of honour of the Gordon Highlanders will be drawn up in front of the hotel. At 7 p.m. the Prince and suite, with cavalry escort, will proceed from the hotel to the City Chambers, where His Highness will be presented by the Corporation with an address of welcome, and be entertained to a banquet. A guard of honour will be drawn up as the Prince arrives and takes his departure from the City Chambers.

#### FRIDAY.

At 10.30 on Friday, the Prince, accompanied by the Lord Provost, the Senior Magistrate, and General Rowlands and staff, will drive to St. Enoch Station escorted by cavalry, and take special saloon train to Paisley (Gilmour Street Station). From here the party will proceed in carriages to the works of Messrs. J. & F. Coats. At 12.45 the Prince and party will return to Gilmour Street Station and take train to Govan. On arrival there about 1.15, His Highness will be driven to the works of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company. Here luncheon will be served, and thereafter the works and ships and engines in various stages of progress will be inspected. At 3.45 the party, with cavalry escort, will return to the Windsor Hotel in carriages by way of Govan Road, Paisley Road, Bridge Street, Jamaica Street, Union Street, and St. Vincent Street. At seven o'clock the Prince and suite will drive to the City Chambers to dine with the Lord Provost and a small official party, and to attend a reception in his Highness' honour. To this reception invitations have been issued to a large number of citizens and others. A Guard of Honour will be present on the Prince's arrival and departure. At 10.30 the Prince will return to the Windsor Hotel.

#### SATURDAY.

The Prince and suite, accompanied by the Lord Provost and the senior Magistrates, will leave the Windsor Hotel at 10.10, and drive to St. Enoch Station with cavalry escort. Here the Magistrates and General Rowlands and staff will be waiting, as also a guard of honour from the Gordon Highlanders. After adieu, the special train will proceed South by the Barrhead line, and on passing Titwood a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery.

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غیر مالک بند گرد و محض خواب و خیال است + در این زمان اندک شیه نسبت که پیشتر  
 روس را اهمیت ناداجب داده شود + با این همه همیشه پوشتی این امر که تصفیه  
 با بر طرف عداقت تمام و اخان در میان قرار نمی نجات روس و درامی ماند  
 نتوانیم کرد + حق است که حدود طبیعی بسیار عظیم هستند مکن از قصب جزایر  
 شده که شجاعت دستفدل سمجین سد و درامی شکنند + اگر در جزایر قیام  
 داریم از حرکات ناگهانی غیر یقینی تو انیم داشت + برای تصرف این قیام  
 ضروری است که راه راست گناره باشد +

دستور العمل رسمی در آشنائی قیام گلاسگو

## THE SHAHZADA

IS TO REMAIN WITH US TILL SEPTEMBER—AN ACCIDENT TO HIS PAGE.

The Shahzada is to stay with us even longer than we had thought. Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. T. A. Martin, the Afghan Agent-General, has received a telegram from the Ameer cancelling letters written from Cabul urging Nasrullah Khan to return as soon as possible in view of the pressure of State business, and agreeing to Mr. Martin's suggestion that the Shahzada should prolong his visit until the beginning of September.

The Shahzada has left Birmingham, and is now in Manchester. He was much interested in the Small Arms Factory at Small Heath yesterday. Many Birmingham people assembled along the line of route, and cheered his Highness as he passed. On arriving at the road leading to the factory a salute was fired by the members of the local artillery brigade. The Shahzada was shown over the works, and although his stay was only to have lasted half an hour, he became so interested in the manufacture of the Martini-Henry rifle and the magazine sporting and military rifle that he did not leave for an hour and a half after the time arranged for his departure. His Highness asked many questions respecting the manufacture of rifles, and inquired if the magazine rifle were used in the army. He was told it was not only supplied to the British army, but was sent to the English colonies as well. When the Prince left the factory it was nearly a quarter past one, and a number of places which his Highness had consented to visit had to be struck out of the program. The Shahzada ordered a number of rifles, both military and sporting, for presents to his friends. He was anxious to know whether cannon were made at the works.

An unfortunate accident occurred on the return to the city. One of the horses attached to a carriage containing several attendants and the Shahzada's favorite page became alarmed and bolted. The carriage collided with a lamp-post, and the attendants and page—Mohamed Hassan Jan—were thrown from the carriage. Another carriage was procured, and the party were conveyed in it to the city. The first vehicle was greatly damaged, but none of its occupants were injured. The glass works of Messrs. Osler were visited, and after being presented with an address his Highness was entertained to luncheon. He subsequently visited the ammunition works of Messrs. Kynoch and Company, and, of course, was greatly interested with what he saw.

The Shahzada left Birmingham at 5.45 by special train for Manchester. The special train reached Manchester shortly before eight o'clock, and was met by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and other local dignitaries. The route to the Queen's Hotel, where apartments had been reserved for his Highness and suite, was thickly lined with people. To-day the Prince inspects cotton mills and the Ship Canal, and later proceeds to Liverpool.

## THE SHAHZADA.

### VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

Beautiful weather prevailed in Birmingham yesterday morning, when the Shahzada started on his tour of places of interest. A guard of honour, composed of Volunteers, was drawn up outside the Grand Hotel, and his Highness, before entering his carriage, walked along the line, and inspected the guard with evident pleasure. The Mayor conducted the Prince to his carriage, and five other carriages were provided for the members of the suite. Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, joined the party, and mounted on horseback were Major-General Sir Baker Russell, Commander of the North-Western District, and Colonel Mair, of the 6th Regimental District, who was in command of the troops. An escort of Lancers gave a bright effect to the procession, which was cheered by large crowds as it left for the Small Arms Factory, Small Heath. The Shahzada wore the native Court costume—Astrachan hat and star and a richly-embroidered tunic.

After his Highness had visited the Small Arms Factory and other places of interest, the Mayor gave a luncheon in his honour, and in the afternoon the Shahzada visited Kynoch's Ammunition Works at Witton, where he evinced great interest in the various manufactures of ammunition. Later in the day the Shahzada and suite left for Manchester.

The Shahzada left Birmingham last evening after a busy day, and reached Manchester shortly before eight o'clock, where his Highness was received by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and other local dignitaries. The route to the Queen's Hotel, where apartments have been reserved for his Highness and suite, was thickly lined with people. To-day the Prince inspects the cotton mills and the Ship Canal, and later proceeds to Liverpool.

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حوالہ باین کہ شہزادہ عالی تا ماہ ستمبر درین ملک قیام فرماید کرد

بیان دیدن کارخانه برینگهم

بیان حادثه گاڑی که در برینگهم واقع شد

بیان محل رفتن شہزادہ بر برینگهم



سیاحت شهنشاده در صوبات منتظمان بهمانش را خیلی مفید و مفرح ساخته باشد - اشیا قابل دیدن در حالت نشان خوب مرتب گردانند -  
 اینجی وقتی و تا فراین بر کار است + بروز یکشنبه چون شهنشاده از لندن روانه شد بوجه مدخله نمونه رولت گاڑی را برای ده لحظه دید کرده و دیروز در شهر بد لندن (برنگلم) در سال آرزو فیڈری (کارخانه آلات خفیفه حرب) چنان دلچسپ بود که جزودی از دستور العمل خویش ساقط نمود - و ملاقات مافیسٹر را چند ساعت ملتوی کرد + آخر الام جماعت شامی مرضض شد - در میلو میبلی بلد تامل ماکس رانا مافیسٹر دو انید + در برنگلم لفت مہمانخانہ اور البیارتیج بود - چرا کہ در صنعت کار مذاقی دارد - الا خود استعمال لفت نکرد + اغلب است کہ کارخانجات این ملک بر شهنشاده سخنین اثری دارند کہ شان و محل فوج و بارگاہ شامی - و چون بہفتہ آمیزہ بلیڈز رود بسیاری از اشیا این قسم خواهد دید +  
 بہر کیف شهنشاده بہ مشاہدہ کارخانجات آلات حرب در برنگلم غیر متاثری خود را با لکل ترک کرد - اورا مجبور کردند کہ ملاقات کم کند الا انکار کرد و موثرانہ گفت "من ہمراہ از قابل برای طعام نیامدم -  
 همین است کہ برای دیدنش در برنگلم آدمم و چند آنکہ تو انم فوام دیدن نیز در قیمت اشیا دلچسپی داشت - و ہمیشہ پرسید "چہ قیمت؟" و اکثر یادداشت ساخت + آخر الام لفت کہ او بار دیگر بہ برنگلم خواهد رفت و ہمہ روز در کارخانہ لسبر کردہ رشتی خواهد دید + در انامای محل شهنشادہ را وزن کردند و او نہ سنگ شش و نیم پونڈ (یعنی فریب نہ من شامی) بود + در نور پور کہ آنجا مسجدی است فردا نماز او خواهد کرد +

The Shahzada's visit to the provinces must entail a great deal of anxiety on those responsible for the arrangements. These in the first place seem to have been made to suit Western Royalty rather than Eastern, and consequently delay and unpunctuality is the order of the day. On Sunday on starting from London to Birmingham he delayed the train ten minutes by inspecting a working model of the "Rocket," and yesterday in the Midland city he was so interested in the Small Arms Factory that he had to omit part of his programme and postpone for a few hours his visit to Manchester. At length, however, the Royal party got started, and the railway company managed to run the train through from Birmingham to Manchester without a stop notwithstanding the change in time. At Birmingham he was much taken up with the hotel lift, having a liking for mechanical devices, but could not be persuaded to entrust himself to its care. Probably the Prince will be as much impressed with the industrial hives of the country as with anything of pomp and glitter in military and courtly circles, and ample provision has been made at Leeds for his delectation in this respect on the occasion of his visit next week.

At the Birmingham ammunition works the Shahzada seems at any rate to have been thoroughly roused from the indifference with which he has been charged. He was pressed to shorten his visit, but he declined, saying with effect, "I have not come all the way from Cabul for a lunch. This is what I came to Birmingham to see, and I will see as much of it as I can." He was also deeply interested in the cost, and constantly asked—"How much?" and frequently made notes. Finally he said he would go again to Birmingham, have a long day at the factory and see everything. During the day's proceedings the Shahzada was weighed and turned scale at 9st. 6½lb. At Liverpool, where there is a mosque, he will to-morrow evening attend prayers.

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**NASRULLAH KHAN IN  
BIRMINGHAM.**

The Shahzada has been fortunate in his first experience of the English midlands. The weather yesterday in Birmingham was as perfect as blue sky, bright sunshine, and cool breezes could make it. No attempt had been made to decorate the streets, but flags of various nationalities, chiefly Persian and British, fluttered from the roofs of the principal public buildings and club-houses, and the route along which the Shahzada was expected to pass on his way to the several factories and show-rooms included in the day's programme was early alive with spectators. In front of the hotel where his Highness passed Sunday night a detachment of Lancers and a guard of honour of the Birmingham Volunteers was drawn up yesterday morning, and the regimental band of the latter relieved the tedium of waiting for the Prince by playing a selection of lively popular airs. Shortly before 11 the Shahzada made his appearance under the portico of the hotel, and was received by the Volunteers with a royal salute. His Highness wore the Court uniform of Kabul, consisting of a dark blue coat embroidered with gold shoulder-straps, and astrakhan hat. The only jewels in his attire were a large yellow diamond in each shoulder-strap and a diamond star on his hat. With the Shahzada were his sirdars and the principal officers of his staff, attired in garments of European cut, but all wearing the Afghan hat, with the exception of the little page, who was in uniform and wore a turban. The Shahzada took his seat in one of the carriages, along with the Mayor (Alderman Fallows), Sir Gerald FitzGerald, and Colonel Talbot. The other British members of the party were Lord Leigh, Sir Baker Russell, Colonel Mair, commanding the district, Major Fortescue, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Colonel Byng, Captain M'Laren, Mr. T. A. Martin, Councillor Jacobs, and the Town Clerk. Mounted police headed the procession, and a detachment of Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant Collins, formed the military escort. The chief constable (Mr. Farndale), with orderlies, preceded the carriages, and in the streets 300 constables were on duty. There was some cheering, which the Shahzada acknowledged by a motion of his hand.

The procession drove at a smart pace through the city to the Birmingham Small Arms Factory at Small Heath, a distance of about three miles. Some 70 men of the Balsall-heath Volunteer Artillery were in the field adjoining the works, where they fired a salute as the party dismounted at the gates of the factory. Here they were received by three directors of the company—Mr. C. Playfair, Mr. J. Abrahams, and Mr. T. T. Walker—by whom they were conducted through the works. It had been intended that the Shahzada should simply walk through the factory, so as to allow time for his visiting two other factories before the mayoral lunch, which was fixed for 2 o'clock, but his Highness was so much interested in what he saw at Small Heath that half an hour was consumed in examining the processes in one room. Altogether he spent about two hours in the factory. He witnessed the making of gun-stocks, actions, and barrels, saw how the different parts were put together, and then how the complete rifles were proved. He asked endless questions about the various processes, and Colonel Talbot and the officials of the company were kept fully occupied for some time in explaining them. The Shahzada made a note of some of the explanations given him, and at other times he relegated this task to a member of his staff. He subsequently explained that this was what he had specially come to see in Birmingham, and that, if possible, he would return quietly to the works before his departure and inspect them all more thoroughly. "Then," he added, "I shall sign your book that I have seen it all; at present I cannot." He ordered several samples of magazine rifles to be sent to him at Dorchester-house. As the visitors drove away from the factory an unfortunate accident happened. One of the carriages, in which Colonel Mair, Major Fortescue, and Captain M'Laren were seated, was drawn by a couple of spirited bays, which took fright at the cheering of the crowd and, in spite of the efforts of the coachman to restrain them, dashed up Golden-hillock-road at a breakneck pace. Ultimately the vehicle struck against a lamp-post and was turned over on to the footpath, the three officers being shot out amongst the spectators. The horses were thrown down, while the carriage fell upon two or three persons, a woman and a lad being somewhat severely crushed. The officers, though roughly shaken, escaped otherwise unhurt. The injured spectators were taken to the hospital in a cab.

From Small Heath the visitors went to Messrs. Osler's factory in Broad-street, Birmingham. It was now the workmen's dinner hour, and the streets were full of people, who cheered lustily. Mr. A. C. Osler received the Shahzada at the entrance of the factory and conducted him to the principal showroom, where there was a dazzling display of cut-glass ware. His Highness looked at everything shown him with evident interest, but did not stay to see the manufacturing processes. When the visitors' book was submitted for his Highness's signature that of the Shah of Persia was pointed out to him, and he called the members of his suite to examine the interesting record. After signing his name the Shahzada took his departure. As it was now past 2 o'clock it was found impossible to visit Messrs. Elkington's works, and the party drove to the Council-house, where luncheon had been prepared. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., Mr. George Dixon, M.P., and others had already arrived. The Town Clerk read the address, expressing the pleasure of the corporation in greeting the son of Abulrahman Khan, the faithful ally of the British nation, and commending the enlightened policy pursued by the establishment of manufactories in Afghanistan, in which the Ameer had availed himself of the services of natives of Birmingham.

بیان مفصل استقبال شہزادہ عالی در برمنگھم

بیان دیدن شمال آرمز فیلڈمی

شہزادہ عالی برہنہ را کہ تشریح کردند یادداشت ساخت۔ گامی نفیم نور  
و گامی بکی را از اتباع خویش این کار سپرد + بعد از آن فرمود کہ عرض خاص  
ادان آمدن بر برمنگھم سین بود۔ و اگر ممکن باشد پیش از نیکو از برمنگھم مرخص  
شود باز کجا خانہ آمدہ برہنہ را بغور تمام مشاہدہ خواہد کرد + وہم فرمود کہ  
"در آن حالت در کتاب شما دستخط کنم کہ ہمہ کار خانہ را دیدہ ام۔ حالہ نتوانم"

حوالہ بر پیشکش تہنیت نامہ

ham. His Highness replied in Persian, Colonel Talbot interpreting the speech, which expressed the Shahzada's delight with the welcome he had received. After luncheon the Shahzada paid a visit to the ammunition works of Messrs. G. Kynoch and Co. (Limited), Witton, where he was received by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain (chairman of the company), Mr. J. P. Lacy and Mr. J. S. Nettlefold (directors), Major-General Arbuthnot (military adviser), and Mr. F. E. Huxham (secretary). It had been arranged that the Shahzada should be conducted through all the principal manufacturing departments, but, owing to the late arrival, it was not possible to get through this programme. The Shahzada, however, appeared greatly interested in those processes which he saw, and before he went he witnessed a grand parade of 2,000 hands engaged at the factory. It was now past 5 o'clock, the hour fixed for the departure of his Highness's train, and no time was lost in returning to Birmingham by the shortest route. It was nearly 5.40 when the carriages of the Shahzada's party entered the station enclosure, and in five minutes more his Highness and his suite, having taken leave of their hosts with many expressions of thanks, had left for Manchester.

The Shahzada arrived in Manchester at about 8 o'clock, and was received at the London-road Station by the Lord Mayor, who was introduced to his Highness by Colonel Talbot. One hundred men of the Royal Inniskilling Dragoons formed a guard of honour. Soon after leaving the station the Shahzada stopped to examine a rifle held by a soldier and another object of interest to him was the Lord Mayor's gold chain and badge of office. Nasrulla Khan was cordially welcomed by some thousands of citizens. The visitors stayed for the night at the Queen's Hotel.

Reuter's Agency states that Mr. Martin, the Ameer's Agent, has received a telegram from the Ameer cancelling letters written from Kabul urging Nasrulla Khan to return as soon as possible in view of the pressure of State business, and agreeing to Mr. Martin's suggestion that the Shahzada should prolong his visit until the beginning of September.

His Highness will be entertained to dinner by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on June 29.

In the Aldershot divisional orders the following memorandum has been published:—His Royal Highness the General Commanding has been directed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to express the gratification of his Highness the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan with his visit to Aldershot on June 5, and with the appearance of the troops.

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حوالہ بخیر نادرہ مسٹر مارتن را از کابل رسید۔ و باو  
 سہ ماہ ادرہ عالی تا ابتدای ماہ ستمبر اجازت  
 قیام این ملک عطا فرمودہ

## THE SHAHZADA AT BIRMINGHAM.

### ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Beautiful weather prevailed at Birmingham yesterday when the Shahzada started on his tour of places of interest. A guard of honour of Volunteers was drawn up outside the hotel, and his Highness before entering his carriage walked along the line and inspected them with evident pleasure. The Mayor conducted the Prince to his carriage, and five other carriages were provided for members of the suite. Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, joined the party, and mounted on horseback were Major-General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the North-Western District, and Colonel Muir, of the 6th Regimental District, who was in command of the troops. An escort of Lancers gave a bright effect to the procession, which was cheered by large crowds as it left for the Small Arms Factory, Small Heath. The Shahzada wore his naive Court costume, Astrachan hat, and star and richly-embroidered tunic. The Shahzada took great interest in what was shown him at the works of the Small Arms Factory, and spent more than two hours there, with the result that visits to Ouler's Glass Works and Elkington's had to be omitted, the party returning direct to the Council-house, where a municipal address was presented. Large crowds who were waiting his Highness's appearance at the above-mentioned works were greatly disappointed at not seeing him.

While the carriages containing Nasrulla Khan and his suite were returning from Small Heath two horses attached to a third carriage, which contained Colonel Muir, Major Fortescue, and Captain McLaren, became affrighted by the cheering, and rapidly dashed up the road, overtaking the other carriage, which had to turn aside to avoid a collision. All attempts to check the speed of the terrified animals failed, and amidst an uproar of shouts and screams from the people who lined the road in dense masses, the vehicle struck against a lamp-post and was instantly shattered and overturned. The officers were flung amongst the crowd, whilst the carriage fell upon two or three of the bystanders, who were more or less bruised and shattered, but fortunately not seriously injured. The procession was somewhat delayed by the accident, which caused some anxiety to the Royal visitors.

بیان استقبال شہزادہ عالی در بنگلہ

دحوالہ بجاوئے کاری۔

### NASRULLA KHAN IN THE NORTH.

The Shahzada's desire to see a Lancashire cotton mill was gratified yesterday, when he was conducted to that of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Company (Limited), in Butler-street, Manchester. His Highness and suite had passed the night in the city, and yesterday morning, when he appeared at the entrance of the Queen's Hotel soon after 10 o'clock and entered a carriage with the Lord Mayor and Colonel Talbot, the streets were crowded with people who had gathered to see and cheer him. A body of the Welsh Fusiliers had been drawn up as a guard of honour, while an escort of Dragoons accompanied the procession of carriages conveying his Highness and suite, with Sir Baker Russell, Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Colonel Byng, and others. Arrived in Ancoats, the Shahzada received a welcome from some hundreds of factory operatives. At the mill the various stages of cotton spinning and manufacture were shown and described with as much minuteness as was possible in the hour and a-half at his Highness's disposal, and to all appearance his interest in them was lively enough to have led him to pass the whole day in watching them. As it was, he preferred to forgo a visit to the Royal Exchange rather than omit an inspection of two great factory engines. Nasrulla Khan afterwards proceeded to the town-hall, received the address of the Manchester Corporation, written in Persian, and took luncheon with the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, some of the principal merchants, and the chairman of the Ship Canal Company and some of his colleagues. The Shahzada expressed through Colonel Talbot, as interpreter, his gratification at his reception. Afterwards the Lady Mayoress was presented to his Highness, as were the Mayors of Salford, Bacup, Stockport, Wigan, Blackpool, Warrington, Hyde, Middleton, Bury, Chorley, Blackburn, Oldham, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Stalybridge, Rochdale, Mossley, Bolton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Burnley, and Heywood. The visitors were next conducted to the Pomona Docks of the Ship Canal. They journeyed by way of the canal towards Liverpool as far as Irlam, on board the steamer Eagle, and thence by railway.

Nasrulla Khan arrived at the Central Station, Liverpool, at 6.20 p.m., where he was met by the Lord Mayor, Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., Colonel Eyre Williams, and others. A large number of persons had been admitted by ticket, including a body of English and Oriental Mahomedans, the men wearing the fez and the women being lightly veiled. At the head of this large party was Shoik Abdullah Quilliam. There was an escort of the funskilling Dragoons, under Lieutenant Ansell, as well as a body of mounted police, and a guard of honour provided by the 4th Lancashire Volunteer Artillery, under Major Williams. Two daughters of Mr. Quilliam presented to his Highness a bouquet formed in crescent shape, and Mr. Quilliam, being presented to the Prince, made a salaam. Falling on one knee, the sheik tried to kiss the hand of his Highness, who waived the honour, exclaiming, "Nay; it is for me to kiss the hand of the sheik—religion is before all dignities." After the recitation of a Mahomedan poem of welcome and the singing of an Arabic chant, his Highness and suite and the Lord Mayor drove from the station to Newsham-house, where he was to stay. The Prince leaves Newsham-house at 10.45 this morning to carry out the programme arranged for him. He is to reach the Central Station, Glasgow, tomorrow afternoon, and in the evening he will be entertained at a banquet in the municipal buildings. On Friday he is to visit Coats's Works and the Fairfield Company's Shipbuilding Yard; and in the evening a reception will be given by the Lord Provost. The Prince leaves Glasgow on Saturday.

بیان ملاحظہ فرمودن شہزادہ عالی کلبہا کی  
شعبانی در شہر ماخپٹر۔

استقبال شہزادہ عالی بہ لورپول و قولہ بہ آمدن  
مشیح عبدالہ کولیم و دیگر مسلمانان لورپول برائین۔

حضرت شهبازاده سپردوم افغانستان

دیروز بوقت شام در محراب تشریف آورد - و صبح ساعت مار از مهمانی  
خوشین عزت دست نشسته + هرگاه که غم سفرش معلوم شد لارومی (حاکم اصلی)  
ماخیزد بزودی تمام تر درخواست کرد که شهبازاده شهبازاده را با اوقات خود مشرف  
کنند - و چون دانستیم که این آرزوی ما بر خواهد آمد ضعیفی مسرور شدیم + شهبازاده  
را همیشه یقین داشته که استقبالش با اخلاص و صدق دلی کرده باشد + اگر چه  
او پیشتر درین عهد نیامده الا ما او را اجنبی ننیداریم + پدرش که شهبازاده بختیت  
وکیل او آمده است برای ششده سال مانوس ما بوده است + میدانیم که او  
یکی از قابل ترین حاکمان این زمان و نزدیک ترین همسایگان مهندسی ما - و رفیق  
دولت برطانیه است + در عهد حکومتش برای عرصه دراز در افغانستان امنیت  
بوده - و او طاقت و اختیار خود را برای استفاده در عینت خوشین عمل آورده  
گاه گاه شهنیه ایم که او در ایجادهای علمی و ترقی امور عوامه و مصرفهای حرفت کاری  
و لیسے کمال میدارد + این امر در تواریخ آن قوم منبجی که بعد از لغزات عجیبه زمانه  
صنان حکومت ایشان در دست گرفته چیزی نداشت + و امید داریم که این حرکت برای  
حکومت و نفع بر خواهد آمد و ایمنی باشد + عهده افغانستان از عهده سلطنت  
آسکر و نهری و سمیع تراست و اگر چه آبادلش کمتر است الا قوت بدنی و زیربلی عقل  
و غایت حب الوطنی افغانان تدفنی مافات می سازد - در میان کوههایی بلند که در وطن  
و عرض ملک بهر طرف گسترده اند بسیار از وادیهای سبز و مرفه الحال هستند که  
آنها آثار از زمین با فراوانند - و حرفت پرستم در ایشان توان کرد + حضور  
از وقتی که درین عهد سیده و در صنعت کاری و اکت سازی و لیسپیی غایت ظاهر نموده  
چیزی زیاده تر از کواربرج نو و انتظام گرینج او بنزد و متری (مرصاد و انورینج)  
شوق و توجهش را مقید نداشت + در ماخیزد به مقابله تا شام آمدند آن چیزی  
برای مدخلتش نداریم - الا او شهنیه عظیمی در سرگرم است که بجاد دمی عمل حرفت

His Highness NASRULLA KHAN, second son of the AMIR of Afghanistan, arrived in Manchester last evening, and for a few hours we shall have the pleasure of regarding him as our guest. As soon as the arrangements connected with his stay in this country were made known, the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation, lost no time in requesting that he would pay us a visit, and it was with much gratification we learned that he would be able to do so. The Prince was assured beforehand of a hearty welcome. Though he has not been in England before, we can hardly look upon him as a stranger. His father, whom he represents, has been familiar to us for the last sixteen years. We know him as one of the ablest of living rulers, as the nearest of our Indian neighbours, and as the friend and ally of the British Government. Under his rule Afghanistan has enjoyed a long interval of peace, and the use he has made of his authority has been beneficial to his people. We have heard from time to time of the interest he takes in scientific inventions, in public improvements, and in the arts of industrial life. This is something new in the history of the warlike nation over which, after a series of strange personal vicissitudes, he came at last to reign, and we cannot but hope that the movement he has begun will lead to permanent results of the greatest importance to his country. Afghanistan comprises a larger area than that covered by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and though the population is comparatively small, some compensation is found in their physical energy, their intellectual acuteness, and their abounding patriotism. Among the mighty mountains which cross the country in all directions there are plenty of quiet and verdant valleys where the earth yields its fruits in abundance and every kind of industry might thrive. His Highness NASRULLA KHAN has shown since his arrival in this country a keen interest in mechanics and engineering. Nothing fixed his attention and excited his curiosity more than the new Tower Bridge and the arrangements at the Greenwich Observatory. We can show him nothing in Manchester at all comparable to the sights of London, but he will at any rate catch some glimpses of a great and busy city which has been raised to what it is by no other magic than the enterprise and industry

باشند گانش با این مظهر رسیده - و حالا با هر قطعی از کره ارض را با تبارت  
 دارو + شمشاد + خواهر همتی که ما با هنرهای امن و صلح بعین ذلت می کنیم  
 و اگر زوی غالب است ایندیاد این است که با هر قوم دوست باشند + میگویند که  
 او خواستش دین آن کل که بدو بنیب و دوزیم و ما بنیم ظاهر فرموده و بدین عرض  
 یکبار کار خانجالت عظیم ما خواهد دید + شاید هر چه آنچه بعین مثل استیاء لندن تو طبعش  
 را مبدول کند + در انگلیس هیچ اثری جز انبوه مردم چیزی نخواهد دید الا او  
 مثل به سیاح بردش اثری خواهد بود - چرا که این مردمان ذفر چیان دنیا در  
 یکی از استیاء ضروری ذسیت و با لجان و خبر باران چیت که از دلباس می نوم کوم  
 ساخته شود استند + مدینه به سطح آب شپ کینال سفر قلیل خواهد کرد و چون زیر  
 جدول (ایموس دکت) عظیم بارش بگذرد یکبار از کارهای عظیم نرن آلت گری دریم  
 دنیا خواهد دید + از کنار نهر بجانب لورپول روانه خواهد شد + میخواهیم که اینجا  
 زیاده تر قیام کردی مکن سلسله مواعد به شام رهنوز در پیش اوست + امید داریم  
 که او از استیاء می ما خیر انقدر دیده باشد که با او در دلش دائم ماند و چون  
 بوجهن و اسپس رودگاه گاه ما را یاد فرماید +

of its inhabitants, and which stands in commercial relationship with every part of the globe. He will understand that we live and flourish by the arts of peace, and that the pervading wish of the community is to be on terms of friendship with every nation. He is said to have expressed a desire to see the machinery by which we spin and weave our cotton, and this he will be able to gratify this morning by a visit to one of our largest factories. Perhaps what he sees there will interest him as much as anything he has seen in London. At the Exchange, where it is proposed to call, he will see nothing but a crowd of men, but he will hardly fail to realise something that strikes a visitor as impressive. These are the world's purveyors in one of the necessities of life, the makers and sellers and buyers of an article which helps to clothe mankind. He is of course to make a short voyage on the Ship Canal, and as he passes beneath the great aqueduct at Barton he will no doubt have explained to him one of the greatest engineering exploits that can be seen in any country. From the banks of the Canal he will start on his trip to Liverpool. We could wish that he had been able to make a longer stay, but he has a series of other engagements before him. As it is, we hope that he will have seen enough to give Manchester a permanent place in his memory, and that he will think of us sometimes when he reaches home.

این حدقات شهنشاده بعضی از ما را واقعات گذشته یاد می آرد - و ما  
 است که این واقعات هم اطمینان بخش نیستند - کارهای که اگر توانیم بعد رضا فراموش کنیم  
 و واقعاتی که بر صفحه تواریخ قومی ما داغ هست و ناسف می آید + جز درت مفروضه  
 دخل دبی در امور داخلیه افغانستان منبع آن مصائب و تکالیف است که در آن  
 ملک بر ما واقع شده + مدینه رفعت والی افغانستان برای ما ضروری و اجم بود  
 مکن خیال کردیم که بهترین تجویز حصول آن مدعا این باشد که انگلیس را از عواید ایران  
 برای در اشت منتخب کنیم که ما را زیاده تر خوشتر و سازد - و چنانچه شنیدیم که تدبیر اغلب  
 در آنست آن بود که با صیاط تمام آرزوی قیام حکومت مستعد افغانستان می کنیم  
 و نه بر عهده مملکتش تصرف کنیم در امور داخل و دخل دسیم + تدبیر بر قیامت لندن  
 بر آنکه خواستیم صرف بقوت بازوی بعضی توانستیم آورد - مثلاً محمد علی پادشاه و

To some of us whose recollections go back some distance into the past this visit from an Afghan Prince cannot but be suggestive of events which happened years ago. The retrospect is not wholly gratifying. We are reminded of things which if we could we would willingly forget, and of memorable incidents which throw a melancholy shade upon some pages of our national history. The root of the misfortunes and disasters which we have experienced in connection with Afghanistan has been the supposed necessity of interfering in the internal affairs of the country. It was, no doubt, of great importance that the ruler of Afghanistan should be on friendly terms with us, but, instead of seeing that the likeliest way of securing this great object was to show a scrupulous desire to respect the independence of the country and to refrain alike from every infringement of its territories and from all intermeddling in its domestic affairs, we imagined that the best plan was out of a number of claimants to make our choice of the one who pleased us best, and to set him on the throne. This we could only do by force of arms. We had to invade the country and conduct our princely client to

داشت تحت را کجا بل بردن + لکن محض این امر که او را دولت غیر بر تخت نشاند  
 بود برای جوش غنیمت و حب الوطنی اقوام خجندی و تنزل امیر معین کرده ما کافی نبود  
 بجا به باشفت سال گذشته که در تروید دعوی ... که جدا آمد  
 مهران ما بود و بر تخت نشاندن در دعوی برای که ما هیچ دانستیم بر چه تا مترادیم  
 لکن انجام این همه ناکامی با ذلت و مصیبت بی غایت بود + در تواریخ است  
 فوجی از کابل بازگشت کرد چرا که چاره دیگر نمانده بود - لکن از سر فوج فقط یک نفر  
 سبدمت رنجیده غیر این واقعه جانگناه بر قریب بنی علمه حفاظت بر طایفه آورد  
 باز از سر نو حکم اعلی کردیم و در شورش افزودن ندیم - لکن ازین ثابت  
 شد که هر چه خواسته بودیم کار کمال بی عقلی بود و مجبور بودیم که آن سردار عظیم را  
 که روح و جان مخالفین ما بود با امن بر تخت خویش گذاریم + لکن باز آن وقت  
 آمد که سبقت دانشمندی را که از تجربه پیشین آموخته بودیم فراموش کردیم +  
 بوجه تبریر مخالفت دست در زین جانب روس اختیار کرد حیدر امور سفارت  
 در کابل بوقوع آمدند - در روسیان این را بهانه آغاز عداوت ساختند + داری  
 افغانستان با برطانیه با موافقت نکرد - بر مکنش صد آوریم - تا که جبراً عهد نو قرار  
 دسیم - و این را در عهد مکرر ذریکین سرحد علمی گفتیم - باز بنهار مظفرانه  
 کردیم و امیر آنوقت را شکست داده امیر نو بر تخت نشاندیم - و بعد این آن  
 قتل عام آمد که انتقامش بر بالادزم بود + امیر نو را از تخت فرد کرده در اضطرار  
 فراوان با ... امیر حال افتتاح امر کردیم + او سالها زیر سیاه حفاظت  
 روس معیشت کرده بود و نا آنوقت بر دشت استیم + سرحد علمی  
 بدو در انجا آمد + درین مهم کلوکها روید فریج کردیم و آخر الامر چون بیخ نردیم  
 و اسپیدیم + ازان زمان با صلح و رفاقت داشته ایم - و با  
 او عهد نامه کرده ایم بر شتر ایلی که اگر وقت ایفای این ان اید بسیار مشکل باشد  
 تقارب دهنی با بجانب هند که باعث شلوه و نهایت شده بود - و الا آن  
 مشکل اکنون صاف است + دولت هند را بدید استعانت میدید

Cabul. But the mere fact that he was imposed upon the country by a foreign Power was quite enough to arouse the indignant patriotism of the warlike tribes and to ensure his fall. We did our utmost fifty or sixty years ago to defeat the claims of Dost MAHOMED, the great-grandfather of our present visitor, and to force upon the Afghans the candidate whom we preferred: but the attempt ended in an ignominious failure, illustrated for all time by a signal catastrophe. History records how, of an army which set out from Cabul on a retreat which had become inevitable, only a single person escaped to carry the tidings to the nearest British garrison. Of course we traversed the country afresh and put down all resistance, but it was only to recognise the utter folly of what we had tried to do, and to leave the great chieftain who had been the life and soul of the opposition to our schemes in quiet possession of the throne. But a time came when the wisdom which experience should have taught us was forgotten. The hostile policy which Mr. DISRAELI adopted as regards Russia led to some diplomatic incidents at Cabul which were seized upon as a pretext for aggression. Demands were made with which it was known that the Afghan ruler could not comply, and then we invaded his territories for the purpose of extorting from him a new boundary line, which we were pleased to call, in Mr. DISRAELI's jargon, "a scientific frontier." Again we made a victorious march, we defeated the AMEER, and set up a new one in his stead. Then came a massacre which we were bound to avenge. We deposed the new AMEER, and then, in sheer embarrassment, had to make overtures to ABDURAHMAN KHAN, the present Ameer, who had been living for years under Russian protection, and whom till then we had held in great suspicion. The "scientific frontier" ended in smoke. We had spent many millions of money on the enterprise, and at last were glad to get away after having accomplished literally nothing. We have lived since then on tolerably good terms with the AMEER. We have made a treaty with him, giving guarantees which, should an occasion ever arise for enforcing them, we shall certainly find much difficulty in making good. Our defensive approaches in the direction of Candahar have more than once aroused his suspicions and led to grave remonstrances, but the difficulty seems to have been overcome. Of course the Indian Government pays the AMEER

a handsome subsidy, and this arrangement has a certain pacifying force. Afghanistan is now a "buffer State" interposed between our Indian territories and Russia.

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و این انتظام فدری صلح افزاست + افغانستان اکنون ریاست سپه

ما بین هند و روس است +

خیال کرده باشد که تجربه مکرر افغانستان ما را سبقی  
آموزه تا باشد که تدبیر سرحد بر دخل در آزادی قبلیات سرحدیه بنا کرد  
غلطی است + لکن این سبق را با فراموش کرده همان غلطی را که

It might be thought that our Afghan experiences had taught us the impolicy of basing our policy of frontier defence upon interference with the independence of the tribal communities on our borders. Yet at this very time, in sheer forgetfulness of past lessons, we are repeating at Chitral the blunders we formerly committed at Cabul. The clans who live in the valleys between our extreme northern frontier and the wastes of the Pamirs are warlike and strongly organised. Often quarrelling among themselves, they unite at once in resisting aggression. These wild races have never yet been in subjection to any superior power. Their mountains are their citadels, and their passion is to be free. Yet the project which finds support with the ruling military caste at Calcutta and Simla is to subjugate these people, to extend our authority over them, and to carry our "protected" territory up to the verge of that which is claimed by Russia. Here the theory of a "buffer" State seems to disappear. Nothing will satisfy us but to come within fighting distance of the rival Power which we always have in view. The intermediary tribes are to be vanquished and broken up and taught submission, the very lesson, one would imagine, which we ought to refrain from teaching them. The best and sufficient security of our frontier in that direction is found in the difficulties which nature throws in the way of an invader. The so-called passes are all but impassable. The mountain ranges send their spurs into the valleys, commanding every track by which troops can advance, while the defiles are blocked up with snow. The impracticable character of the country has been sufficiently shown by the almost insuperable obstacles with which the recent expeditions had to contend. It would seem that the best defensive arrangement we could make would be to leave things as they are. Instead of this, it is proposed to make an excellent road to Chitral, one along which our troops can pass and repass and be well provisioned at all seasons. In other words, at an immense outlay we are proposing to remove the difficulties which nature has thrown like a vast rampart beyond

در قابل کرده بودیم در جزال مکرر میکنیم + قبلیات در میان ویرانه های  
پایه و سرحد غایت شامی هند اقوام غلبه و فوجی ترتیب داده هستند + اگر

هم با یکدیگر اکثر در نزاع هستند بر مقابله غنیم با هم می آیند + این اقوام دشمن  
میشیر گاهی زیر طاقت غیر نموده + کوهپایه های ایشان قلعه های ایشان اند

و یک یوای غالی ایشان آزاد ماندن است + با این همه حالان فوجی گدته  
و شمه تا سید این تدبیر می کنند که این اقوام را مطیع ساخته ایشان را

زیر اختیار خویش آورده علقه محفوظ خویش را تا حد روس بسط کنیم -  
درین جا مسکه ریاست سپه می محفوظ نیست + جز قرابت غنیم که داریم

در نظر داریم هیچ چیزی ما را الهامیت نخواهد داد - اقوام حاکم را تسلیم وقت  
کرده ایشان را اطاعت خواهیم آموخت - و این همان سبب است که از

آموختنش ما را اجتناب باید کرد + عمده دکافی ترین حفاظت سرحد آن  
سد های است که قدرت در راه حمله آوراند اخته + در گاهی همه ناقابل گذراند

سلسله های کوه شامات خود را در وادیه های فرستاده - و از انجا مراد  
که بگذر فوج از دشمن است محفوظ می توان کرد - و در جنبه های با برف بند باشند

مشکلات ناقابل حل که در انجائی مهم حال پیش آمده آن ملک را نامکن الفتح  
نایب می کنند + معلوم می شود که عمده ترین انتظام حفاظت و تدافع این باشد

که استیاء را بحالت موجوده گذاریم + لکن بجای این تعمیر سکه کی بجزال  
زیر تجویز است - ناله افواج بهر موسم بر این سگرت توان گذشت یعنی با فاع  
دیگر با فوج فراوان تجویز دفع آن مشکلات می کنیم که قدرت مثل فصل و سبب



بر سرمد ما نهاده - سرکهای تباری کنیم که برای عظیم آبخیزان مفید باشند که  
 خود برای ما + یقیناً این وقت است که چنین تدبیر بهیچ وجه با جمیع تعلقات  
 او ترک کرده شود + مهم حیرت‌آور صرفاً در دو صد روپیه بر سر با جلد از این  
 مفلس شده نهاده و اگر تجاوزی مذکور بعمل آید این طرح مضاعف باشد  
 وقت است که از عهده تکلیف سابقه با مردمان صند برآئیم + ممکن است که  
 ایشان مثل افسران قومی متفکر نیستند و بسند دارند که برایشان اعتبار زیاده  
 و مزاج کمتر کنیم - صند آسوده و خوش وقت عمده ترین ضمانت و فداکاری  
 مردم و قیام سلطنت ماست - در قبضه آن ملک باشند گانش فریب  
 کسی که در دستند و در واری ما بزرگ تر و احاطه نفع رسانی ما وسیع تر  
 و موافقات ترقی شایسته دنیا عظیم تر اند از آنکه گاهی در دست قومی  
 آمده باشد + در مقابل حقوق و فروض مردم بند که ادا کردنش بر ما  
 لازم است و نتایج دوامی که حصولش برای ما ممکن باشد همه اغراض  
 روزی حرص و هوا و مقاصد رنگارنگ افزونی کشور و توسعه مملکت بهیچ نیزند +  
 بر ما واجب است که حقیقت این کار درست شناخته در عهده برآئیم  
 تا مگر کنیم - اگر ملاقات نشود که افغان همچنین خیالات را بر دل مالقش  
 بندگدواند و غمناکم را که برای ایفای این امر ضروری است مصمم تر سازد  
 این واقعه سعید را باز یاده تر اطمینان و مسرت یاد فوایم کرد - و  
 نتایج او دایم واجب الذکر باشند +

our frontier, and to construct roads which would  
 be as useful to an invader as they can ever be  
 to ourselves. It is surely high time to abandon  
 this absurd and mischievous policy and all that  
 belongs to it. The military expedition to  
 Chitral has cost the impoverished taxpayers of  
 India two millions of money, and if the plans  
 suggested in connection with it are carried into  
 effect the expenditure must be continued on a  
 very large scale. It is time to reflect upon the  
 prior obligations which we owe to the people of  
 India. It is quite possible that they may not  
 share in the excessive anxieties which are shown  
 by the military authorities, and would much  
 prefer that we treated them a little more and  
 taxed them a little less. A contented India is  
 the best guarantee we could have for the loyalty  
 of the people and the permanence of our rule.  
 In the possession of that great dependency, with  
 a population approaching to three hundred  
 millions, we have a larger responsibility, a wider  
 sphere of usefulness, a grander opportunity for  
 advancing the civilisation of the world than  
 have ever been thrown into the hands of any  
 nation. In the light of our duties to the people  
 of India and of the enduring results which it  
 may be within our power to attain, all the aims  
 of vulgar ambition, all the attractions of terri-  
 torial aggrandisement, fade away. It is for us  
 to realise what we may worthily deem our  
 mission and strenuously labour to fulfil it. If  
 the visit of the Afghan Prince should help to  
 fasten such reflections on our minds and con-  
 tribute in any measure to the forming of such  
 resolutions as the task which is laid upon us  
 demands, we shall have additional reasons for  
 recalling it with satisfaction, and the results  
 will be memorable.

VISIT OF THE SHAHZADA TO  
MANCHESTER.

The Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, who arrived in Manchester on Monday evening, spent yesterday in visiting the principal places of interest in that city. His Highness was accompanied by the Lord Mayor, three members of the Corporation Reception Committee, Sir Joseph Leese, Q.C., M.P., the Recorder, and Mr. W. H. Talbot, the Town Clerk. A guard of honour was formed by a detachment from the Welsh Fusiliers. When the procession left the Queen's Hotel the band played the National Anthem. Large crowds of persons had assembled at various points along the line of route to the mill of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Co., in which the Shahzada appeared to take deep interest whilst the details of cotton spinning were explained to him through Colonel Talbot, who acted as interpreter. After leaving the mill the procession returned to the hotel. Half an hour later his Highness, attended as before, drove to the Town Hall, passing on the way through some of the main thoroughfares of the city, and making a short halt at the Royal Exchange. An address on behalf of the Corporation to the Shahzada was read by the Recorder, and presented by the Lord Mayor. His Highness was then entertained at luncheon in the state dining room at the Town Hall. Speaking in response to a toast, the Shahzada again expressed the Ameer's desire for a continuance of the close alliance between England and Afghanistan. Later in the afternoon the Prince and his suite drove to the Ship Canal, embarked on the steamer Eagle, and went down the Canal to Irlam, a distance of seven miles. At Irlam a special train was waiting to convey his Highness to Liverpool. At that city the Shahzada was met by the Lord Mayor and other leading citizens, and, escorted by mounted police and Dragoons, drove to Newsham House, where the Queen stayed in 1886, which has been set apart for his accommodation.

The Shahzada is to reach the Central Station at Glasgow to-morrow afternoon. He will be received by a guard of honour, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery as he enters the West End Park. Addresses of welcome will be presented, and in the evening his Highness will be entertained at a banquet in the Municipal Buildings. On Friday he will visit Coats's thread works at Paisley and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard. In the evening a reception will be given by the Lord Provost, and on Saturday the Prince leaves the city.

بیان مدقات شہزادہ عالی بہ ماہ سپتمبر

شہزادہ عالی بہ ۱۲ جون

در استقبال شہزادہ عالی عبور پول ایک امر قابل توجہ  
است۔ انکے جماعت کثیر مسلمانان بشمول شیخ عبدالکولیم  
استقبالش کردند۔ این مقدمی رسول مہم پیش  
بہ زانو خم کردن آماده بود۔ لیکن شہزادہ اجازت این اعزاز  
ندادہ گفت ” دست بوسی شیخ بہرین لازم است۔ چہ کہ دین  
بر ہمہ شوکت و حشمت فوق دارد۔ “ وہمین است جو شہزادہ  
مسلمانان بر ہمہ دنیا۔ این امر علی الخصوص درین زمان قابل توجہ  
چہ کہ بسیاری از انگریزان نامعقول بر خلاف اسلام دعوت جہاد  
می کنند +

There was one feature in the Shahzada's reception at Liverpool yesterday which is particularly worthy of notice just now. He was welcomed by a considerable party of Mahomedans, including the Sheik Abdulla Quilliam. The representative of the prophet was prepared to bend his knee to Nasrulla Khan, but the Prince refused the honour, observing, "It is for me to kiss the hand of the Sheik; religion is before all dignities." That is the spirit of the true Mahomedan all over the world, and it is especially to be taken into account when ill-advised Englishmen are preaching a holy war against Islam.

SOUTH WALES DAILY STAR

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1895.

THE SHAHZADA'S PROGRESS.

This week the Shahzada, as the Ameer of Afghanistan's representative is officially designated in this country, is engaged in making a tour through the provinces, and will have an opportunity of learning something of those great industrial centres in which the wealth of the United Kingdom is produced. His visits, however, are of a flying character, and, as he is due in London again for a round of state ceremonies, his impressions of provincial life and of the beautiful scenery of the country outside the immediate environs of the capital must be necessarily limited. But if the reports which have reached us are to be credited, Nasrullah Khan is no less observant of the things that are brought to his notice than his royal cousin of Persia, the Shah, whose periodical appearances upon our shores have led to the introduction of not a few British ideas in his own dominions. The Shah kept a voluminous and detailed account of all his sightseeing while he was the guest of the nation, and no Oriental sovereign was probably ever more magnificently entertained. He went everywhere, saw everything, and returned to his native land with a very distinct perception of the advantages and drawbacks of Western civilisation. And though, of course, the ways of Orientalism are wholly unlike our own, it must be confessed that the visits of the Persian monarch have been followed by some important modifications of the accepted standards of thought and living in Teheran and elsewhere. Above all, the Shah has entirely realised the importance of cementing a close friendship with the British Government, whether our support is considered from a commercial point of view or from the even more important standpoint of international expediency. And it is just this very idea which we wish to inculcate upon the mind of the Shahzada. To our Indian Empire, so long as the doctrine of buffer states and scientific frontiers is accepted, the attitude of Afghanistan will always be a source of constant anxiety. The vital necessity of maintaining our influence within its wild and semi-civilised boundaries we have long since recognised. British blood and British treasure have been lavished in a succession of wars, and no art of diplomacy has been omitted to establish British prestige at Cabul.

این هفته شهنشاه ( و واضح باشد که این افغانستان را درین مکتب بورسی فدا بشنواوه داده شده ) در سفر صوبجات لبرمی کند و در آنجا در باره آن مراکز حرفت کاری که مال و دولت سلطنت برطانیه در انشیا پیدا شود چیزی خواهد آموخت + تا هم مدقالتش مثل پرواز طایر است و چونکه برای ادای حیز رسوم شاهی او را ملین باز آمدن است خیالش در باره ذسیت دیات و فضاگا بهیائی دلکش بیرون نواهی دارالخلد بالضرور محدود باشد + لیکن اگر خبر صحیح است در غرور نقص بر جیث بدیه می کند از عزاده فارسی اش ( یعنی ) کمتر نیست + وقت بوقت آمدنش درین ملک نتیج برادخال حید خیال برطانیه در فارس بوده است + چون بهان این قوم بود از هر چه دید مفصل یادداشت ساخت - و غالباً لای از شانان مشرق بچنان شان و قبل بهمانی نکرده ایم + او به جارت و بهشی و بد و چون بوطن خود و اسپرنت فواید و نقلیص تهذیب تمدن مغربی را خوب فهمید و اگر چه اطوار شرقی با اطوار ماگزشتا بهتی ندارند لیکن بعد از سفر در سیار مسلم تفکر و تحقیق و طرز مصیبت به طهران و دیگر جاهائی تیزی ایم بوقوع آمده + علی الخصوص قدر اهمیت رفاقت با دولت برطانیه خوب بشناخت - و این را بطاعتاً خواه متعلق تجارت خواه برای افاده دولیه باشد + و میخواهیم که همین خیال نقل و فهم شهنشاه در آید + تا وقتیکه مسلم ریاست سپرک و سرمد حکمی مسلم است وضع دولت افغانیه مدام باعث فکر باشد + ضرورت است حکام قدر خویش اندرون حد و وحشی و نیم ناشیسته او از عرصه مدید شناخته ایم + خون برطانیه و فرزانه برطانیه در سلسله جنبهائی افغانستان قربان کرده ایم + افغانان بالاطبع

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 قوم غلبه و خانه بدوش هستند - و داور می کسی برداشت نمی کنند +  
 الا اگر حاکمی فی الواقعه قابل و طاقتور باشد ای عتسش می کنند +  
 در ذات خاص امیر حال <sup>میر</sup> حاکمی حسب خاطر یافته اند +  
 داور دولت صند برای تخت فتنه که ده بود - و گامی پیش ازین  
 انتخاب حاکمی زیاده تر مقبول عقل و دانش نه بوده + لیکن  
 صرف سپاهی قوی دل و مبدئه امیر مردم نیست - بلکه او

The Afghans are by nature a warlike and wandering race, impatient of control, but ready to own allegiance to a really strong individuality. In the person of the reigning Ameer, Abdur Rahman, they have found a man after their own hearts, and the choice of a king was never more amply justified than that of the Indian Government, to whom he owes his throne. But the Ameer is not merely a stout soldier and a born leader of men. He has achieved what many an Oriental king before him has attempted in vain, and has realised that, to bring his people into a state of obedience, it is essential to turn their minds to the arts of peace. With the nomad warriors of the hills lies his chief difficulty—the tribes which, like the Highland clans of Scotland a couple of centuries ago, live principally upon the plunder of their neighbours. But the work of civilisation has been begun. A British factory is at work in Cabul; and in the persons of the medical ladies who minister to his wants we see the first indications of the new order. Nothing, probably, will have impressed the Shahzada more during his progress through the kingdom than the preponderance of the civil element. He has seen at Aldershot that we are prepared for emergencies; in London the pomp and glitter of the Life Guards has attended his footsteps. But he will have learnt long before he returns to Afghanistan that, though we hold India by the sword, and we are prepared to defend it against all comers, our mission is one of peace, and our ultimate object the development of the mighty resources of the peninsula. That the industries of Great Britain and its world-wide dependences are the real sources of greatness this provincial tour will best acquaint him; and upon how far this fact instils itself into the mind of the future ruler of Afghanistan probably depends the prosperity and peace of those

آن امور را تنظیم نموده که شان این پیشینش در آن کوشش بی بود  
 کرده بودند - و بخوبی شناخته که عمده ترین طرق مطیع ساختن رعایا  
 این باشد که توجه ایشان بجانب مصلحتی صلح و امن بگرداند +  
 مشکل عفتیش با ایلایات جنگجوی کوهی است - و این قبایل مثل قبایل کوه  
 سکاٹ لند که دو صد سال گذشته اقوام همجوار با این رانافت و تاراج  
 کردن پیشه داشتند بر غنیمت محبت لب می کنند + لیکن کار تهذیب  
 و تمدن اکنون با آغاز آمده + کلی کارخانه برطانیه در کابل بسط است  
 و در اشخاص زمان طبیبه که علاج <sup>میر</sup> می کنند علامات نظم نو  
 می بینیم + غالباً در اشخاصی این سفر چیزی از تفوق جز و مدنیست  
 زیاده تر بر دل شانزاده اثر نداشته باشد + در مقام آلدرشاٹ  
 دیدیم که اگر ضرورت افتد آماده جنگ هستیم - و در لندن ظهور  
 زرق و برق افواج خاصه هر وقت هم اینتر بوده + لیکن قبل ازین که  
 با افغانستان باز رود دانسته باشد که اگر چه هندوستان را بزور  
 شمشیر در تصرف داریم و برای غنائیم آماده هستیم الا اصلی کار ما  
 اقامت صلح است - و غرض منتهای ما این است که مایه دست طاعت  
 کثیر آن جزیه غنائی اعظم افزوده شود + ازین سفر صویجات برو  
 سوید اگرود که کار فاجات برطانیه و مقبوضاتش مخیر اصلی  
 عفتش باشد و امن و اقبال آن ملک که روزی باشد شهنشاده

dominions over which he may one day be called upon to reign. An Oriental potentate, it must not be forgotten, rules as well as reigns, and the Ameer may with truth echo the words of Louis XIV., "L'etat c'est moi." The personal element thus playing so important a part in his people's welfare, it is doubly desirable that the commercial advantages of our country should be particularly emphasised. And this we may reasonably hope will be the fruit of the Shahzada's visit.

حاکمکش گردد بهین منحصر است که این امر در دل شاهزاده جا  
گردد + واضح باشد که شاه شرقی نه صرف دلی ملک باشد  
اداره امور مملکت همه در دست اوست - و اگر این مردم  
گوئی چهارم "نفس خودم ریاست مجسم است" را باز از دامن خود  
گوید حق باشد + چونکه شخصیت او در نظر مردم افغانستان برابرش  
فوقیت دارد دو گانه ضروری است که فواید تجاری این ملک با تائید  
برو ظاهر کرده شود + امید بی شودند داریم که ثمر مدفات سختهزاده  
بهین باشد +

## THE SHAHZADA IN THE PROVINCES.

### INSPECTING A MANCHESTER COTTON MILL.

The Shahzada, who arrived in Manchester on Monday evening, spent yesterday in visiting some of the chief industrial centres of the city. The weather was dull and threatening, while the atmosphere is much colder than it has been for some weeks. At ten o'clock the Shahzada was waited upon at his hotel by the Lord Mayor and others, and first conducted to the cotton mills of Messrs. Jardine. His Highness spent over an hour at Messrs. Jardine's, and had the whole process of cotton spinning explained to him. He asked innumerable questions, and was much interested. On leaving the mill he drove, accompanied by his suite, through the principal streets of the city, which were crowded with people, and entered the town hall, where a guard of honour was drawn up. After lunch a handsome illuminated address in Persian was presented to the Prince by the Recorder on behalf of the citizens of Manchester. The address expressed the hope that the alliance between the Governments of Afghanistan and England would grow stronger day by day. The Shahzada, in reply, speaking in Persian, said he had been extremely gratified by his reception in Manchester and in all parts of England that he had visited. He earnestly desired that the alliance between the two Governments would be solidified and further strengthened.

Arrangements have been completed for the Shahzada's visit to Glasgow. He will arrive on Thursday afternoon, and will visit the public works on Friday, leaving on Saturday.

بیان محل استقبال شهزاده عالی در مانچسٹر  
و پیشکش نیت نامه از جانب شهریان  
و مشاهده نمودن کلهای شربانی +  
و جواب با صواب شاهزاده عالی و او را کردن  
شکر به شهریان

### THE SHAHZADA IN THE PROVINCES.

**VISIT TO A MANCHESTER COTTON MILL.**  
 The Shahzada, who had been lodged at the Queen's Hotel for the night, was on Tuesday morning conducted, along with his suite, through the cotton mill of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine and Co., Ancoats, a crowded part of the city. The Lord Mayor (Ald. Lloyd) and a number of members of the City Council also accompanied the party. The distinguished visitors were first shown the cotton in its various stages of manufacture—from the raw material to the finished sewing cotton. The mysteries of the craft of cotton spinning were explained to Colonel Talbot by Mr. John R. Oliver and Mr. Edwin Oliver, directors of the firm, and were afterwards interpreted to the Shahzada, who took the deepest interest in all he saw. He put innumerable questions both here and in the machinery departments, which were afterwards visited. It was rather curious to see the son of an Eastern potentate, in a rich uniform, peering into the machinery, manipulating cotton fluff with his hands, and getting his garments coated with a fine white film. Some of the brilliantly attired members of the entourage tired long before the Prince. Perhaps the din and the heat were too much for them, but whatever the cause they gradually slipped away, and in the comparative coolness and quietness of the counting-house rested in peace while their chief threaded his way among the mules. The Shahzada walked across the street, between packed masses of people, and in a second mill of the firm inspected the engines and the finishing processes in the spinning of yarns. The "gassing house" also had a peculiar attraction for him. Here he saw fine threads glancing through a flame of gas at such a speed as not to break them, but only to make them finer. The proposed visit to the Royal Exchange had to be abandoned. At the Town Hall, at 12-30, an address was presented in the banquet hall by the Recorder (Sir J. F. Dease), and, in reply, His Highness said he had been extremely gratified at what he had seen in the city. The greatest kindness had been shown to him by the English people, and he hoped the friendship which existed between Great Britain and Afghanistan would continue. A reception followed. In the afternoon the Shahzada was received at the Town Hall, where he was presented with a civic address by the Lord Mayor. From the reception-room His Highness was conducted to the great hall, where he was entertained at luncheon. The Lord Mayor presided, and proposed the health of the visitor. The Shahzada, replying through Colonel Talbot, his interpreter, said he felt that his reception in this country was everywhere genuine and sincere. He prayed for her Majesty's long life, and that the friendship between England and Afghanistan might continue for ever. Nasrullah and his suite afterwards went by the Ship Canal to Irlam, and thence by train to Liverpool.

#### TRIP ON THE SHIP CANAL.

The trip along the Ship Canal, with which the Shahzada concluded his visit, yielded some interesting experiences alike to Prince Nasrullah Khan and his entertainers. The procession from the Town Hall should have started at three o'clock. It was forty minutes past the hour when the first carriage led the way into Peter-st., and as the pace was by no means forced the gates at Pomona Docks were not reached till four. All along the line of route the Shahzada was recognised and frequently cheered by considerable crowds of people. At the docks a company of the Welsh Fusiliers formed a guard of honour. Before going on board the Eagle His Highness walked along the ranks of the soldiers and paid them the compliment of a final inspection. The Eagle, which is one of the Ship Canal Passenger Company's steamers, had been suitably prepared for the accommodation of the Shahzada, who on coming on board took his seat under an awning on deck, and lent his ear to the music of the Police Band. The general company included the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, most of the Ship Canal directors, Mr. Marshall Stevens, Mr. J. K. Bythell, the Town Clerk, the Chief Constable, and others. Mr. Bythell acted as guide to the Shahzada, who was soon on his feet and putting one question after another. In Pomona docks there were not many vessels to be seen, but the big basins on the Salford side offered a more gratifying spectacle. The Shahzada, however, was so much engrossed by the

Swinging of the Trafford-rd. Bridge that for some time he had no eyes for anything else. A minute or two later his interest was concentrated upon the liner Australia, which he was told was loading in Salford docks for Bombay—the port from which he himself embarked on his voyage

بیان مفصل استقبال شہزادہ  
 عالی دریا فوسر و وید کلہا  
 شہر باقی  
 حوالہ لغز و تفصیل عالی  
 شہزادہ در امتحان کارخانہ شہر باقی  
 طائر فرمود

بیان پیشکش نیت نامہ و جواب شہزادہ  
 مشاہدہ امور و وسیلہ بر شہر باقی  
 مشاہدہ حاجد ولی باران

حوالہ بیان کہ شہزادہ عالی دریا  
 شہر باقی سواہر عالی شہر باقی  
 استفسار فرمود کہ بہ قدر زر فرجی آمد  
 جواب عرض کرد کہ "بیکصد و پنجاہ لاکھ روپے"  
 شہزادہ عالی تجویز فرمود کہ اسقدر زر چینی  
 کردہ باہر برسیہ کہ جو دولت انگلستان را  
 سلفہ "جون جواب عرض کرد کہ انی لاکھ  
 کینی زیادہ تر متوجہ و متوجہ کردہ

to England. A steamer bound for China was also pointed out to the Shahzada, who, while following those different features, was occupied at the same time in acknowledging the cheers of the sailors from their gaily-decorated ships, and of a no less vociferous crowd on Trafford Wharf. As the Trafford-rd. bridge had proved such a success, the railway bridge a little lower down was swung in full view of the Eagle, but the Shahzada was already on the outlook for something new, and scarcely turned his head that way. When the lock at Mode Wheel was entered the Shahzada could not at once comprehend why the vessel had to be shut in between the lock gates and lowered so deliberately between the walls. He was so intent upon trying to master the problem that he went below for a few minutes to consider it privately. Then he returned, and again plied the interpreter with questions about the business. Meanwhile the dry docks, with the vessels actually under repair there, came in for a share of attention, the Shahzada from time to time pacing up and down the deck, and apparently taking the liveliest interest in every object that presented itself. Just before the Barton aqueduct was reached the passenger steamer Daniel Adenson passed, and the passengers, crowding so heavily on one side that the vessel took a decided list, gave the Eagle and its distinguished guest a hearty cheer.

#### This Pleasant Kind of Greeting

was repeated later when the Princess Helena, on her way from Glasgow, passed up towards Manchester. Puzzled though he had been by the operation at Mode Wheel, the Shahzada appeared to have no difficulty in grasping the principle of the Barton swing aqueduct. It was rather to be regretted, however, that arrangements had not been made for the presence of a barge in the aqueduct at the moment when it was opened. At Barton locks the problem that had first suggested itself at Mode Wheel was revived. This time the Shahzada watched very carefully the operation of going through the lock. The principle was again explained to him, but he continued doubtful, and frankly intimated that he could not understand it. Then he requested that the thing should be done again. As the lower gates were open by this time, there was nothing for it but again to close them, bring the vessel up to the higher level, and then once more perform the descent. His Highness grasped the situation in the middle of the second operation, and having learned the lesson he at once ceased to take any further interest in it. He went below and remained there until the locks at Irlam were reached. This step, however, was made necessary by a drenching shower of rain which suddenly swept up from the west and gave the Afghan visitors their first taste of our English climate in its less amiable form. Before he left the boat his Highness had got to know, in reply to his own questions, how far Manchester was by canal from the sea, what the depth of the waterway was, and by what means the channel had been excavated. "And how much did it cost?" he asked. "Fifteen million pounds, your Highness." The Shahzada uttered an exclamation, which Colonel Talbot interpreted in these words, "What a tremendous lot of money."

"Was it made by the Government?" he asked. His astonishment was great when he was informed that it was the property of a company. The arrangements for the departure of the Shahzada and his suite from Irlam were excellent. Opposite the landing-stage the special train which they have used since leaving London was waiting for them, and all the travellers had to do was to step from the boat into the train. This was fortunate, because the rain was coming down in a torrent, greatly to the delight, as it appeared, of the little Afghan who acts as the Shahzada's page. The boy danced under his umbrella, and forgot his wonderful gravity so far as to laugh aloud. In bidding good-bye to the Lord Mayor, the Town Clerk, the Chief Constable, and others, the Shahzada took occasion, through his interpreter, to say that he had been greatly interested in all that he had seen in Manchester and on the canal, and that he wished to acknowledge the cordiality of his reception and the completeness of the arrangements made for his entertainment.

#### ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL.

His Highness reached Liverpool about half-past six o'clock. He was met at the Central station by the Lord Mayor (Mr. W. H. Watts) and a number of the leading citizens. Entering a State carriage with the Lord Mayor, the Prince proceeded to Newsham House, accompanied by a military escort. A large number of people assembled at the station to witness the arrival of the distinguished visitor. To-day his Highness will be shown round Liverpool, the programme including a cruise on the river and a luncheon at the Town Hall. The Shahzada will leave Liverpool for Glasgow to-morrow forenoon.

معلوم میشود که بسیاری از دوستان در

توجه به است آری مستند + اکنون تهذیب ظاهری و تمدنی افغانستان  
 او را مگر نگراند - و آخر الامر با عطف و ولایت عادت رسوم  
 عوام و مملکت کارخانجات مانع نیست است + اول این معلوم شد که  
 اگر از این همه رمانی باید خوش باشد - لیکن این بود که میرزا بان نیک  
 نسبت او بود - ایشان نه استند (یا شاید نتوانند دانست) که هجوم  
 و غوغای ضیافت سستی و دیگر اشیا با رسوم شرقی که مدام با صفات  
 سستی و منامیت و تانی و تجمل موصوف باشند چنان است بهی دارند که  
 شب با روز + در ابتدای شانزده چشم خیره کرد و بزودی غمگین شد و  
 طلب آرام نمود + مردم خیال کردند که خاطرش مگر متعجب شده + و این  
 در غلطی بودند + اکنون که او با آرام اشیا را می بیند - در کارخانجات  
 ماخپتر و دیگر تصبات عظیم و در انتظام ریل و کلهای بی شمار حرفت ری و سستی  
 کمال ظاهر میکنند + در روز به ماخپتر حیدر صاحب در امتنان کارخانجات شورا  
 لبر کرد + از هر چه می بیند بی شمار سوالات بر او را می پرسد - با خصوص  
 متعلق حرفت گرمی - و با ضیاط تمام بهی را برای استفاده پدر خویش  
 یادداشت می سازد - و مثل فرزند ارجمند و دلایل بهی شنید با قاعده کیفیت  
 امر بهر دوک با دمی فرستد +  
 که اگر سهرندان او خواهند از این شمع توانند برداشت + فهم و ادراک  
 و ذکاوت که او را در خاصه خاندان او است - و خود را فرزند رشید آن  
 پدر نامت کرده که سرولسیٹ رجومی و دیگر محققان معروف او را یکی از مردمان

NASRULLAH KHAN, the Ameer's son and envoy, is, we perceive, agreeably surprising many of his friends. They see that he is not bored by the material civilisation of England, and that at last he is taking kindly to public ceremonies and visitations of industrial works. At first it did seem as if the Afghan Prince would only be too glad to get out of the hurly-burly. But his well-meaning hosts were responsible for that. They did not, and perhaps could not, realise the fact that the rush and crush of City dinners and the like were as unlike the slow, dreamy, leisurely, dignified ceremonial of the East as night is to day. At first the Shahzada was simply dazed. He was soon wakened out, and wanted rest; and people came to the conclusion that he was bored and in the sulks. They were mistaken. Now that he can take things quietly, he shows the keenest interest in the factories of Manchester and other great towns, in our railway system, and all the vast machinery of British industry. Yesterday he spent hours in the Manchester cotton mills. He puts endless intelligent questions about all he sees, especially in the industrial line, and he regularly commits his information to writing, for his father's benefit, posting his reports regularly, as becomes a dutiful son and a sensible envoy. Nasrullah Khan is learning some of the lessons which will most of all benefit his countrymen, if they care to profit by them. The sharp, shrewd intelligence which he evidently possesses is a characteristic of his family, and he has proved himself quite a worthy son of his father—whom Sir West Ridgway and other distinguished judges have declared to be "one of the few really great men now living." Cabul has already made a beginning with factory work—a modest beginning; the Shahzada's visit will perhaps result in an extension of this first tentative experiment. Railways and freer and easier commercial intercourse with India are what Afghanistan wants. They may be brought about as a result of this mission.

مرددی چند که اکنون به صفحه او نیامده و فی الواقع زمره اکابران همان اند گفته که قابل حاله کارخانجات را  
 آغاز نموده + شاید نتیجه مملکت شهنزاده توسعه این کارخانجات باشد + ضرورت حقیقی افغانستان  
 کالک و سهولت آمد و رفت تجارتی باشد است - و ممکن است که بر مملکت شهنزاده همین باشد +

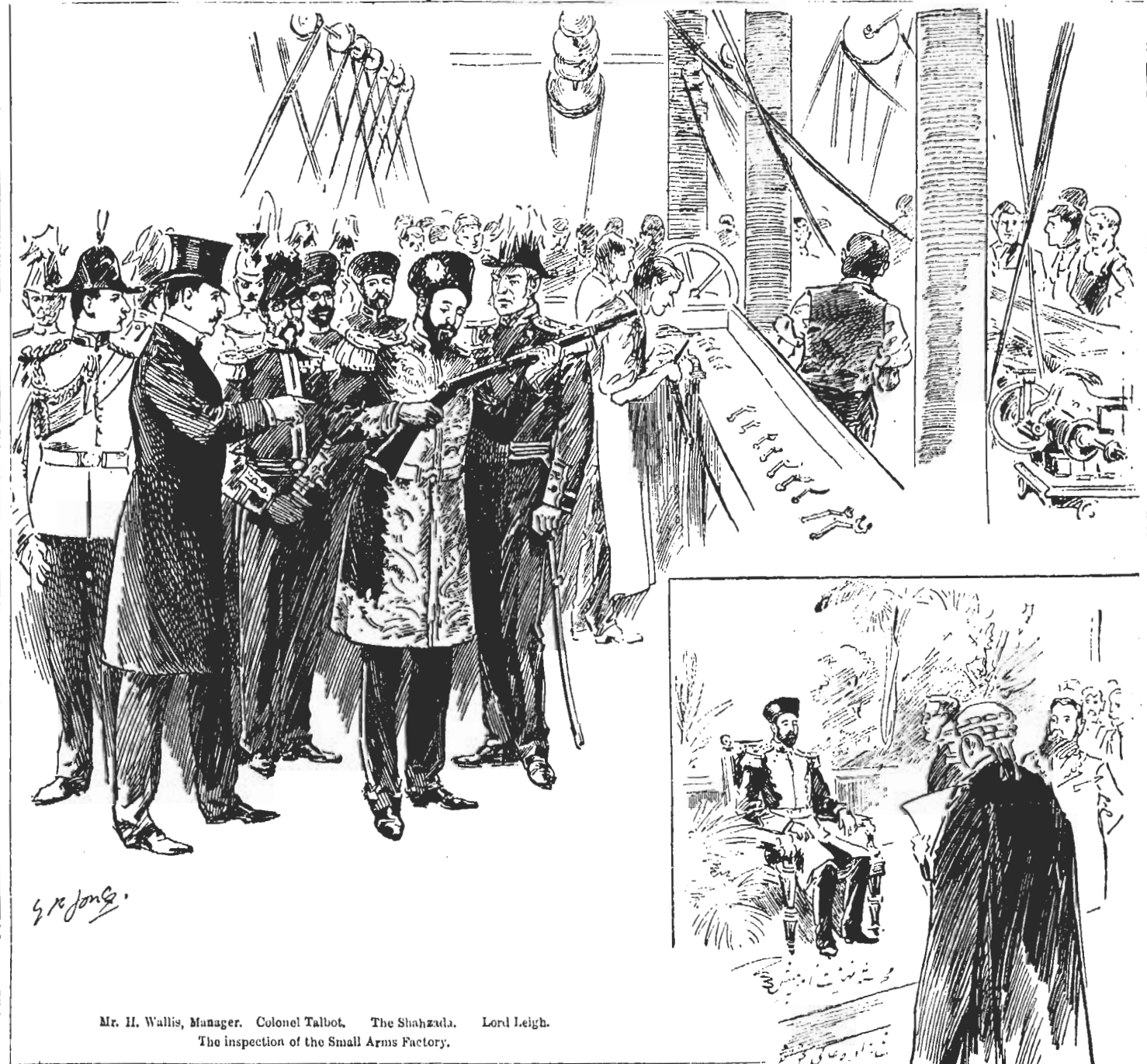
### THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR.

The Shahzada, speaking at a luncheon in his honour in the Manchester Town Hall, yesterday, again expressed the Ameer's desire for a continuance of the close alliance between England and Afghanistan. Later in the afternoon the Prince and his suite drove to the Ship Canal, embarked on the steamer Eagle, and went down the Canal to Irlam—a distance of seven miles. At Irlam a special train was waiting to convey his Highness to Liverpool. At that city the Shahzada was met by the Lord Mayor and other leading citizens, and escorted by mounted police and dragoons, drove to Newsham House, which has been set apart for his accommodation. The Shahzada is to reach the Central Station, at Glasgow, to-morrow afternoon. He will be received by a guard of honour, and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery as he enters the West End Park. Addresses of welcome will be presented, and, in the evening his Highness will be entertained at a banquet in the Municipal buildings. On Friday he will visit Coats' Works and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard. In the evening a reception will be given by the Lord Provost, and on Saturday the Prince leaves the City.

بیان مجلس مددقات شہزادہ

عالی بر ماہ سپتمبر

During his short visit to Birmingham the Shahzada was most interested in the well-known Small Arms Factory, where he was shown over the works. Here he spent all the morning, leaving very little time for the carrying out of the remainder of the programme. Before he left the factory, the Shahzada ordered a number of rifles, both military and sporting, for presents to his friends. From Small Heath, where the works are situated, the visitors went to Messrs. Oler's factory, in Broad Street, Birmingham, and subsequently drove to the Council House, where luncheon had been prepared. Here the Town Clerk read the address of welcome to the son of Abdurrahman Khan, who cordially replied in Persian, Colonel Talbot interpreting the speech. In the evening the Shahzada left Birmingham for Manchester.



Mr. H. Wallis, Manager. Colonel Talbot. The Shahzada. Lord Leigh.  
The inspection of the Small Arms Factory.

The Town Clerk reading the address in the Council Chamber.

THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR IN THE PROVINCES: THE VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

(See page 8.)



شهرزاده عالی در برینگهم

حب اسلحه یکی از اوصاف خاص مشرقیان است + چون  
ایرانی با عربی یا ترکمانی را آلتی عمده هفتا نموده شود شمشیر باشد  
یا سبذوق یا چیزی دیگر از هر چه اسلش نشان تعجب و حجت و محبت نمودار  
گردد + چونکه شاهزاده از آن خاندان شاهی است که بر جنگجویان فتنه  
پرواز افغانستان حکومت می کند و بر یکی از آن خاندان از ابتدای  
شباب مرد قویک و در باشد او طبعاً این برهائی دارد که در مردم قومی که  
از افراط تمدن و تهذیب تباها نشه یافته میشوند + شاهزاده بر  
موقع مشاهده سماں آرزو میبرد در برینگهم این محبت را خیلی ظاهر نمود  
و آنجا در امتحان آلات چندان تا میفرمود که اقبالش سگوه کردند و  
جواب داد که "من همراه از کامل برائی طعام نیامده ام + در دارالحدقه  
میدیش حاله کارخانه صنوبر موجود است که او را سه ساله با این قائم کرد  
و غالباً حب اسلحه شاهزاده که در برینگهم اظهار یافت از مدخله بنید  
سازمی کامل از و یاد یافته +

THE SHAHZADA IN BIRMINGHAM.

The love of arms—of the actual weapons themselves—is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the Oriental. Show a Persian, an Arab, or a Turcoman, a well-wrought weapon—sword, gun, or what not—and he falls into an ecstasy of mingled wonder and affection. As a member of the Royal House which rules the turbulent warriors of Afghanistan, all of them men of war from their youth, the Shahzada might naturally be supposed to possess this primitive feeling which is proper to every race that has not been spoiled by over-civilisation. He manifested it certainly very markedly on the occasion of his visit to the Small Arms Factory at Birmingham, where he lingered, intent upon his observations, until he is said to have met the remonstrances of his suite as to the lateness of the hour by the retort that he "had not come all the way from Cabul to lunch." His father's capital already contains a miniature factory, established there by Sir Salter Pyne, and it is therefore probable that the natural love of arms evinced by the Prince at Birmingham has been already fostered by observation of gun-manufacture at Cabul.

THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR.

The Shahzada, Nazrulla Khan, who arrived in Manchester on Monday evening, spent yesterday in visiting the principal places of interest in that city. He was accompanied by the Lord Mayor, three members of the Corporation Reception Committee, Sir Joseph Leese, the Recorder, and Mr. W. H. Talbot, the Town Clerk. A guard of honour was formed by a detachment from the Welsh Fusiliers. When the procession left the Queen's Hotel, the band played the National Anthem. Large crowds of persons had assembled at various points along the line of route to the mill of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Co., where the Shahzada appeared to take deep interest whilst the details of cotton-spinning were explained to him through Colonel Talbot, who acted as interpreter. After leaving the mill the procession returned to the hotel. Half an-hour later the Prince, attended as before, drove to the Town Hall, passing on the way through some of the main thoroughfares of the city, which were crowded, and making a short halt at the Royal Exchange. At the Town Hall an address from the Corporation was read by the Recorder, Sir Joseph Leese, Q.C., M.P., and presented by the Lord Mayor. It heartily welcomed his Highness to Manchester, and expressed a hope that the cordial relations existing between the Afghan and the English Governments might continue to grow stronger and stronger.

In reply, the Shahzada said he had been extremely gratified by his reception, and cordially hoped that the alliance between the two Governments would be solidified and further strengthened.

His Highness was then entertained at luncheon in the State Dining-room. Early in the afternoon the Afghan Prince proceeded to the Ship Canal, and, embarking on board the steamer Eagle, steamed down the waterway as far as the Irlam Docks. His Highness there took leave of the Lord Mayor and the Reception Committee, and travelled from the Irlam Station by the Cheshire Lines to Liverpool.

بیان محل سفر شاهزاده عالی  
در صورجیات - مانچستر  
در لویل - گلاسگو - ویرنوال

He reached Liverpool about half-past six o'clock. He was met at the Central Station by the Lord Mayor (Mr. W. H. Watts) and a number of leading citizens. Entering a State carriage along with the Lord Mayor, the Prince proceeded to Newsham House, accompanied by a military escort. A large number of people assembled at the station to witness the arrival of the distinguished visitor. To-day his Highness will be shown round Liverpool, the programme including a cruise on the river and a luncheon at the Town Hall. The Shahzada will leave Liverpool for Glasgow to-morrow forenoon.

The Shahzada is to reach the Central Station at Glasgow on Thursday afternoon. He will be received by a guard of honour, and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery as he enters the West-end Park. Addresses of welcome will be presented, and in the evening he will be entertained at a banquet in the Municipal Buildings. On Friday he will visit Coats's Works and the Fairfield Ship-building Yard. In the evening a reception will be given by the Lord Provost, and on Saturday the Prince leaves the city.

The Shahzada will, on Monday, visit the Elswick Works, where he will see a great battleship building for the Japanese, a first-class cruiser ready for the Argentine Government, and two swift torpedo boats for the British Navy. He will also witness the manufacture of the latest powerful weapons of war. The Newcastle Corporation will take the occasion to present the Prince with an Address.

ملقات شاهزاده لشهر لندن اگر چه خود واقعی بغایت  
 دلچسپ است بر دل عوام زیاد تر اثر خواهد داشت چرا که در انسانی قیام  
 مختصر و مفید او درین صفت ثابت شده که او شاهزاده است نامر  
 و با کمال + خبرهای نا متغیر لشی که از لندن رسیده با هر چه در  
 بر میهن می گویند توافق ندارد + شاید انجام امور رسمی او را  
 رنجیده خاطر کند با کم از کم پانصد سازه + در کارخانه اسلحه  
 بالین و سپارک بک ضعیف پیشیار بود - کیفیت پیشی بر سید  
 و از رفتن بر ضایقت لارومی از دلیرانه التا کرد و لغت " که  
 من همه راه از کابل برای طعام نیامده ام - همین است که برای پیش  
 بر بر میهنم آمدم و چیزی اند تو انم از و فو ام دید + معلوم میشود که  
 شهرت وقت نیاند لشی بهین وجه حاصل کرده دامن با عت غرت  
 و مخرب باشد + هم در کوچهای افسرده منظر نبود که مردمان از آن  
 زیاده تر تمسین کردند + جز تشنگی و صف افغانی ندارد  
 از طناب (لغت) و کل وزن مثل است پگ در رم کرده گویا  
 که او برای ملاکش می بود - در خیال هم نمی آید که او برای امور

The Shahzada's visit to Leeds, an event of singular interest in itself, will make all the more impression upon the public mind because already, in the course of his brief and busy sojourn in England, it has appeared that he is a prince of some character. The reports from London about his impassivity are not easily reconciled with what is said of him in Birmingham. Ceremony perhaps bores him, or at least puts him under a restraint. In the ammunition works at Aston and Sparkbrook he was keenly alert, missing nothing, asking for explanations of everything, and firmly declining to be taken away to the Mayoral luncheon. "I have not," he said, "come all the way from Cabul for a lunch. This is what I came to Birmingham to see, and I will see as much of it as I can." His fame of unpunctuality may thus, it seems, have been honourably earned. Nor in the streets was he at all gloomy; for the people cheered him in a way not practised in London. He is an Afghan in nothing more than his suspiciousness. He has shied already at a hoist and a weighing machine like a mettlesome horse, supposing, apparently, that they had been planned as traps for his destruction; and it is not conceivable that he should ever be coaxed into a balloon.

In a picturesque description of the Shahzada's arrival in that city, a writer for the Birmingham Post describes the lift incident:—

The lift was opened that his Highness might ascend in it to his rooms on the second floor. The nearest approach to an expression of amazement which an Oriental dignitary could allow himself overspread the Shahzada's face. Some of the less-tutored of his fellow-countrymen would have exclaimed, "What devil's magic is this?" What his Highness said was in Persian. No doubt it was something more polite, but apparently it expressed similar wonderment, tempered by some familiarity with European ingenuity. Colonel Talbot was at hand to explain, and the porter in charge took a short trip to illustrate the working of the lift. The Shahzada was interested but still unsatisfied. Then a member of his suite took a trial trip, and finally allowed himself to be carried out of sight. The next to venture was the little boy who has to produce at a moment's notice for his Highness's service any of the little articles which an Englishman carries about him for personal use—a handkerchief, for instance. The youngster, with childish eagerness for a ride, entered the car, and being joined by one or two of the suite, went aloft, his sparkling eyes and smile-wreathed face telling of the zest with which the novelty was enjoyed. Still the Shahzada paused. Perhaps the Royalty of Cabul felt that its dignity, if not its safety, was too precious to be entrusted to any such infidel contrivance. Anyhow, his Highness, though he had almost laughed when the machine was first put through its paces, would have none of it. His mind seemed to be made up all at once. With a sharp shrug of his shoulders the Shahzada turned away, signalled to his suite by a rapid wave of the hand that spoke of an unquestionable decision: on the part of one accustomed to being obeyed, and, wheeling in military style, mounted the staircase.

غبار و رغبت نیز باشد +

بیان مدخله قبل (لغت) در بر میهن -

THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

In Saturday's City Press a full description was published of the reception given at Guildhall in honour of the Shabzada. In addition to the guests then mentioned there were present: Mr. Deputy Atkins and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. Adams, Mr. Under-Sheriff Beard and Mrs. T. G. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. E. Constantine, Mr. W. O. Clough, M.P., and Mrs. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cloudalay, Alderman Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Miss Dimsdale, Mr. F. W. Buxton, and the Hon. Miss Lawrence, Mr. Deputy Dadswell and Mrs. W. Sharwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Double, Mr. Deputy Hughes and Mrs. Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Unitt Parkes and Mrs. Millar Wilkinson, Mr. F. Stanley, Mr. J. Woodhouse, Mr. P. Hedderwick, and Mr. A. Bush, Mr. G. Taylor and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Venables and Miss Venables.

فہرست دیگر اسمائی رامی کہ بر موقع ضیافت شہزادہ عالی در گڈ ہال  
مہمانان کا پورٹین ہونے - واسمائی النیان در پریچر مورفہ مہجون  
درج نشدہ +

گاہی پیشتر مطالبہ ورقہ دعوت گڈ ہال این قدر نبودہ  
کہ بر موقع استقبال ضیافت شہزادہ بروز جمعرات بودہ  
در آفروقت انڈیا آفس مطالبہ جمل ٹکٹ زیادہ تر نمود - لہذا اگر جائی بودی بسی  
از مہمان ممتاز مشرقی موجود بودی + الا یک جائی ہم خالی نبود + یکی از انانکہ  
بر میز وارڈ آف پیپ نشستہ بودند ستر محمد عبدالغنی بود کہ یکی از سوا خواگان  
خانہ ان ستر بر جمن و طلبا دیونیورسٹی کالج ہسپتال است - محمد عبدالغنی  
از صوبہ پنجاب می آید - کہ قریب ستر محمد صند است + اور او برادرش  
رامید اند + و خاص میر منشی اکی از سوا خواہان النیان است +  
شہزادہ فرمانی از بجانب محمد عبدالغنی آوردہ است + والی  
افغانستان میگوید کہ در قابل مدرسہ طبیبہ قائم کردہ شود - و امید است کہ  
محمد عبدالغنی را برین مطلب طلب فرماید + و این منصبی است کہ محمد عبدالغنی  
بوجہ تعلیم یورپیش برای او بسیار قابل است + و این یکی از خدمات آن ترقیست  
کہ ملک افغانستان زیر حکومت در خیالات مغربی سکیند + محمد عبدالغنی یکی از  
گروہیٹ (گروہیٹ) علمائی در جہ باب بیت العلوم پنجاب است - و در محضر خود میدان امتیاز حاصل  
کہ در کہ اورا وظیفہ دو صد پونہ سالانہ برای سہ سال بغرض حصول تعلیم یورپ عطا کردہ شد +  
در زبان دانی مہارت کامل دارد و مترجم تہنیت نامہ کہ کار پورٹین مانجہ پورٹین پیشکش  
شہزادہ کنندہ مہمان است + محمد عبدالغنی قدوہ آن مشرقیان است کہ بذریعہ اش م

THERE seldom has been a greater demand for tickets for a Guildhall entertainment than on the occasion of the Shabzada's reception on Thursday last. At the last moment almost some forty more tickets were applied for from the India Office, and consequently many more distinguished Orientals would have been present had there been room. Every seat was occupied. Amongst those who sat at the Ward of Cheap table was Mr. Muhammad Abdul Ghani, a personal friend of Mr. Bridgman's family, a medical student at University College Hospital, and a native of the Punjab; but whose home is near the Afghan border, and whose family is personally known to the Ameer, his brother's intimate friend being, in fact, the Ameer's private secretary. The Shabzada brought a letter from the Ameer to Mr. Ghani desiring him, on his leaving England, to come and open a medical school at Cabul, which in all probability he will do. He would, in consequence, no doubt be appointed Court physician to the Ameer, a position which Mr. Ghani is eminently qualified to fill from the fact of his European training. This is an indication of the progress Afghanistan is making under the present Ameer in Western ideas. Mr. Ghani is a graduate of the Punjab University, who attained the distinction of winning a scholarship (of £200 a-year for three years) towards his education in this country. He is a distinguished linguist, and has translated into Persian the address which the Corporation of Manchester is going to present to the Shabzada to-day. Mr. Ghani is the type of Oriental that will have considerable influence in further cementing the present excellent relations that exist between Afghanistan and our great empire in the far East.

رابطہ اتحادہ فی الحال ما بین افغانستان  
وسلنت معدست مستحکم فرماید شد +

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THE  
SHAHZADA AT MANCHESTER.

The Shahzada's strongly-expressed desire to see a Lancashire cotton mill was gratified yesterday, when he was conducted to that of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Company (Limited), in Butler-street, Manchester. His Highness and suite had passed the night in the city, after their arrival from Birmingham, on Monday evening. Yesterday morning, when he appeared at the door of his hotel, The Queen's, soon after ten o'clock, to enter a carriage with the Lord Mayor and Colonel Talbot, he found the open space of Piccadilly and the adjacent streets crowded with people gathered to see and cheer him, and a body of the Welsh Fusiliers drawn up as a guard of honour. A travelling escort of dragoons accompanied the procession of carriages conveying the Prince and suite. On arrival in Ancoats, the Shahzada received a welcome from some hundreds of factory operatives, apparently out for a holiday. The various stages of cotton spinning and manufacture were shown and described with as much minuteness as was possible in the hour and a half at his Highness's disposal, and to all appearance his interest in them was lively enough to have led him to pass the whole day in watching them. As it was, he preferred to miss a visit to the Royal Exchange, with its market-day assemblage, rather than omit an inspection of two great engines, 800 and 800 horse-power, in the Masonic-street mill. The heat and din that soon made some of the visitors retreat to the counting-house seemed to be disregarded by their chief. His Highness was at length obliged to accompany his entertainers to the Town Hall to receive the address of the Manchester Corporation, written in Persian, and to take luncheon with the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, some of the principal merchants, the Chairman of the Ship Canal Company, and some of his colleagues. At the presentation ceremony, Colonel Talbot acted as interpreter, and translated the Shahzada's reply as follows: His Highness desires me to say he is extremely gratified at the reception which your lordship was pleased to accord to him on behalf of the City of Manchester. He is extremely gratified also at the inspection he has been able to make of one of the great manufactories of this city. From the moment of his arrival in England, the greatest possible kindness has been shown to him by the Government and the people of England, both with regard to his father, the ruler of Afghanistan, and also to him personally. He trusts that these manifestations of friendship between the two Governments, and that the alliance between them will be still further strengthened. He trusts to Almighty God that the friendship between the Governments may increase day by day.—Afterwards the Lady Mayoress was presented to his Highness, and the Mayors of Salford, Bacup, Stockport, Wigan, Blackpool, Warrington, Hyde, Middleton, Bury, Chorley, Blackburn, Oldham, Clithero, Lancaster, Stalybridge, Rochdale, Mossley, Bolton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Burnley, and Heywood. At the luncheon the Lord Mayor (Alderman Lloyd) proposed successively the toasts of the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Shahzada, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond. Colonel Talbot, again interpreting, said that his Highness desired to say that he was extremely grateful for the hospitality shown to him in Manchester and throughout England. He was quite sure that the manifestations of welcome that had been given to him were genuine and sincere. (Cheers.) He would always remember his visit to the manufactories which he had seen that day. He prayed for her Majesty's long life, and that the friendship between the two Governments of Afghanistan and England might continue for ever. (Continued cheers.) — Lord Egerton of Tatton afterwards proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Manchester. The visitors were next conducted to the Pomona works of the Ship Canal. The streets were all lined with people, who reciprocated the Shahzada's desire to see as much of Manchester as he could, his route to Liverpool being by way of the Canal as far as Irlam on board the steamer Eagle, and thence by railway. Fair weather had been maintained till late in the afternoon, when it was broken by some brief showers. His Highness took a special interest in the swing bridges at Salford and Barton, by which not only roads but a railway and an aqueduct are carried over the Canal. The locks, however, puzzled him in the first instance, and at Barton he was so desirous of obtaining further information that the lock was refilled, so that he could grasp how a ship could pass from a high to a low level and vice versa. His Highness finally stated that he quite understood the principle. The latter portion of the voyage was passed amid blustering winds, heavy rains, and pungent smells, but the Prince displayed a determination throughout to understand whatever there was in the shape of novelty. Liverpool was reached about half-past six o'clock. The Prince was met at the Central Station by the Lord Mayor (Mr. W. H. Watts) and a number of leading citizens. Entering a State carriage along with the Lord Mayor, his Highness proceeded to Newsham House, accompanied by a military escort. A large number of people assembled at the station to witness the arrival of the distinguished visitor. To-day his Highness will be shown round Liverpool, the programme including a cruise on the river and a luncheon at the Town Hall. The Shahzada will leave Liverpool for Glasgow to-morrow morning.

بیان مفصل ملاقات شہزادہ عالی بہ انجمن سٹیٹ

Missing 137-186

~~1~~

اجتہاد میں اورت دی ہوگی

### AT ALDERSHOT.

We seem to be continually asking in conversation and in print whether this, or whether that, has impressed the proud, ignorant, invalid boy who is just now the lay figure that the British crowd cheers.

When we make fools ourselves we do it thoroughly, and we are doing it now. The Amir has always fought against the bit that that the Indian Government places in his mouth, has appealed from the prancing pro-consul of the moment to the Imperial throne, and with beautiful regularity has been referred back to the pro-consul. What the young Afghan prince will go back and say, what the dirty-looking creatures who constitute his suite will go back and say, is that in hide-bound India they do not understand the situation at all, that where the great hoart of Britain beats they appreciate things more perfectly, and that there the Afghan is placed in his proper position as lord of the universe and the white kaffirs lie down and lick his boots. And every Afghan from north to south from east to west will be austerely pleased that the English nation has come to its senses at last.

If the pale, bearded boy who shifted a listless right hand from bridle rein to side was impressed by anything at Aldershot, it would have been at our staying the whole course of a review that an old hobbling sherbet-seller, can in hand and with a sack on his back, might get out of the way of a cavalry charge. In Afghanistan he would certainly have had to take the chance of that instinct that makes a horse somehow leap clear of a fallen man.

The end of too long a review had come. The Duke of Cambridge had sat it stolidly through on his great thick-necked horse, the Prince had good-naturedly beaten time to the marches with his little "swagger cane," speaking an occasional word to the scarlet lay figure on his right, through the medium of the blue-coated, spectacled, white-helmeted colonel who pushed in to interpret, and now and then saying a critical remark to the Duke of Connaught, who, with his drawn sword at the slope, was on the Afghan's left. The infantry had advanced in review order, an admirable performance, only marred by the massed bands dying away into discord at the word "halt," and then to right and left went off at the double, disclosing, if the theatrical term may be used, an old vendor of "fizzers." To right and left the parti-coloured screen was withdrawn. Behind the cuirassed guards, the bearskinned Greys, the lancers, were waiting to deliver the coup of the day, the cavalry charge in line, and slowly across the front the old man hobbled along. The day waited. The Prince looked at the Duke and laughed. An A.D.C. spurred out and rode up to the old man, who for a moment pretended to make for an interval between the squadrons; but as soon as the officer turned to gallop back he went quietly on his old course. It was long past two, and luncheon was in everybody's mind, but from the line of spectators came a ripple of laughter which must have puzzled the Afghan, who could not have understood the situation.

مقدم

یعنی کلمات بی ادبانه کسی شہزادہ بلند رقبال اشغال موزہ است۔

شہزادہ بلند رقبال اشغال تمام شہی ایدہ رشت بہر اہمی ڈیوک اون کنٹ

دے کند و ملا حفا افواج نہ کند و ڈیوک

When the cavalry charge came it was good. The dull peater of hoof beats grew to a roar as the heavy brigade thundered down, halted, wheeled, and left the ground free for the Hussar brigade, who were in line behind the heavies. They had a greater space to come over, their pace was quicker, and they halted closer to the spectators, halted in a line that was almost perfect. There was a moment of silence, and then the horses all began to snort. The two cavalry charges were greeted with applause, the only applause of the day. When the heavies halted a lady on the box seat of a drag began to clap her hands, and the plaudits grew; and when the hussars, with Colonel Brabazon at their head, stopped, there was a rattle all down the fringe of spectators.

There were two men, however, in the knot of officers who rode out after the Duke and princes toward the halted hussars, whose minds must have gone back to a mock cavalry charge that was really worth showing to a prince. A boundless stretch of Indian sandy plain, a long, bright-coloured fringe of lookers-on by the saluting flag, and miles away in the distance, scarcely seen through the heat-quiver, some little dark blocks. The blocks grew in size, and changed on a sudden to a far-stretching line tipped with a shimmer of steel, and a sound like the moan of the sea heard in a dream began to swell. The moan grew to the cataract beat

of many hoofs and a trumpet sounded the charge. First flew a flight of little frightened birds driven before the storm of steel, and then out of the blaze of the sunshine a wave of cavalry two miles in length came with a yell to the foot of the standard, and halted as if struck into stone, while the vast dust cloud behind them rose and melted into the sunny atmosphere.

It was the charge at the end of the great Indian cavalry manoeuvres, the finest spectacle of horsemen the world can show.

It is just as well that the Afghan cannot read English writing, otherwise the legend on one of the waggons which followed a volunteer corps, "Furniture carefully removed," might have led him to ask questions as to the equipment of our citizen soldiers.

Next to the Afghan Prince and his two followers Lord Lonsdale attracted most attention. His hanging Hussar jacket and glory of carmine and lace obtained for him a very general recognition as some unnamed Polish notable or as the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. The two officers of Her Majesty's German Dragoon regiment were striking figures in their light blue tunics; the Italian attaché, with his single eagle's feather in the front of his little busby, was probably the most neatly-dressed soldier on the ground—though his ambassador, with a great plume of white feathers rolling back from the eagle on his helmet, far surpassed him in gorgeousness—and an American with a yellow plume, a heavy single bit on his horse, and the great shoes that our cousins use instead of stirrups, was attributed, as an attaché, to every country except his own.

مختلف افواج چہ از سواران و چہ از پیادگان از پی سلمت ہزارہ کی  
سید دیگرے حافرے آئے۔

باس افسران فوج انگلیس از بس فرشتا و خوشن وضع است و شاہزادو  
از دین باس شان جہلی سرور شدہ است۔

اسامی گرامی افسران فوج کہ سرکاب ہزارہ مسدال لودنہ ذکر کردہ

است۔

The review was, as most reviews are, looked at from the point of view of a show, too long. The cavalry passed at a walk, and every body said "very good," and was interested. The infantry went by once, and the critics said that the Leicestershire were just as steady as the Guards, gave the history of the oak leaves in the Cheshire helmets, wondered at the number of files that one Militia regiment had in their double companies, a wealth of men that necessitated the dressing back of the hands to let them pass, and made the accustomed remarks as to the rhythmic swing of the Highlanders' sporans.

Then the infantry came by a second time, and the few provident people who had brought lunch with them eat it, and the Afghan suite sat down in their carriages with their backs to the parade.

The infantry came past a third time, and everybody began to feel cross and sad, "It will be three o'clock before we get lunch," and the Afghans smoked cigarettes and cracked little jokes with each other.

Then came the cavalry trot past, which revived the interest again, and then the Horse Artillery flew past at a gallop, drawing little involuntary exclamations from the soldier lookers-on in the reserved enclosures, for to be at the point where the galloping horses are let go at racing speed is to see one of the most exciting sights in the world. The advance in review order and the two charges finished the review; the war balloon, which had been bobbing about serenely behind the reserved enclosure, was pulled down, and everybody making a bee line across the grass said, "What mess are you lunching at? We are starving. Do you think he looked as if it had impressed him?"

N. N-D.

When the real practical Afghan came to the front was in the intense interest the Shahzada took in the manufacture of rifles—an interest which kept him away from Messrs. Osler's interesting glass works and made him late for the corporation dinner. The Prince of a country where every man looks on his firearm as his most valued possession, and where a rifle stolen from a British soldier will fetch 400 rupees, found something at last that interested him more even than a Punch and Judy show.

بسیار وقت در تماشا می افروغ گزشتند و قریب بیست و دو ساعت بود که سینه از او  
 در دستبار طعم تمام نغمه فرموده بود - شاهزاده مع همراه این خویش سکار  
 می کشید و اظهار سرگشته می فرمود -

از ملاحظه اسلحه و دیگر سامان حرب شاهزاده محظوظ گردید



# شاهزاده پور سوره میس - سر

The Shahzada pleases himself and his entertainers in the north of England far better than he did during his stay in London. It is reported that the air of boredom which distinguished him at city banquets and Court ceremonies has quite disappeared since he came to the busy heart of northern England. At the ammunition works of Aston and Sparkbrook, he was keenly interested, and absolutely declined to be taken away for lunch at the appointed time, saying, "I have not come all the way from Cabul for a lunch. This is what I came to Birmingham to see, and I will see as much of it as I can." In the Manchester cotton factory which he was taken to see, again, he was all earnestness and curiosity, and the Oriental languor had quite disappeared. In point of fact the poor prince seems to have been terribly bored with ceremonial and heavy feeding in London, and now he is recovering.

شاهزاده پور سوره میس  
از سیر حد شمالی انگلستان شاهزاده جنلی مسرور شده است - کارخانجات پلتن  
و سبارک بروک را دیده از بس محفوظ شده است و از تن و دل طعم برده میبند  
انگلیز فرموده گفت که من از کابل این سفر دور محض از بر تن و دل طعم خسته شده ام  
من از بهر تماشا می عجبیات آمده ام - چون به کارخانه پنبه در مایستر رسید  
جران و منعمب گشت -

## THE SHAHZADA IN LIVERPOOL.

### MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE MUSLIMS.

#### DEPARTURE FOR GLASGOW.

Highly delighted with his reception by the citizens of Liverpool, and bearing with him a most pleasing impression of his brief but interesting visit, His Highness the Shahzada left the city for Glasgow yesterday. Since the moment of his arrival at the Central Station the Muslim community have been prominent in their efforts to do honour to the son of the Ameer, and the Prince, having paid several visits to their institutions and devoted considerable attention to the work of the faithful in Liverpool gave proof before departing of his extreme gratification by presenting to Mr. W. H. Abdullah Quilliam, Sheikh-ul-Islam, on their behalf, a donation which may literally be described as princely. The occasion upon which this gift was presented was well chosen. As already stated in the columns of the "Mercury," the Shahzada visited the Mosque and school at Brougham-terrace on Wednesday evening, after returning from a cruise on the Mersey. His Highness and suite arrived at the Mosque at half-past eight, the Azan, or call to prayers, being sounded as he approached. Devotional exercises commenced with the reading of the Mughrab, which consists of three Rakats, by the Imam. After the formal prayers and Sunnah Rakats, a special petition was offered for the Sultan, as Caliph of the Faithful, for the Ameer of Afghanistan, and for the Shahzada. Dr. Shah then recited a portion of the Koran, and the service being thus concluded the Shahzada was conducted to a raised platform, used as the minbar, or pulpit, of the Mosque. The Sheikh presented to the Prince a handsome ornamental address, enclosed in an ivory frame, delivering at the same time a speech of poetic Eastern phraseology and metrical balance. The Prince was subsequently conducted through the four schoolrooms of the Institution, and in the chemical laboratory of the museum witnessed with intense interest a series of electrical experiments by Professor Warren. The honoured visitor asked many questions, and displayed especial delight in witnessing the process for generating electricity, requesting repetition of many of the experiments. Having examined the geological specimens in the Museum, he returned to the schoolroom, where he briefly addressed the gathering. He said he had been more than gratified with what he had seen in the Museum and the Mosque, where the faithful might pray to God for guidance in life. The schools gave children of the faithful the opportunity of acquir-

## انجمن دینی مری ۳۱ جون ۱۹۰۵

### نزول اجلل شایسته قبول و تکریم

بلده اہل اسلام

شاهزاده پور سوره میس از استقبال خود که در بلده لورپول شده بود خیلی مسرور و محسوس  
گلدگو روانه شد - از شنگلی یک شاهزاده و اہل شہار درین بلده صلوة افروز بود  
جامعتی نامی ہمن در اکرام و تعظیم فرزند جگر بند حضرت امیر اعظم معرفت بود و  
شاهزادہ نیز چند مرتبہ کتب ادیان را ملاصاف فرمود - خانہ در اخبار دیگر  
دار کرده شد و است شاهزادہ وقت شام بر در جاہ نشینہ مسکنہ مسجد و اس کرد  
شاهزادہ مع جامعہ ہر بہان حوس وقت قریب نشست ساعت بہ مسجد رسید و  
موزن اذان گفت - نماز منسوب او کردند بعد از فراغت نماز دعائی حاصل  
از بی ترقی اقبال حضرت سلطان معظم خلد اللہ سکہ و حضرت امیر اعظم دام اقبالہ  
و شاهزادہ پور سوره میس قبول کرده شد - بعد از ان شاهزادہ بر مینر سوار شد - و شرح اہل اسلام  
عبدالہ تنیب نامہ پیش کرد کہ در خانہ عجاج ٹھادہ بود - بعد از ان شاهزادہ کما  
کتب فرمود - مہمان موزن از بسے امور شرف فرمود و از دیدن نجار سار بر قیہ جنلی

الحمد لله که طلبای این مدرسه مبارک را عده‌ای از علمای علوم و فنون فرود  
 از قسم طبیعیات و غیره می‌نمودند - و فرمودند که کل سداطین را در مکتب است که به ابد او  
 این مدرسه بهترین سرگرم باشند. و از جانب پسر بزرگوار حضرت امیرالمؤمنین علی از مصاحبان  
 خود فرمودند که دو هزار و پنجاه پونده شیخ الاسلام عبدالمجید را عطا کند - با هیچ  
 ارشاد نفرمودند که این را از کتبش را به فندان معرفت عربت باند کرد -

شاهزاده در علوم و فنون خیلی دلیلی و طبیعی سیفره و از مساعده اعمال برقیه  
 محفوظ می‌نمود - از اینوشام بهر ای لارڈ مسبور دیگر ضا دید روانه شده و  
 شیخ الاسلام و مولوی محمد برکت الدین نیز هم کاسب وی بودند - شاهزاده در این  
 تا نسبت بسیاری از امور متعلقه قوای برقیه استق و فرمودند از جواب سخن گفت

بعد از منتهی ساجه و مدارس شاهزاده بهر ای جماعت حینس خوب  
 لایم سٹریٹ پیشتر روانه شده - طین خاص که مطیع شای هم در آن بود برای شاهزاده  
 حاضر بود -

ing knowledge not only of religion but of useful arts and sciences, such as would fit them to take a prominent position in the world, and make them useful and intelligent citizens. Such an institution, he said, deserved to be supported by all the princes of Islam, and on behalf of his father he now instructed his Sirdar to hand Mr. Quilliam the sum of £2500 as a donation towards the funds of the institution. He placed no restriction upon the application of this money, being confident that it would be wisely spent in the propagation of Islam in England. He trusted that soon they would be able to number in their ranks some young Afghan boys, and to instruct them in the arts and sciences of western civilisation, while protecting them from the degrading vices of western nations. The Sirdar at once stepped forward with two large bags of money, and, assisted by Mr. Alderson, who, as local representative of Cook's agency has been in charge of the arrangements at Newsham House, proceeded to count out the amount in sovereigns. As may already have been gathered, the Prince appears to be deeply interested in all things scientific, and more especially in those connected with the mysterious power of electricity. The application of this force to the Overhead Railway he has regarded with equal wonder and admiration, and yesterday morning he was conducted, at his own request, to the generating station at Bramley Moore Dock. His Highness left Newsham House at a quarter to eleven, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel Talbot, and other members of his entourage, Mr. Harcourt Clare, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Moulvie Mohamed, Barakat-ullah, and other gentlemen. The road was kept clear by a body of the county constabulary, and in the city order was maintained by a large staff of police under Superintendent Johnson. A detachment of the mounted police escorted the party to their destination, where the Shahzada was received by Sir W. B. Forwood (chairman of the Electric Overhead Railway), Mr. R. Hobson (vice-chairman), Mr. Cottrel (the manager), and others. The Prince was conducted through the boiler-house and basement before visiting the generating room, and inspected the apparatus with keen interest. The questions which he propounded through Colonel Talbot were extremely intelligent, and some of them not a little difficult to answer. As an illustration of the magnetic attraction of the dynamos, the Prince's keys were brought into requisition, and his Highness saw them suspended by some invisible force with amusing perplexity. The Shah's uncle noticed the word "volts" affixed to one portion of the machinery, and said he remembered hearing about volts at the Muslim Museum from Mr. Cottrel's "brother professor." The Electric Railway system between Douglas and Laxey, and the one in course of construction at Snaefell, were explained to him, and the Khowitz - first commissioner of works at Cabul - was so greatly interested that he intends, subject to the Prince's permission, to visit Douglas and inspect the railway, believing that such a system might be introduced with advantage into Afghanistan. After the inspection, the Shahzada and his suite proceeded to the Lime-street Station, where a telephone message had previously been received intimating that the hour of his Highness's departure would be later than expected. A large crowd assembled in and around the station, but the traffic was not impeded, order being admirably maintained by 60 city constables, under the direction of Chief Superintendent Gussall and Inspector Keeton. The special train, which was in readiness for his Highness, consisted of ten vehicles, these including two royal saloons, two ordinary saloons, two composite carriages, a kitchen car, and luggage and brake vans. The kitchen car was one specially equipped for the journey, and the skillful arrangements of its interior for cooking en route were inspected with much curiosity by those who held positions on the platform by right of invitation tickets. The train was due to start at 1.30, and to arrive at Glasgow, after calls at Carnforth and Carlisle at 4.45. The hour arrived, but not the Prince, and those who had been waiting to witness the sight under less favourable conditions than the ticket holders began to grow impatient. Alderman Riddin, Councillor Miles, and Councillor Grant were early on the scene, and among others in attendance were Mr. Shaw (district superintendent London and North-western Railway Company), Mr. H. Linaker (assistant superintendent), Mr. Evans (station-master), Mr. Harrison (assistant station-master), Mr. Geoffrey Green (outdoor superintendent of the line), Mr. F. W. Thompson (American passenger agent of the company), Mr. Dose and Mr. Alderson (representatives of Cook's agency). It was five minutes past two before the Shahzada entered the station, having passed through the main entrance of the North-western Hotel, where a guard of honour of the Royal Naval Reserve, 50 strong, and commanded

علاوه جماعت افغانان که بر کباب شاه نزاده ملقبه اقبال بود لارڈ میور و دیگر  
 مقامات دولت القلیس و شیخ اسلام کیو لیم بودند۔ چون شاه نزاده در پاریس سیلون  
 رسید به لارڈ میور مصافحه کرد چند کلمات سرت اظهار کرد و کرنیل تا کلبت نیز  
 ترجمه کرد۔ بعد از آن به شیخ اسلام مصافحه شدہ فرمود کہ تعداد بر عکس در سر دستان  
 سدهان بہ لندن بفرسید۔ در کمرہ حاضر شاه نزاده دو کس از سردار و غلام خاص  
 محمد حسن نام بود۔ این بیک است کہ پدرش بہ پیام مصافحہ بر کباب حضرت ویرتیم بود  
 پدرش در مددہ کابل قتل کرده شد۔ محمڈ عمر بیان شاه نزاده مس عکس سج بود  
 فن ڈاکٹری مہارت تام دارد۔

بر فرود است کہ ماسعی لارڈ میور را فسردانی کرده شود زیرا کہ لارڈ  
 موصوف در ادائیگی مراسم مہمانداری دقیقہ فرود نہ گذارشتہ است۔

نزول اجلال شاه نزاده بہ قبال در بلدہ گلڈسکو

دیروز قریب پنج ساعت بوقت شام شاه نزاده در گلڈسکو رسید۔ بازار  
 و کوچه از هجوم تماشا بیان پر بود۔ چون شاه نزاده بہ پستیشن از طریق خاص  
 نزول فرمود لارڈ پروووست پہل خدمتہم گفت۔

Lieutenant M. Murray, posted him with  
 the Royal Mail. In the meantime, however,  
 and others, and other high officials,  
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 the first of these, and other high officials,  
 the first of these, and other high officials,

It would be ungracious if some public refer-  
 ence was not made to the dignified and hospi-  
 table efforts of the Lord Mayor in carrying out  
 the arrangements for the visit of the Shahzada.  
 Mr. Watts exhibited untiring energy in the  
 list of exacting duties, and by his brief but  
 shy utterances in welcoming the Ameer's son  
 evinced a sense of true civic patriotism that

merited the warm congratulations of all who took  
 prominent part in the festivities.

ARRIVAL IN GLASGOW.

The Shahzada reached Glasgow shortly after  
 six o'clock last evening, and was welcomed by  
 a immense crowd. The leading thoroughfares  
 were lined with people anxious to get a glimpse  
 of his Highness as he drove past in the Lord  
 Mayor's open carriage. When the Shahzada  
 alighted from the special train at Glasgow Cen-  
 tral Station, the Gordon Highlanders presented  
 arms. Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Ameer's  
 son, and then the procession, with an escort of  
 the 5th Lancers, drove to West End Park,  
 where a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Royal  
 Artillery. The Prince's carriage was the first  
 to pass across the new bridge in West End Park.

"Do you know me, my lord?" asks Polonius of THE SHAHZADA. the supposed distraught Hamlet, and the Prince of Denmark replies in a speech which confirms fully the opinion of the sapient and garrulous courtier, "Excellent well, you are a fish-monger." To be a fishmonger was in Hamlet's opinion to be as this world goes a comparatively honest man. But that is no reason as the Prince of Afghanistan thinks why he should dine with fishmongers. That at least is reputed to have been the first answer he gave to the invitation addressed to him by the Fishmongers' Company of the City of London. He was reassured, so the story goes, when he was told that the Prince of Wales is a Fish-monger. Asiatic politeness told him that he might safely accept an invitation to a feast where he will find the Queen's son and heir to the throne among the company. But the Shahzada's Socratic method of dealing with questions, abrupt as it is, may teach us something. Why, indeed, should he dine with the London fishmongers? What can he learn from them that is useful for him to know? Or, to put the question in another way, as he is said to have done at Birmingham when, after lingering over a matter that interested him in the Small Arms Factory, he was diplomatically reminded that the Mayor and Corporation were impatient for their sumptuous afternoon meal which awaited them. "Have I come all the way from Cabul for a lunch?" It is in truth a long way from Cabul. After travelling so far to see the wonderful things which the terrible English mechanics can do in the way of inventing and making machinery for the wholesale slaughter of their enemies, it must be irritating, when on the very point of awakening and intelligent discovery, to be advised that the soup is going cold.

There is, of course, no intention to be rude in forcing State ceremonial or civic hospitality upon our Afghan visitor. But if we can strip our ways of thinking for a while of the conventional, may we not in all humility accept rebuke at the hands of an intelligent and truth-seeking young gentleman, and acknowledge that we are very far from being polite in supposing that he is particularly pleased with feasts which to his simple tastes may have the appearance of gluttony and intemperance, and with sights of semi-barbaric display? The Shahzada after all has not come to England to see lions and elephants and camels at the Zoo on a Sunday afternoon, when the fashionable crowd is there, or to be stared at in the City streets by the "Arrys" of the Stock Exchange and their "Arriets." The visit to the Zoological Gardens, the civic lunch at Birmingham, and the show on the Manchester Exchange have been dropped out of the programme in a way that is civil and dignified enough, but that is decisive. The Shahzada is a true Radical, who wants to get at the root and the heart of things. What to him who is content with a handful of rice and a cup of water are the delicate meats, hot and spiced, which tempt the jaded appetite of the nineteenth century common councillor? He is wearied of the empty show. The secrets he wants to learn are how the English can beat all enemies on land and sea by the making of torpedoes and machine guns, and how they can command the markets of the world, by the making in vast volumes of the most delicate fabrics at marvellously cheap prices. So it is that the young man is enjoying himself far away from Hyde Park and the effeminate delights of Piccadilly, in criticising the tubes of Birmingham rifles, or among the fluff and whirling machinery of Manchester cotton mills, or in studying the hydraulic problems, to him most marvellous, of the great Ship Canal, which gives to Cottonopolis, far away in the heart of the country, direct access to the distant China or other "perilous seas and faery lands forlorn," and the power to make all nations of the earth to pay her tribute in substantial coin, though it be only in the form of farthings or an infinitesimal price on the yard of goods supplied?

جماعت ہائی گران ملکہ لندن شہزادہ را دعوت کرد و شہزادہ قبول دعوت از شان والدی خود فرود ترویجہ در قبول دعوت نایل کرد اما چون اورا معلوم شد کہ خود پرنس آون ویلز و سہمہ سلطنت انگلستان ہم بہ جماعت ہائی گران شہزادہ وارو دعوت قبول کرد۔

این قول شہزادہ راست است کہ من در کابل این سفردار محفل را بہ دعوت اختیار نہ کردہ ام مفسردش ازین سفر جز این نیست کہ عجب بات گفتن را بہینہ و از صنعت و حرفت دکال فقط منت مردم این دیار متمتع نشود۔

اومی خواہد کہ من در تیرہ ایشیا در رسم و حقیقت اینبار سلوک کنم و آگاہ باشم کہ چہ طور دولت انگلستان بحر و بر از برسد خود را کہ است

از ہنن سبب است کہ شہزادہ بلندا قبیل از مد خطہ کارخانجات کپڑہ و کتہ پارک خیلے محفوظ گشت و مطاع ہمہ چیز ہا بہ نوز تمام کرد

اجتهد و کرامت پوستان

THE SHAHZADA IN BIRMINGHAM.

**A STREET ACCIDENT.**  
 The Shahzada, who arrived in Birmingham on Sunday evening, spent the greater part of Monday visiting several of the principal manufactories in the city. His Highness also lunched with the Mayor and Corporation at the Council House, and received an address of welcome. The Prince left the Grand Hotel at half-past ten o'clock, driving in an open carriage. Amongst those accompanying him were the Mayor and Town Clerk, Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of the County; Colonel Byng, Queen's Equerry; Surgeon-Major Leahy, Sir Baker Russell, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel Blair, Mr. T. A. Martin, and a numerous retinue. The first place visited was the small Arms Factory. It had been arranged that his stay here should be for half-an-hour, and that his Highness should then drive to two other factories before lunch; but the Shahzada spent the whole of the allotted half-hour in the first place, and showed that he clearly intended to inspect the rest of the rooms with equal thoroughness. He was interested in everything connected with the manufacture of guns; he saw how the stocks were made and the actions and the barrels, and how they were fastened together and tested; how the barrels were drilled and how they were rifled. He asked innumerable questions about the various processes through Colonel Talbot. As the luncheon hour approached the Mayor became very anxious about the programme, and it was intimated that it was time they went, but Nasrulla Khan went on with his inspection. Afterwards he explained that this was really what he came to Birmingham to see, and if possible he would return quietly to the works before his departure and inspect them all more thoroughly. "When I shall sign your book that I have seen it all; at present I cannot." He ordered several samples of magazine rifles to be sent to him at Dorchester House. As the party was returning there was an unfortunate and somewhat serious accident. The horses in one of the carriages took fright at the cheering of the bystanders. This carriage contained Major Footscott and Captain McLaren. The coachman vainly endeavoured to control the animals, which dashed along, creating consternation amongst the masses of the people who lined the footpath. The carriage struck against a lamp-post, and turned over on to the footpath, the officers being shot among the spectators. The horses also fell, one lying for a time insensible on the pavement. The carriage fell upon two or three persons, including a woman and a lad, who were somewhat severely crushed. The officers escaped unhurt, though roughly shaken and a cab was prepared to convey them to the city. The Shahzada attended the luncheon at the Council House, and was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor, and in replying his Highness, through the interpreter, said he was delighted with the welcome he had received in this country, and grateful for the cordial reception in Birmingham. He was convinced that the alliance between Great Britain and Afghanistan, although it existed before, would be still further cemented and strengthened by his visit here. He prayed for the long life of her Majesty, and hoped the friendship and alliance between the two countries would be still further increased and strengthened by his visit. His Highness afterwards visited Messrs. Osler's glass works, and expressed his admiration of the specimens of workmanship shown to him. It had been intended to visit Messrs. Elkington's works, but there was not time for this, and the distinguished visitor passed on to Kynoch's ammunition works. Here Nasrulla Khan watched with keen interest the various processes exhibited, and made known the pleasure which the visit to Birmingham had given him. His Highness and suite left Birmingham by special train shortly before six o'clock for Manchester.

A Manchester correspondent telegraphs that the Shahzada arrived in Manchester about eight o'clock. He was received at London Road Station by the Lord Mayor, Colonel Graham, and one hundred men of the Royal Inniskilling Dragoons, who were a guard of honour. Soon after leaving the station the Shahzada stopped to examine a rifle held by one, and another object of interest to him was the Lord Mayor's gold chain and badge of office. He was cordially welcomed by some thousands of citizens, who loudly cheered the distinguished party all the way to the Queen's Hotel. Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. T. A. Martin, the Afghan Agent-Consul, has received a telegram from the Ameer cancelling letters written from Kabul urging Nasrulla Khan to return as soon as possible in view of the pressure of State business, and agreeing to Mr. Martin's suggestion that the Shahzada should prolong his visit until the beginning of September. His Highness will be entertained at dinner by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on June 29th.

نزد اول اجلاس شام شنبه قبل در برنگام رسید و روز دیگر  
 در ملاحظه کارخانجات بسفر نمود - همراه لارڈ میور و هندی شہر دعوت  
 تناول فرمود و خطاب غیر مسقیم شنید - از گریڈ ہوٹل بوقت دوہم صبح  
 روانہ شد و جمعی از ارکان دولت گلپس سرکاب او بود - مختصر کارخانہ اسلحہ خود  
 را مسائتہ کرد - و از معائنہ اسلحہ جان تبصرہ و ملاحظہ داشت کہ بیشتر از  
 وقت معمولیہ در اینجا قیام فرمود و بسیاری امور نزدیکہ کرینل بالٹ استفسار  
 فرمود و گفت تا وقتیکہ ہمہ چیز ہمارا بخوبی تمام نہ کنم بر کتاب کارخانہ  
 دستخط خواہم کرد - یکی از کاسکدار کہ جمعی از عمدہ داران در آن سوار ہوئے  
 بر ہم خورد و بعضی از مردمان را ضرب رسید اما عمدہ داران محفوظ ماندند -  
 بہ جواب خطاب شہزادہ ندانم تر جان خود فرمود کہ من از استقبال خود در این  
 دیار افسوس و حزن برداشتم است جہی محفوظ ماندہ ام - ایضاً می دردم  
 کہ رابطہ اتحم کہ ما بین سلطنت انگلستان و افغانستان قائم است بہتر من حکم  
 خواہ شد و رشتہ خلت ما بین حضور ملکہ معظمہ مدظلہ و حضرت امیر اعظم  
 ازین سفر من جہی مصلحت خواہ شد - از معائنہ کارخانجات جہی مسرور گشتہ قبل  
 از شنیدن ساعت بہترین خاص روانہ شد -  
 بوقت شنت ساعت شہزادہ در ہاپس رسید و ہندی شہر عمدہ  
 سلطنت اورا استقبال کرد - چند می ہزار مردمان شہر بہ استقبال اولوہ کامی شامی شہزادہ

کردند - از حضرت امیر اعظم نامہ رسیدہ است کہ شہزادہ عرض قیام خود در ازگند و ما تہ ای ماہ ستمبر در این وقت قیام دارد -

اجبر و سیڑن دیلی مراری

نزول احمد بن شاهزادہ بلخند آبل در بلکہ لورین

THE SHAHZADA IN LIVERPOOL.

£2,500 FOR THE MOSQUE.

The Shahzada and suite, escorted by mounted police and troops, yesterday drove to the Generating Station of the electrical overhead railways, and was shown through by Mr. Cotterell, engineer. The Prince evinced considerable interest in the generating apparatus. The party afterwards drove to Lime-street Station, and left by a special train for Glasgow, an hour later than the time arranged. Before leaving the Prince left £2,500 as a donation to the funds of the Moslem Mosque in Liverpool.

The Press Association's Liverpool correspondent says the total amount presented by the Shahzada to the Liverpool Mosque and Moslem Institute is £2,500. At the close of the religious service on Wednesday night the Shahzada promised the amount named, and redeemed his promise on the spot, several bags of gold being brought into the institution and counted out to the specific sum. He also said he would recommend the Ameer to send some students to Liverpool. The Shahzada reached Glasgow shortly after five o'clock last evening, and was welcomed by an immense crowd. The leading thoroughfares were lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of his Highness as he drove past in the Lord Provost's open carriage. When the Shahzada alighted from the special train at Glasgow Central Station the Gordon Highlanders presented arms. Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Ameer's son, and then the procession, with an escort of 12th Lancers, drove to the West End Park, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. The Prince's carriage was first to pass across the new bridge in West End Park.

عظیم است و بخت بوند

بعد از مسیة مسجد و مدرسه شاهزادہ بلخند آبل مبلغ دو هزار و پانصد پوند  
به امداد مدرسه عطا فرمود و گفت کہ بہ خدمت والدی حضرت امیر المومنین  
عرض خواہم کرد کہ چند طلبہ علم را بحدیث لورین بفرستند۔ چند خط  
بعد از پنج ساعت شاهزادہ در گلاسگو رسید و جمعی کثیر اورا استقبال  
کرد۔

اجبر و لیٹ منسٹر بخت

STORIES OF THE SHAHZADA.

THE Royal Society has sent to Dorchester House a card inviting "his Highness Prince Nasrulla and a lady" to its forthcoming *soiree*. To ask the Shahzada himself was a natural act of politeness, but the addition in this case to the invitation of the words "and a lady" must have considerably perplexed, not to say shocked, its recipient.

We hear that our distinguished Afghan visitor immensely enjoyed his visit to the Derby, but we are sorry to learn that he and his suite put their money on the wrong horse. Is it true that a State performance at the Opera has been commanded in honour of the Shahzada? The poor young Prince will be horribly bored.

The statements that have been made in certain newspapers with reference to the supposed abandonment of a proposed visit

رسیدن رقوم دعوت بہت زیادہ و یک بیٹی (زن)  
و اور رسیدن این رقوم معلن شدن شاهزادہ۔

در بعضی از جرائد این خبر درج شدہ است کہ شاهزادہ سفر بہ  
بیتربگ را ملتوی کرده است۔ اما این خبر محض بے بنیاد است

چرا کہ تا این زمان این سوال گامی پیدا نہ شدہ است کہ شاهزادہ  
بلخند آبل سیر در اطلالہ روس خواہد کرد۔ گوئیم این خیال  
کردہ بودیم کہ بہ حیثیت اسلامی بوقت واپسی از حضور حضرت  
سلطان المومنین مشرف خواہد شد



THE SHAHZADA AND SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND (CHAIRMAN OF THE P. & O.) EMBARKING AT WESTMINSTER PIER.

by the Shahzada to St. Petersburg are as erroneous as they are mischievous. Hitherto there has never been any question of his Highness going to the Russian capital, though it has been understood from the first that he might, as a good Mohammedan, call at Constantinople on his way home, to pay his respects to the Commander of the Faithful.

The Shahzada's English suite have had, as might be supposed, some difficulty in making our illustrious visitor grasp the meaning of some of our institutions. It was a long time before he understood the position of the Lord Mayor of London. Again, his Highness was greatly puzzled when informed that the Fishmongers' Company had invited him to dinner on his return from the provinces. "But why should I dine with people who sell fish?" he inquired. It was explained to him that the Prince of Wales is a Fishmonger, and that apparently satisfied him. We earnestly hope, however, that none of the Persian scholars about the Shahzada will tell him that the English have been described as a nation of shopkeepers, or he may go back to Afghanistan with curious ideas about us, and perhaps actually suspect that the

eldest son of "the Great Queen" is a fishmonger in deed as well as in name.

There is an impression abroad that Colonel Mohammed Hasan Khan, the elderly, pleasant-looking man who has come to England with the Shahzada, is uncle to his Highness. This is quite a mistake. They are in no way related. Hasan Khan was one of Shere Ali's men of light and leading, and has been Governor of Jellalabad. He joined Ayub Khan and fought against us at Ahmed Khoyl. Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, who commanded the British forces on that occasion, was introduced to Hasan Khan at Dorchester House on paying an official visit to the Shahzada. "Let me see," the popular Field-Marshal said with a merry twinkle in his eyes, "have we not met before?" The Afghan colonel at once saw the joke, and laughingly replied, "I did not see you on that occasion."

مشاوره بلند اقبال و سرانجام سدر نشین  
روانه ولیست سدر پادشاه

کرینل محمد حسن خان کریمی رز سمر اسپان مشا هز اوه بلند اقبال است

مردی است پر مرد و زمانه وید که در زمان امیر شریعی خان نیز یکی

از سپه سالاران بود -

حضرت امیرالمسلم نظر بر تجربه کاری و سفر دیدگی آورده اورا همراه

فرستاده است -

It is said that Hasan Khan, who has long been reconciled to Abdur Rahman, was chosen as one of the Shahzada's travelling companions because the Ameer regarded him as a "travelled man." On the way to the Royal Albert Dock on Friday, Mohammed Akram Khan, the only other really important personage in the Shahzada's retinue, got into conversation with a retired Anglo-Indian officer who speaks Persian, and observed, "This is an old country—old houses, old Queen, old institutions." The remark may not be very profound, but it is nevertheless interesting. One can understand how an intelligent Afghan would be impressed with the security, strength, and durability of the English monarchy.

The Shahzada embarked at Westminster Pier on Friday aboard the *Cardinal Wolsey*, which had been chartered to convey his Highness and some 200 invited guests down the river to the P. and O. Company's dock where they lunched on board the *Caledonia*, the latest addition to the P. and O. fleet. During the Shahzada's journey from Westminster Pier to the Albert Dock he was greatly impressed by the Tower Bridge, which was opened while the *Cardinal Wolsey* passed under. The weather was everything that could be desired, and the Thames was seen at its best. Nasrulla Khan asked a great number of questions through his interpreter, and again expressed a desire which he has continually expressed during his stay on our shores, to see great engineering and industrial work, so that he might derive valuable hints for the benefit of his country. He was particularly impressed by the shipping.

More incidents of the Shahzada's provincial progress. At Liverpool, on being welcomed by the Lord Mayor, he looked inquiringly round, and spotted the Sheikh-ul-Islam of the British Isles in his flowing robes. He bowed, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam thereupon approached, salaaming three times with considerable dignity. Mr. Quilliam having uttered his "thousand welcomes" after the Oriental method—something like the "ceud mile failte" of the Irish, he made an effort to kiss the hands of the future ruler of Afghanistan. This, however, he did not succeed in doing, for the Shahzada held up the tips of his fingers, and, addressing the Sheikh with some awe and benignity, said, "It is not for you to kiss my hand. You are the Sheikh, and religion is before all dignity."

The Shahzada has interested everyone, but even to Englishmen he seems to be a trifle too reserved. He accentuates our national characteristic, and as a rule he has taken our pleasures sadly. His uneasiness has been broken down, however, by the camera. The Prince has been much amused by a small hand instrument. At his request the mechanism was explained, and when he was informed that the actual process of taking a photograph was instantaneously accomplished by the pressure of a button he insisted on putting the matter to the test then and there, and accordingly his little page was "taken" as he was descending some garden steps.

Our Afghan visitor cannot complain that he has had no royal reception. The crowds that love sovereignty have flocked to see him, and the least encouragement would have raised cheers and clapping. But the very "presence" of the Prince is like cold water on the warmest enthusiasm. Compared with the delight that always greets the achievements of Prince Ranjitsinhji on the cricket field, the feeble attempts at a hearty reception to the Shahzada have fallen lamentably flat. No doubt the papers have done something to reflect the popular feeling. Several complain that the Press has been neglected by those who have the success of the Prince's visit at heart. Facilities for reporting have not been offered, and, therefore, the movements of the royal party have been hidden in a corner of the newspapers.

چون شاهزادہ سیدہ اقبال در بندہ اور بول شیخ الاسلام عبدالمکرم  
را مدتی شد شیخ الاسلام هزار بار تهنیت خیر مقدم گفته اراده کرد  
که حسب قاعده اہل آسیا بر دست بادکشاہ تزانہ بوسہ  
اما شاهزادہ نہ کمال ادب و تعظیم اور خطاب ارادہ فرمود کہ  
از نشان در آمدنی شیخ الاسلام بعد است کہ بردست من بوسہ  
برکنس و گداوہ شاہ برور نہ ہب غنم است۔

احبزادہ نیوز مارچولہ  
شہزادہ از استماع سرود ہستی خیالی مسرور شدہ است۔  
ارشد و والدی شہزادہ بعضی از اجزای سرود را تشریح  
کرده شد۔

مہمان افغان با سبب جمال شکانت ندارد کہ اورا استقبال نامی  
نشدہ است۔ جماعت کئی کثیر از بہر تماشا جمع شدہ  
و بر بکمی نوبہ شناسائی سیدہ می کرد۔



احسان علی بیگ

Nasrulla Khan is much more interesting to the provinces than he was to Town. 'The fact remains,' says a correspondent, 'that he is a victim of Hashish smoking. After a full dose he regards the whole world as his own. It is hoped that when he returns to Dorchester House (on the 19th) he will show himself more, and be taken to such places as the Opera House and the Alhambra.'

A curious coincidence may be mentioned in connection with the Shahzada's visit. One who observed him during the review at Aldershot says that

'He was evidently astonished and delighted by what he saw; but there was one critical moment during which he must have doubted the good faith of Englishmen. A large body of Lancers was ordered to charge, and, instead of charging past, as is the custom, it charged directly on the spectators: that is to say, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the Shahzada, and their attendants. The object was to show how suddenly a military movement could be arrested; but the Shahzada evidently doubted its purport, for as the troops advanced at full speed with their lances levelled he suddenly turned his horse half round, as if he apprehended a mistake and a disaster.'

Strangely enough, a precisely similar incident is related in Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*. In this case the Amir is supposed to be the spectator.—

'For a while it was too misty to see what the troops were doing. They had made a big half-circle across the plain, and were spreading out into a line. . . . It came on straight towards the Viceroy and the Amir, and as it got nearer the ground began to shake, like the deck of a steamer when the engines are going fast. Unless you have been there, you cannot imagine what a frightening effect this steady come-down of troops has on the spectators, even when they know it is only a review. I looked at the Amir. Up till then he had not shown the shadow of a sign of astonishment or anything else; but now his eyes began to get bigger and bigger, and he picked up the reins on his horse's neck and looked behind him. For a moment it seemed as if he was going to draw his sword and slash his way out through the English men and women in the carriages at the back.'

So strangely does fact plagiarise fiction.

مردم تعجب داشتند به نسبت ردمان شکر از دیدن شاهزاده بیشتر محفوظ شده اند - یکی از جرات نویسان می گوید که او از سواران می گشت - چون یک جلم می گشت همه کائنات از آن خود می شمارد

چون شاهزاده در ایله رت گت بود از کائنات می آید جایی مسرور و متعجب شد - جماعت کثیر نیزه برداران را فریاد می زدند اما او تن نخواست دستور بر تان میان خط مستقیم

حده کردند یعنی بر برپس او و دیدار و در یک وقت گشت شاهزاده بلند اقبال - مقصود این بود که ظاهر کرده شود که چه طور فی الفور کتیر یان حسب حکم حرکت می کنند اما شاهزاده

را گشت و چون نیزه بازان باد پایان اهمیت کرده قریب تر و سا آمدند او رخ اسپ خود به گردانید و گمان بود که سواران راه علف کرده اند -

THE SHAHZADA IN LIVERPOOL.

The Shahzada and his suite, escorted by mounted police and dragoons, yesterday drove to the generating station of the Electrical Overhead Railway and were shown over the buildings by the engineer. The Prince evinced considerable interest in the generating apparatus, and the party afterwards drove to Lime-street station and left by special train for Glasgow an hour later than the time arranged. His Highness before leaving left £2,500 as a donation to the funds of the Moslem mosque in Liverpool. The Shahzada arrived at Glasgow shortly after five o'clock last evening. When the Prince alighted from the special train at the Central Station a detachment of the Gordon Highlanders presented arms, and Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Ameer's son. His Highness proceeded to the West End Park, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. At night the Shahzada and his suite were the guests of the Corporation in the Municipal Buildings. His Highness was presented with an address of welcome, and in reply he regretted that the Ameer could not accept the invitation of her Majesty to visit this country. A News Agency understands that Nasrulla Khan will not stay in this country until September, as proposed. The Shahzada will return to Dorchester House from his country visit on the 19th, Wednesday next, and goes down to Ascot on Thursday. He will dine with the Fishmongers' Company on the 21st, and will visit the Queen at Windsor on Monday, the 24th. His subsequent movements have not been detailed but it is understood he will not delay his departure.

**The Shahzada and Photography.**—Comments have been freely made in the daily press that our youthful visitor seems to take but little interest in what he sees. This, however, clearly does not apply to photography, for we learn that, on the occasion of some groups being taken at Dorchester House on his return from the City the other day, he was highly interested in the work. When shown a hand camera, and it being explained to him the picture was taken by merely pressing the small knob, he seemed a little sceptical, and insisted on putting the thing to the test by taking his little pageboy as he was coming down the steps. With strict Mohammedans photography is not much in favour, or used not to be, so far as portraiture is concerned. Some have the greatest objection to their portraits being taken, they considering that it was against the teaching of the Koran. However, more liberal views are now held by the majority. Photographers are to accompany the Shahzada on his provincial tour to secure mementoes of the visits.

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT,

HANDSOME DONATION TO THE LIVERPOOL MOSQUE.

The Shahzada left Liverpool on Thursday for Glasgow by special train, which did not leave the Lime-street Station of the London and North-Western Railway till half-past 12, an hour later than the time originally fixed. It had been arranged that his Highness should visit the electric-generating station of the overhead railway that morning, but owing to the fatigue of Wednesday's ceremonies and his visit to the mosque in the evening he refused to leave Newsham House until an hour later. The special train was accordingly kept waiting as his Highness was very anxious to see where the light was made, as he expressed it. He was much interested in the generating process, and gave close attention to the explanations as interpreted by Colonel Talbot. After remaining three-quarters of an hour at the generating station the party drove to Lime-street Station, cheers being raised by the spectators as the train departed. Special arrangements were made for the comfort of his Highness, one of the carriages being turned into a complete kitchen. The Prince, before leaving, gave £2,500 to the Liverpool Moslem Mosque. At the close of the religious service on Wednesday night the Shahzada promised the amount named, and redeemed his promise on the spot, several bags of gold being brought into the institution and counted out to the specific sum. He also said he would recommend the Ameer to send some students to Liverpool. The Shahzada reached Glasgow shortly after five o'clock on Thursday evening, and was welcomed by an immense crowd. When the Shahzada alighted from the special train the Gordon Highlanders presented arms. Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Ameer's son, and then the procession, with an escort of the 12th Lancers, drove to the West End Park, where a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. The Prince's carriage was the first to pass across the new bridge in the West End Park.

۱۹۹

احمدشاه پهلوی - ۱۴۰۲

شده بلده و بلده  
از تماشای کارخانه جات همانند نزاره عظمی سرودند  
و بعد از آن جانب لایم ستریت روانه شدند و در آن  
خاص سواری شده راه گلدکوینش رفتند - قبل از روانگی از  
بلده لورینش نزاره بلده اقبال به مسجد و مدرسه مسلمانان  
مسجد و در آن روئح صد پونده عطا فرمود -

اجبار برش برنل اوف فوٹو گرافی ہم ارچون شد

ش نزاره و فن تصویر عظمی  
ش نزاره و فن تصویر عظمی از بس طبیعتی میدارد - شما نایکد لایت  
با بندند سب می باشند از تصویر نفرت می کنند زیرا که خدای احکام  
قرآن است - اما مردمان آزاد منش حاله درین زمان ازین  
نفرت را گم کرده اند -

اجبار سنت و بلز و بی نیوز هم ارچون شد

شرف آوری شما

ش نزاره بلده اقبال از دیدن بلده لورین جلی محظوظ شده و قبل از روانگی از آنجا  
دو هزار روئح صد پونده به مسجد و مدرسه مسلمانان عطا فرمود - و وعده کرد که  
به خدمت نفرت امر بیعقبه برای امداد مدرسه بسیارش خوامم کرد -

سیرت شاهزاده در ۱۴ جون ۱۹۰۵ء

THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR.

At the close of the religious service on Wednesday night the Shahzada promised to give two thousand five hundred pounds to the Liverpool Mosque, and redeemed his promise on the spot. Several bags of gold were brought into the institution and counted until the specific sum was reached. The Prince said he would recommend the Ameer to send some students to Liverpool. His Highness was so tired by his sightseeing on Wednesday that he was late in rising yesterday morning. After breakfast his curiosity about the overhead railway again manifested itself. He was, therefore, driven to the generating station, and resumed his study of the ponderous machinery and dynamos, and, as a consequence, his departure for Glasgow was much delayed.

The Shahzada arrived at Glasgow shortly after five o'clock last evening. The leading thoroughfares were lined by people anxious to get a glimpse of his Highness as he drove past in the Lord Provost's carriage. When the Shahzada alighted from the special train at the Glasgow Central Station, a detachment of the Gordon Highlanders presented arms, and Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Ameer's son. Then a procession, headed by the carriage in which sat the Prince, the Lord Provost, General Rowlands, and Colonel Talbot, started, an escort being provided by the 12th Lancers. There was much cheering as the procession passed out of the station. The Prince was driven to the West-end Park, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. The Prince's carriage was the first to pass across the new bridge in the West-end Park. In the evening the Shahzada and his suite were the guests of the Glasgow Corporation at a banquet held in the Municipal Buildings. The Prince was presented with an address of welcome, and, in reply, he regretted that the Ameer could not accept the invitation of the Queen to visit this country; but he had sent his second son, who would return home having derived much benefit from his inspection of the different industries that he had witnessed. His visit would further strengthen the alliance between England and Afghanistan.

The Shahzada will return to London on the 19th inst., and will attend Ascot Races upon the Cup Day, the 20th. He will not be included in the semi-State processions of the Prince and Princess of Wales from St. Leonard's Hill to the Heath, but will travel by a South-Western train to Sunningdale, and drive from the station to the Royal Stand near the course. He will dine with the Fishmongers' Company on the 21st, and will visit the Queen at Windsor on Monday, the 24th. His subsequent movements have not been detailed, but it is understood that he will not delay his departure.

سیرت شاهزاده  
بعد از نماز عشا روز چارشنبه شاهزاده ملکه ابلیس و عده عظیم فرمود  
و با ارتش زر عظیمه مسلع دو هزار و محضه لوپند به انگلیس مسجد مدرسه عطا کرد  
چند لحظه بعد از پنج ساعت شاهزاده در گلا سگو رسید - و در کوچه و بازار انگلیس  
آن ملکه از برودید ارتش شاهزاده خیل خیل چشم بر راه بودند - چون شاهزاده  
از سبشن ریل نزول فرمود به بمبکابی ضادیه سلطنت به منزل رسید -  
و خطاب تحریری تنظیم تمینیت از انگلی ملکه پیش کردند و در جواب تمینیت  
شاهزاده اظهار افسوس کرد که حضرت امیرالمؤمنین تقی علی دعوت حضور  
ملکه موفقه نتوانست کرد اما مرا فرستاد است که از فرود آمدن این دیار تشریف  
باز به خدمت او شان مشرف باشم -

اجتبار سین ادب دی  
 در شب ہفتہ شہزادہ از تماثلی الہمبرا جلی محفوظ شدہ انتظام  
 تماثلی بوجہ احسن شدہ بود و حسب مذاق اعیان انتظام جہاں مہربان  
 نیز بوجہ احسن کردہ بودند - آورده اند کہ شہزادہ از دیدن این تماثلی  
 اظہار جلی مسرت فرمود

It is possible that the Shahzada, not having been brought up with a proper veneration for Shakespeare, enjoyed himself more on Saturday night at the Alhambra. The management did the thing very handsomely. The middle of the grand tier had been turned into a special enclosure, with hangings of crimson, amber, and gold, and blocks of ice through which shone coloured lights, and refreshments to suit the Afghan taste—fruit, coffee, and cigars. The party, more than thirty in number, stayed till the end. While the Shahzada and his chief men sat, the bulk of the suite stood behind them smoking, though the Prince refused cigars. The first piece seen by the Afghans was the ballet of *Ali Baba*. They watched it gravely, some of them using opera glasses. The Shahzada is reported to have said, privately, that it gave him great pleasure. I hope the Afghans have not been spoiled by a night at the Alhambra. But they do say that since they discovered that life in London is not quite so dull as they had hitherto found it, the suite is getting out of hand, and the only chance of finding them all together is in the evening, when they all turn up at the Alhambra. But I don't believe that.

اجتبار ٹائمز ۱۸۹۵ء

تقریب شہزادہ نصر اللہ خان در بورڈ اسکول

NASRULLA KHAN AT A BOARD SCHOOL.

The Shahzada having expressed a wish to know something of our system of elementary education was yesterday conducted round one of the London Board schools. Concerned as he is with the civil administration of his own country, where there are no schools, his Highness is credited with a desire to establish some system of education in Kabul. His inquiries may or may not lead to that desirable end, but in any case he has been informed upon one of the most important branches of our national life, and this knowledge will, no doubt, have due weight with him. The Shahzada certainly took a keen interest in all he saw yesterday and was greatly impressed by the smallest details of school work. One of the most important schools of the Board was chosen for the Shahzada's inspection. This was the William-street School, Hammersmith-road. It is classed as a higher standard school, and has over 1,400 children on the rolls. There is connected with it a pupil teachers' centre. The staff consists of a head master (Mr. James Murray), a head mistress of girls, and a head mistress of infants, with 20 assistant teachers. In addition to the ordinary school routine there is a laundry centre, and classes are conducted in housewifery under the control of the joint committee of the Board and the City and Guilds of London Institute on Manual Training. The time of the visit was 3 o'clock, when all the school departments were in full swing.

دیروز شہزادہ بروض مد حفظہ طریقہ تعلیم ابتدائی این دیار برکلی  
 از مدارس مہندن لندن تشریف ارزانی فرمود - از سنجی انتظام سنیوہ  
 در ملک افغانستان تفویض شدہ شہزادہ است در آسماں مدرسہ  
 شہزادہ مچواید کہ در دیار افغانستان نیز سلسلہ مدرسہ قائم شود  
 بہر کیف شہزادہ از سلسلہ تعلیم این دیار آگاہی شدہ است وین  
 سلسلہ در نظر وی بسیار وقعت کی دارد - در مدرسہ کثرت زردہ  
 سائنس وی فرمود فریب یکہزار و چہ صد طلباء تعلیم می یابند  
 درین مدرسہ طلباء بہ از قسم ذکور و جہ از قسم اناث در صل اند  
 و اساتذہ انتظام بخوبی کی کنند - ہمراہ شہزادہ مند قبان کابل  
 محمد حسن خان دکر نسل محمد یوم خان در بگرام کابل وی بودند

احسان رومی شیکلام ۱۱ جون سنہ ۱۹۱۵

THE SHAHZADA AT GLASGOW.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

Considerable disappointment has been caused at Glasgow, to-day, by the refusal of the Shahzada to make certain visits arranged, including the inspection of one of the shipbuilding yards, where luncheon was to have been served, to which a large company had been invited. A grand reception has been arranged for to-night in Glasgow Municipal Buildings, but there is some doubt whether the prince will attend. To-day is the Shahzada's Sunday, when he devotes the greater part of the morning to religious devotions.

A Paisley correspondent states that the Shahzada's failure to visit Coats' thread works this morning has caused great indignation in the town. Great preparations had been made for the visit, and the establishment was splendidly decorated, while upwards of 2,000 young women employes had assembled in holiday attire to welcome his Highness. Flags were flying from the public buildings in Paisley, as well as the political clubs, and a guard of honour of the Renfrewshire Volunteers, with their band, was waiting to receive the Prince. The town was as a matter-of-fact en fete, and a number of railway officials had already assembled at the carpeted and decorated station to receive the Shahzada with due ceremony, when word came that he would not arrive, the explanation offered being that he was at prayer.

A later Glasgow telegram states that the Shahzada, who complains of fatigue after yesterday's journey and entertainment, has consented at the last moment to visit the Fairfield shipbuilding yard, but declines to fulfil his other morning engagements. He has, however, definitely promised to attend the Corporation reception to-night.

نزول اجلالت نزاہہ در بلکہ اسکو

نشاہزادہ از بعضی سیرہ در کینیڈا قرار یافتہ بود انکار نموده است و ازین موم بن بلکہ کہ اجرت زر کثیر تہمتہ استقبال کردہ بودند جناب پابوس شدہ اند۔ نامہ نگار سے فی ثوبید کہ از روز دعوت کارخانہ کوٹ تہرہ اولی کارخانہ جنی ملول شدہ اند۔  
خبر تار از گلاسگو رسیدہ است کہ شاہزادہ کہ نخبین سنگاٹ آکان نامگی ہی کرد اظہار فرمودہ است کہ کارخانہ جہاز سازی فیرفیلڈ را مہمانہ خواہد بود

احسان رومی شیکلام ۱۱ جون سنہ ۱۹۱۵

THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada's visit to Liverpool concluded yesterday. He had on Wednesday made a trip on the Overhead Electric Railway, and this so impressed him that late in the afternoon, after returning from the cruise on the Mersey, which should have finished the day's proceedings, his Highness asked to be taken to the generating station in connection with the Overhead Railway whence the propulsive power for the trains is derived. Photographs had already been shown to him, but he preferred a personal inspection. Accordingly he was conducted by Sir William Forwood, the Chairman of the Company, to the generating station at the Bramley Moore Dock, and spent a considerable time in examining the appliances. The return to Newsham House therefore was much delayed. Completely tired with his day's sightseeing the Shahzada was late in rising yesterday morning, but his interest in the Overhead Railway again manifested itself, and he drove to the generating station, and resumed his study of the ponderous machinery and dynamos. As a consequence his departure for Glasgow was much delayed. Before leaving he expressed his warm thanks for all the arrangements made for his reception. His movements in Liverpool yesterday attracted general notice on the line of route, and his departure from Lime-street Station was witnessed by a very numerous gathering.

The Shahzada arrived at Glasgow shortly after five o'clock last evening. The leading thoroughfares were lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of his Highness as he drove past in the Lord Provost's open carriage. Flags waved from the principal buildings. When the Shahzada alighted from the special train at the Central Station a detachment of the Gordon Highlanders presented arms, and Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Amuer's son. Then a procession, headed by the carriage in which sat his Highness, the Lord Provost, General Rowlands, and Colonel Talbot, started, an escort being provided by the 12th Lancers. There was much cheering as the procession passed out of the station. The Prince drove to the West End Park, where a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. The Prince's carriage was the first to pass across the new bridge in the Park.

شاہزادہ

اکثر اتفاقاً در شکستی شاہزادہ را نموده شدہ است اما اومی خواہد کہ نفس عمل تصویر کشی را مہمانہ کند۔ ازین سبب او بذات بہ کارخانہ تصویر کشی شریف از زانی فرمودہ بسیار وقت در آنجا صرف کرد۔ و در واپسی جنی تا فرشتہ۔  
چند لمحہ بعد از پنج ساعت وقت شاہزادہ بلکہ گلاسگو رسید  
و صادق آن بلکہ بہ کمال اکرام و عظیم استقبال فرزند دلینہ حضرت امیر اعظم کردند۔ از سٹیشن ریل نزول فرمودہ شاہزادہ بہ دست اند لوک رسید دست  
ویک توپ بہ استقبال او سر کردہ شد۔

It is possible that the Shahzada, not having been brought up with a proper veneration for Shakespeare, enjoyed himself more on Saturday night at the Alhambra. The management did the thing very handsomely. The middle of the grand tier had been turned into a special enclosure, with hangings of crimson, amber, and gold, and blocks of ice through which shone coloured lights, and refreshments to suit the Afghan taste—fruit, coffee, and cigars. The party, more than thirty in number, stayed till the end. While the Shahzada and his chief men sat, the bulk of the suite stood behind them smoking, though the Prince refused cigars. The first piece seen by the Afghans was the ballet of *Ali Baba*. They watched it gravely, some of them using opera glasses. The Shahzada is reported to have said, privately, that it gave him great pleasure. I hope the Afghans have not been spoiled by a night at the Alhambra. But they do say that since they discovered that life in London is not quite so dull as they had hitherto found it, the suite is getting out of hand, and the only chance of finding them all together is in the evening, when they all turn up at the Alhambra. But I don't believe that.

احمد شاه پسران اوغلی  
در شب هفته شاهزاده از تماثلی الهامرا جنلی محفوظ شد انظام  
تماثی بوجه احسن شده بود و حسب مذاق افغان انظام جبار بود  
بجز بوجه احسن کرده بودند - آورده اند که شاهزاده از دیدن این تماثی  
اظهار جنلی مسرت فرمود

احمد شاه پسران اوغلی  
تقریباً شاهزاده نظر از تماثی در بوردسکول

NASRULLA KHAN AT A BOARD SCHOOL.

The Shahzada having expressed a wish to know something of our system of elementary education was yesterday conducted round one of the London Board schools. Concerned as he is with the civil administration of his own country, where there are no schools, his Highness is credited with a desire to establish some system of education in Kabul. His inquiries may or may not lead to that desirable end, but in any case he has been informed upon one of the most important branches of our national life, and this knowledge will, no doubt, have due weight with him. The Shahzada certainly took a keen interest in all he saw yesterday and was greatly impressed by the smallest details of school work. One of the most important schools of the Board was chosen for the Shahzada's inspection. This was the William-street School, Hammersmith-road. It is classed as a higher standard school, and has over 1,400 children on the rolls. There is connected with it a pupil teachers' centre. The staff consists of a head master (Mr. James Murray), a head mistress of girls, and a head mistress of infants, with 20 assistant teachers. In addition to the ordinary school routine there is a laundry centre, and classes are conducted in housewifery under the control of the joint committee of the Board and the City and Guilds of London Institute on Manual Training. The time of the visit was 3 o'clock, when all the school departments were in full swing.

دیروز شاهزاده بفرمان مدد حفظ طریق تعلیم استه امی این دیار به یکی  
از مدارس لندن تشریف از برای فرمود - از بنی انظام حسنی  
در ملک افغانستان تفویض شاهزاده است در آنجا مدرسه است  
شاهزاده میجوید که در دیار افغانستان نیز سلسله مدارس همگونی شود  
بهر کیف شاهزاده از سلسله تعلیم این دیار آگاهی شده است و این  
سلسله در نظری بسیار وقعت می دارد - در مدرسه که شاهزاده  
ساعتی وی فرمود فریب یکبار اوچ رصه طلبا و تعلیم می باشد  
درین مدرسه طلبا به از قسم ذکور و چه از قسم اناث در صل اند  
و اساتذ ان نظام بخوبی می کنند - همراه شاهزاده مند قبیل  
محمد حسن خان و کربل محمد فرم خان و دیگران که بکن وی بودند

His Highness, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Esquerry to the Queen, Sirdar Muhammad Hassan Khan, Colonel Muhammad Akram Khan, and other members of his suite, was received at the school by Lord George Hamilton, M.P., who is not only Secretary of State for India, but also Chairman of the London School Board, and by Mr. Diggle (the late chairman of the Board), General Moberly (Vice-Chairman), and Mr. F. Davies (chairman of the School Management Committee). There were also present Mr. G. Ricks (Barrister-at-Law for the district) and Mr. Alfred Spalding (Chairman's secretary). The first department visited was the pupil teachers' school, where the Shahzada saw a company of girls go through physical drill and other pupils at work in the laboratory. The party then proceeded to the girls' school, where the 4th Standard children were engaged in handwriting. These exercises very much interested the Shahzada, who brought his little page forward with the remark: "Look at this, I want to educate you on this principle." The boy was evidently amused, and so also were the children in the class. In another standard a lesson in history afforded an opportunity to Nasrullah Khan to become acquainted with some of the doings of the Romans. Then in Standard V, the mistress and children were deep in botany; in Standard VI there was an excellent lesson in shorthand; and in another branch of the same standard the mysteries of dress-cutting were being taught. The Shahzada made detailed inquiries with reference to each lesson, which were answered by Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ricks through Colonel Talbot, and, in reply to questions, his Highness was informed as to the ages of the children in the several standards. The girls in one of the standards were engaged in map-drawing. Out of compliment to his Highness, the map of Afghanistan was taken as the subject. The Shahzada saw a sketch of the map on the blackboard and was not altogether pleased with a portion of it. A somewhat amusing incident may be mentioned in connexion with this map. It had been proposed that a copy, executed by one of the girls, should be presented to the Shahzada, but as his Highness would receive it from Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, it was suggested that an expert should see it in order to decide as to whether it was geographically and politically correct. Unfortunately the boundaries of the map were found to be inaccurate, for a large slice of country had been included which does not actually belong to Afghanistan. This was a serious difficulty, and, to avoid some dreadful political complications, the idea of making the presentation was abandoned. In order that it may not be thought that this inaccuracy was due to the nature of the teaching given in the school, it must, in justice to the teachers, be stated that map-drawing is not often taken as a class subject in girls' schools. Before leaving the girls' school, his Highness wrote in the visitors' book:—"I have visited with much pleasure the William-street School, and I have written this," adding his name and the Mahomedan date.

In like manner the boys' departments were inspected. Standard V. was in the middle of a lesson on electricity, and the Shahzada was in time to see some of the experiments; Standard VII. was engaged with chemistry; Standards III. and IV. (intermediate) were having writing exercises; Standard IV. was being taught elementary science; one portion of Standard II. was receiving a lesson on fruit, and another portion a lesson in physical geography; and the boys in Standard I. were trying to understand the elements of geography. The classes in clay-modelling for boys, and the laundry and housewifery classes for girls were also in operation. Some of the girls were ironing, some were waiting at table, and others were cleaning grates, and making beds. In all this work the Shahzada and his suite showed a lively interest. After hearing some singing by a choir of boys, his Highness departed, but before entering his carriage he informed Lord George Hamilton that he had been very much pleased with the school, and desired him to convey to all the teachers his high sense of the excellence of the education given and his great interest in all that he had seen.

رسیدند رو جابج بمیلین کلسرتری ادب بیٹھ ہندہ دینر صدر جماعت  
منتظر لندن است برای استقبال شہزادہ حاضر بود و دیگر از ضا وید  
و اراکین سلطنت نیز حاضر بودند۔ در صیغہ اول شہزادہ دختران را  
دید کہ بہ ورزش سہمانی مشغول بودند۔ بعد از ان بہ جماعت مجاہد  
دختران رسید کہ بہ نوشتن مصروف بودند۔ از دیدن این نظارہ  
شہزادہ خیلی مسرور شد و غلغم یکہ خود را گفت من میخواہم کہ ترا این  
طور تعلیم دادہ باشم۔ در جماعت دیگر سبق تواریخ شروع بود و در اینجا  
شہزادہ را بعضی از حالت تاریخی اہل روم معلوم شد۔ انورض لعل  
منوچہر کی مختلفہ و ہر فیض لعل را دیدہ خیلی مسرور شد۔ قبل از رو گلی از  
مدیرہ دختران شہزادہ در کتاب نوشت کہ من ولیم سٹریٹ اسکول  
از بس مسرور شدہ ام۔

بہین طور مدرسہ طفندان را مسائتہ فرمود۔ جماعت نجوم در اینجا  
بہ سبق فوادی برقی مصروف بود شہزادہ بعضی از تجارب برقی را  
مسائتہ کرد و جماعت کیمی در سبق علوم طبیعیات مثل کیمیا وغیرہ  
مصروف بودند۔ بعد از سماع موسیقی از طفندان شہزادہ ارادہ  
رفتہ شد و قبل از سوار شدن کالک بہ لارڈ جارج سہیل فرمود کہ  
من ازین تماشا مدرسہ خیلی مکتہ نشدہ ام۔

THE Shazadah, during his stay in Glasgow, occupied the bedroom in the Windsor Hotel in which Sir Henry Irving slept on the occasion of his last visit. A quantity of live sheep, goats, and fowl were housed in the basement overnight, preparatory to being killed and cooked on the premises by the royal butcher and chefs. Lord Provost Bell has been at great pains to gather an adequate supply of peacocks.

جب بمیلین رو جابج بمیلین کلسرتری ادب بیٹھ ہندہ دینر صدر جماعت  
چون شہزادہ در ونڈ سر ہڈوٹی بلدہ گھد سگونزول فرمود  
چند مرغان دینر کار برای مہمانی شہزادہ جمع کردہ شد و  
سطح شہی طعام شہی طیار کرد

The Shahzada visited the Alhambra on Saturday evening. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng and Mr. T. A. Martin were in attendance, and his Highness brought with him some 25 members of his native suite. A large portion of the grand circle had been appropriated to his use and partitioned off from the adjacent seats. The private box thus formed faced the centre of the stage and was draped with plush, of which the predominant colours were crimson and old gold. Inside there was a tasteful display of flowers wherever the exigencies of space permitted of their arrangement. The Shahzada, who was driven to the theatre in an open carriage, arrived shortly after 9 o'clock in time to see the ballet. He was received at the entrance by the chairman and general manager of the Alhambra Company, and conducted to his box. As he took his seat some bars of music specially composed in his honour were played by the band, M. Jacobi conducting. His Highness wore, as usual, a close-fitting, dark, frock coat and black Astrakhan cap, to the side of which was fastened a diamond star. The majority of the suite were similarly attired, but a few of them wore light-coloured turbans. The visitors' appreciation of the ballet of Ali Baba was manifest, and they were much amused by the eccentric capers of the Ivanoff troupe of Russian dancers. Other performances which they saw were the feats of Kara, the juggler, and the wrestling bouts. The Shahzada remained to the end, and left the building at 20 minutes to 12, by which time a considerable crowd had collected in Leicester-square for the purpose of cheering him.

نامه تهنیت از جانب انجمن بلده لندن لارڈ میور بخش کرد. و شاهزاده جواب فرمود که از جانب من ستوری ادبی او کرده نشود.

اجنب رتفقہ انڈیا سب - ۱۶ جولائی ۱۹۰۵

شہزادہ پرنس آف ویلز نظار رفا مندی کرده است کہ بروز پختہ دروازہ اسپتروس از بہر مدقت شہزادہ افغانستان خواند رفت۔ بسیار خوب باشند اگر قبل از روانگی شہزادہ ازین دیار این خبر لایعین ماسہ کہ حضرت امیر سیم عمر خان راکھی دان است۔

جانب پاپ مال گزٹ - ۱۵ جولائی ۱۹۰۵

از تماشا الہمبرا شہزادہ خیلی مسرور شدہ است

Nasrulla Khan has succeeded in his desire. The Prince of Wales has consented to be present at his farewell reception at Dorchester House, and Thursday is the day fixed for this interesting and brilliant event. It would have been a good thing for the Shahzada if he had left us before the news came of the release of Umra Khan by the Ameer, which has made some of our people very angry indeed. The Shahzada is so obtuse that he sees nothing that is at all unpleasant, or he would have hardly lingered so long over his leave-taking.

If the Shah went to the Empire, the Shahzada has been to the Alhambra, which on Saturday night was gorgeously decorated with palms, flowers, red carpets, and all the other attributes of royalty, including a dais. This last was arranged in the centre of the grand circle, canopied and enclosed by a gorgeous tent of scarlet and gold, while immediately behind it the curious could observe a "peg-table" and indulge in vain speculation as to the manner of the refreshments laid out thereon. The Shahzada behaved very well, and so did all his suite save one, over whose should-be impassive face a smile was observed to flit when Ali Baba in the course of the ballet was hustled by his comic donkey. After the ballet came a troupe of Russian singers and dancers, but the Afghans, with stately diplomacy, refused to see or listen to them, and retired in a body to seek refreshment, returning later to gaze with stern features upon the antics of an excellent juggler, and the mountainous muscles of some champion wrestlers. Owing to possible objections from the London County Council, none of the Orientals were allowed in the promenade except under the direct supervision of the management.

اجنب رائٹر - ۱۵ جولائی ۱۹۰۵

دیروز شہزادہ بلند اقبال تماشا الہمبرا فرمود و از بس محفوظ گشت۔

The Shahzada visited the Alhambra on Saturday evening. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng and Mr. T. A. Martin were in attendance, and his Highness brought with him some 25 members of his native suite. A large portion of the grand circle had been appropriated to his use and partitioned off from the adjacent seats. The private box thus formed faced the centre of the stage and was draped with plush, of which the predominant colours were crimson and old gold. Inside there was a tasteful display of flowers wherever the exigencies of space permitted of their arrangement. The Shahzada, who was driven to the theatre in an open carriage, arrived shortly after 9 o'clock in time to see the ballet. He was received at the entrance by the chairman and general manager of the Alhambra Company, and conducted to his box. As he took his seat some bars of music specially composed in his honour were played by the band, M. Jacobi conducting. His Highness wore, as usual, a close-fitting, dark, frock coat and black Astrakhan cap, to the side of which was fastened a diamond star. The majority of the suite were similarly attired, but a few of them wore light-coloured turbans. The visitors' appreciation of the ballet of Ali Baba was manifest, and they were much amused by the eccentric capers of the Ivanoff troupe of Russian dancers. Other performances which they saw were the feats of Kara, the juggler, and the wrestling bouts. The Shahzada remained to the end, and left the building at 20 minutes to 12, by which time a considerable crowd had collected in Leicester-square for the purpose of cheering him.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
یا حیدری

گو قوم افغانان مشهورترین قوم جنگجو است اما شکر نژاد  
جان کمی نماید

The visit of the Shahzada to the pavilion was marred by his failure to lose some of his engagements - the cause being fatigue and indisposition. The authorities responsible for the impingement of the Prince's time among us have been just a little unmerciful. Though the Afghans are amongst the world's most fighting men, their Royalty is not exempt from the powerful enervation and lassitude of most Oriental peoples. I am told that in one of the great English towns, the members of the Shahzada and his suite caused consternation among their hosts, so that we evidently had better pause, before we allow our eyes to be persuaded by enthusiastic and false reports that the civilization of the West is to bow before the superior might of the East.

همینار مارناب پوست ۱۵ جنوری ۱۹۰۵

VISIT of the SHAHZADA to the ALHAMBRA.

The Shahzada, attended by his entire suite, paid a visit to the Alhambra on Saturday night and witnessed a performance of the spectacular ballet, "Ali Baba," as well as several of the other principal items of the programme. A special box had been constructed for the distinguished visitor in the centre of the grand circle, as many as 100 of the ordinary seats being removed for the purpose. The sides and front of the box were draped with rich hangings of crimson and gold plush, and the interior was effectively adorned with flowers and plants and with two obelisks of solid ice, behind which coloured lights were burning. The Shahzada's chair was placed in the centre with three chairs on either side for the Sirdars, while behind were nearly 30 other seats for the numerous members of the suite. His Highness, who was attended by Sirdar Mahomed Hasan Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Akram Khan, Kotwal Merza Abul Raul Khan, Colonel Byng (representing her Majesty's Government), and Mr. T. A. Martin, arrived at the entrance in Leicester-square shortly after nine o'clock, and was received by Mr. Robert Gardiner (Chairman of the Company) and Mr. Alfred Mond (General Manager), who conducted him and his attendants to the special box. The party entered the theatre just as the curtain was about to rise on the ballet, and the Shahzada, on being recognised, was enthusiastically greeted by the crowded audience. A short piece of Afghan music having been played by the orchestra, the gorgeous ballet was at once proceeded with, and was watched with evident interest by the visitors, to whom the famous story from the "Arabian Nights" was no doubt familiar. Among the other items of the programme were the wrestling bouts - which were in several instances of quite an exciting character - the novel performances of the Ivanoff Troupe of Russian singers and dancers, and the astonishing feats of Kacia, the juggler. The latter, perhaps, were most keenly appreciated, the Shahzada in particular giving frequent expression to his approval. The Afghan Prince and his suite remained until the close of the performance, and on taking his leave the Shahzada expressed the pleasure which the entertainment had given him. The distinguished visitor, as he drove away from the building, was loudly cheered by a large number of persons, who, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, had waited outside to witness his departure.

در شب شنبه شکر نژاد و تماشای همبرادیه جلی مسروند و سردار محمد حسن  
و سردار محمد اکرم خان و مرزا عبدالرؤف خان هر کاب وی بودند  
چون برده تماشای برداشته شده شکر نژاد مع سربازان داخل شدند و جمع  
صفه جلوسه عظیم برجا شدند و سدم کردند

احمد و سید یلکیرف ۱۵ جولای ۱۹۰۵

Sir Henry Fowler started his speech at Wolverhampton on Saturday with a happy illustration of the impression made upon Orientals by the amenities of political life in this country. Few things had surprised the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan more than the spectacle of members of the late Cabinet sitting down on amicable terms at the same dinner-table with members of the present Government. It was not quite certain, said Sir Henry, that the distinguished Afghan Prince had not expected to find the former Secretary of State for India already committed to the deepest dungeon beneath the castle moat, suffering the punishment which might have been awarded a defeated Asiatic Minister.

شکر نژاد از دیدن این تماشای جلی متعجب شده است که در این سلطنت سابقه  
به در این سلطنت حال به یک دستر خوان طعام تناول می کنند حال آنکه آرمی  
یکه گر عین مخالفت یلکیر است

The Shahzada, accompanied by Colonel Talbot, Mr. Martin, the interpreter, and his entire suite, paid a visit to the Alhambra Theatre on Saturday evening. As this was the first occasion on which his Highness had been to one of our variety theatres, the management spared no pains to receive their illustrious guest in a befitting manner. The entire centre of the dress circle had been converted into a spacious pavilion, decorated in red and gold, and tastefully adorned with palms and choice flowers. At the back was a comfortable ante-room, furnished in oriental style, where light refreshments were served. The entrance of the Shahzada, who arrived shortly after nine o'clock, was the signal for a hearty outburst of cheering on the part of the audience, which was renewed when the orchestra, under the able direction of Mons. Jacobi, played an Afghan air. His Highness, who remained an interested spectator till the close of the performance, expressed great satisfaction with the entertainment. He was especially pleased with the spectacular ballet "Ali Baba," and in particular with the aerial flights of Mlle. Grigolatis and troupe, whilst he repeatedly applauded the clever juggling feats of "Kara." The wrestlers, who still keep a strong hold on the public, showed great enthusiasm during several well-contested bouts. Before leaving the Shahzada thanked Mr. Alfred Moul, the general manager, and Mr. Douglas Cox for their attention, and complimented them on the excellence of the performance, which had greatly amused him. As he drove away his Highness was again loudly cheered.

شاهزاده به ہمراہی جماعت عظیمی عاصی امپراتورہ است۔ لوہت  
تشریف آوری شہزادہ جمع حضار حلبہ مراسم تنظیم اور آئندہ۔ وزارت  
علی بابا شہزادہ خلی مسرور شد۔

۱۴ جولائی ۱۸۹۵

The long duration of the Shahzada's visit is becoming very irksome to those in Court circles who have to find some mischief still for his idle hands to do, as one might observe. As the nation is apparently anxious to know what journalists think about the Shahzada, it is equally likely that it is consumed with a desire to know what the Shahzada thinks about things in general. I have consequently much pleasure in publishing the following letter, which might well have been addressed to me by a personage of even greater eminence than His Highness :-

قیام دراز شہزادہ از بہر آن اہل دربار باعث مدلل شدہ است  
کہ دست نشان گاہی از شہزادہ خان نمی توانند ماند۔ قوم انگلیس متقیق  
دارد کہ بدانند کہہ جہانہ نویسن بہ نسبت شہزادہ چہ خیال سے کند و مردم  
این ہم می خواہند کہ معلوم کنند کہ شہزادہ دربارہ ایشان چہ خیال  
می کند۔ باعث کمال راحت ما خواهد بود اگر حفظ مسدودہ ذیل طبع شود

۱۴ جولائی ۱۸۹۵

So the Shahzada is to be let off the garden party at Buckingham Palace? I don't fancy he will greatly feel the loss of one of his numerous engagements. The poor young man's head must be in a whirl after his plunge into the bustle and rush of Western civilisation. It is quite true that the undressed appearance of Englishwomen at evening functions has greatly displeased and disgusted him. His usually expressionless face has been actually seen to change colour when some especially décolleté dame has been presented to him. And really, in this season of round sleeveless bodices slipping off the neck, many an ordinarily stoical Englishman may well have blushed for the folly, vanity, and immodesty of the sex to which his mother belonged, at sight of the shockingly naked appearance of maids and matrons at opera, ball, or evening "at home."

راست است کہ شہزادہ زنان این دیار را بے پردہ دیدہ از لباس  
خاطر شدہ است۔ چہرہ اش کہ بر از حیاست انگ خود را سے العور  
متغیر سے کند چوں زن سے بے لباس بے پردہ میش او سے آید  
عصر صا درین موسم خود اہل انگلیس را دیکہ زنان را بے پردہ سینہ سے بیند  
از بی شرمی و خود سینہ می کشد زنان این دیار شرمناک ماید بود۔

تاریخ و جغرافیه

Notes of the Week.

The hat question cropped up on the occasion of the Shahzada's visit to Brighton, when the public had an opportunity of seeing what the end of the nineteenth century furnished as the proper head gear on State occasions. It was not much to be proud of. The Major wore a black cocked hat, with a bit of gold braid down the centre of each side, which went well enough with the mediæval robe of peacock and fur. The Vice did not attempt anything, but a regular frock line skirt and a military cap, which seemed almost comical in the ordinary course of life. In fact, the ordinary dress of the Major and general was as bright as his hat. The Town Clerk surprised the people by wearing nothing on his head except a barrister's wig, about which it would be interesting to have the opinions of the Afghan visitors. The mace bearer wore a chimney-pot, decorated with gold braid,—very pretty and beadle-like in its way, but certainly quite a second best to the cream-coloured top hats of the postillions, whose blue jackets, cream hats, and smart breeches made them glorious figures in the eyes of the small boys. The rank and file of Aldermen wore "chimney-pots," whilst one young gentleman was conspicuous by wearing a round hat. Taking everything into account, the simplicity and uniformity of the Afghan fez seemed to take a lot of beating, though, by the way, the Shahzada wore a fez of quite a different shape from those worn by his suite.

تاریخ و جغرافیه  
 بر سر زاده بودند - تا جماعت شنبه بر سر خود چه در پیش - از آنجا  
 که در لندن آمدند - همه با هم بر یک روی شکر مختلف

تاریخ و جغرافیه

The crowds who were waiting in the streets, on the West Pier, and at the Pavilion to see the Shahzada on Saturday afternoon were somewhat vexed at the Prince's want of punctuality. As the Prince came to Brighton for his own pleasure and not as a sort of raree show for the general public, nobody had any right to complain. It may, however, be of interest to state that the main cause of the lateness of the Shahzada in arriving at the various sights was that he passed three quarters of an hour in prayer at his host's house, His Highness being—like most Orientals—a punctilious observer of his religious duties.

جماعت کای مردم که در کوچه و بازار منتظر دیدار نصیب آثارش زاده و اولاد  
 تبار بودند شکی این امر نبودند که شنبه زاده یا سبندی اوقات نمی کند  
 این امر قابل اظهار است که باعث توقف شنبه زاده جز این نبوده که در شب  
 یک ساعت به ادای نماز مشغول بود - و شنبه زاده مثل اکثر اهل  
 آسیای خبی یا سبندی احکام شریعت است -

It appears that the Shahzada is not so bored as he looks; at least, if there be truth in the report that he wants to extend his sojourn in England to the end of the present month. Somewhat unkindly it has been pointed out that "Indian circles" are agitated at the rumour. For, according to Sir Henry H. Fowler, the Indian exchequer pays the Shahzada's bills.

On Monday evening the Shahzada paid a visit to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. He was con-

ducted over the institution by the Astronomer-Royal, who attempted to explain to him the use of the various scientific instruments. The heavens were then marshalled in order, and the leading stars introduced to His Royal Highness through the medium of a telescope. They know a little about the stars in Afghanistan, and the Court Circular is managed and edited by the Court astrologer. I expect the Shahzada wondered what is the good of being so intimate with the stars if you don't get a stable tip from them now and then.

اهل لینه اینده و اطر سوار جلاله می  
 چنان معلوم می شود که شنبه زاده جان آزرده خاطر نیست که نظایر معلوم می شود  
 کم از کم اگر این راست است که شنبه زاده عرصه قیام خود را از یاد می خواهد -  
 این امر اظهار کرده شده است که عمده داران که به بند تعلق دارند ازین خبر برین  
 خاطر شده اند - سرسزمی ایچ فولر می گوید که منته دستان مصارف شنبه زاده  
 ادا خواهد کرد - بوقت شام نزدیک شنبه شنبه زاده سیر رصد گاه شای واقع  
 گرین وچ کرد - در آنجا بدویم خوردین سیاره های بزرگ شنبه زاده را  
 نموده نشد - مردمان افغانستان از حالت سیارگان کم با خبر هستند و با این همه حرکت عدالت صحت است بجم دربار می شود

تاریخ و جغرافیه

Brighton was *en jete* last Saturday, and those Brightonians whose fate it was to be on their feet found that waiting for the Shahzada was a weary pastime. Numbers of them congregated in the vicinity of the railway-station to welcome the son of the Ruler of Afghanistan; many more assembled near the residence of his host, Sir Albert Sassoon, and would perhaps have been only too pleased to have been invited to lunch with His Highness and their municipal mightinesses who accompanied him. The largest congregation of all was, however, reserved for the afternoon, when the august visitor was expected to promenade the Pier.

These good folk had indeed their patience sorely tried, for the entertainment in which they expected to participate shortly after two o'clock did not come off till half-past four. It was all the fault of the fishes, for so fascinated was the Shahzada with the contents of the Aquarium that the latter part of the day's programme had to be hurried over, and a portion of it abandoned. Certainly, on no occasion could the Eastern visitor have seen Brighton to greater advantage, for the sky was, for the most part, bright, and the sea glistening, while a pleasant breeze blew away such traces of smoke as sometimes go to prove that the town deserves its title of "London by the Sea."

The Shahzada might certainly do worse than take up his residence in Brighton for a fortnight or so; for, judging by appearances, a few nights of sound sleep and a few days of sprawling on the bench would help him to recuperate after his prolonged festivities, and remove the terribly tired look which his countenance exhibited. The same might be said of the members of his suite, one of whom, during the drive from the station, was actually nodding—not at the Brighton helles, but (it may be supposed) from sheer weariness. Unless the generous luncheon increased his somnolency he must surely have been roused during the afternoon by the gay scene surrounding him on all sides. So bright was Brighton, and so glorious the prospect, that this sleepy Oriental might have joined his august master, who, it is related, when standing on the balcony of the West Pier Pavilion and gazing landwards, enthusiastically exclaimed (through an interpreter), 'I dunno' where I are.'

احسن برائٹن ۳۰ جولائی ۱۹۰۵  
مردمان برائٹن از انتظار بیش از اندازه حیران شدند - باشندگان  
شهر هجوم هجوم قریب پیشین ایل جمع بودند -

چون شہزادہ در برائٹن رسید ہوا مستدل بود و مطلع تھا

خوب است اگر شہزادہ تا بازاوہ روز در برائٹن قیام کند  
و تلکان خود را رفع کند - و تلکان ہمراہیان او نیز در شود کہ  
یکی از آنہا در میان راہ پیشین می غنود -

احسن پریلین ۳۰ جولائی ۱۹۰۵

حضور ملکہ منظرہ درین وصف شہرت دارد کہ عطیہ ہائی شال پیشینہ  
می کند - اما درین موقع چیزی ازین بیش مفید طلب نخواہد داد -  
عدوہ از طاش مرصع شہزادہ جعل دوستی و شفقت صد  
سیمور سیاہ رنگ و چہار پارچہ تگران بجا بطورہ پیشین کردہ  
است -

آوردہ اند کہ بروز دعوت باغ شخصی کہ از رسوم تقدیس نہ بہت سادہ  
بے خبر بود بیالہ چاہر بہت شہزادہ داد - شہزادہ تا تکب است  
نظر غور اور انگریزیت و چاہر بہت و بیالہ خالی یکی از خدام را سپرد

ALL MY I.



As a giver of shawls Her Majesty has long been famous, and she will now probably give away more than ever of these useful things, for, besides the magnificent gemmed casket which the Shahzada presented to the Queen, he also gave Her Majesty forty shawls, eight hundred black astrachan skins, and four large pieces of lapis lazuli.

There was rather a funny incident at the Clarence House Garden Party. Someone, ignorant of the sacredness which doth hedge a Mohammedan where food and drink is concerned, offered the Shahzada a cup of tea. The young man took it, and after standing and gazing vacantly at it for a few moments, he calmly poured the contents on to the lawn, and handed the empty cup back to an attendant.

Manchester Evening Mail  
13/7/93

THE QUEEN'S PRESENTS TO THE AMEER.  
Our London correspondent writes:—The Shahzada is giving sittings to a well-known portrait-painter, and the work will be finished by the time his Highness returns to Afghanistan. Indeed, this is one of the reasons why he has delayed his departure from England. The Shahzada has also been photographed in several positions, and the other day a photographer was summoned to Dorchester House to "take" a group of his Highness and his suite. A large number of copies have been ordered. The Queen has, I learn, decided upon the nature of the gift, or rather gifts, she will send to the Ameer in return for his costly present. One of the offerings will be an exquisite miniature portrait of herself set in rich jewels. Another will be a sword with a jewelled hilt, and the young prince will also take home a portrait sketch of himself by Princess Beatrice.

Kensington Society  
13/7/93

The Imperial Institute was again *en fête* on the 3rd inst., on the occasion of the visit of H.H. the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, of Afghanistan. The gardens were most beautifully illuminated with coloured lanterns, &c., &c., and the band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Englefield, discoursed an admirable selection in the central kiosque. H.H. the Shahzada, who, accompanied by Sirdar Mohammed Hassan Khan, and Mirza Abd-ur-rauf, Kotal of Cabul, by Colonel Talbot and a brilliant suite, was received in the great vestibule by Lord Herschell, Lord Iveagh, Sir Somers Vine, C.M.G., and the Executive Council, and proceeded to the garden pavilion, which was guarded by troopers of the Life Guards, amidst general applause from the members and guests present. Herr Edward Strauss's celebrated orchestra immediately played the "Shahzada March," specially composed for the occasion by Herr Strauss, the first copy being subsequently handed to his Highness, who did not leave till after midnight, having thoroughly inspected the various sections of the Institute, which afforded him great satisfaction. Amongst the numerous Fellows and guests present were the Persian Minister, the Haytian Minister, the Danish Minister, the Japanese Minister, the Mexican Minister, the Peruvian Envoy, Don Wenceslas Melendez, the Chevalier Lumley, C.H. (Royal Belgian Society), Count A. Gleichen, Prince Eugen Ratibor, Count de Bosdary, Lord Knutsford, Sir L. Playfair, F.M., Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir A. Adam, the Hon. H. Byng, Sir G. Bowen, Viscountess de Montfleuri and Mrs. Lumley of Hythe and Lieutenant von Jenisch (German army), Mr. and Mrs. Bright-Evans, Sir H. Tyler, Mr. Naoroji, M.P., Miss Celine Fortescue, Miss Drummond Hay, Lady Fraser, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefoot, &c.

Course Circular London  
13/7/93

The Shahzada created a veritable *furor* during his short stay at Windsor, and it is now an open secret that the Queen, determined not to be outdone, will send back to the Ameer the most expensive gifts she has ever indulged in. The Shahzada was much impressed with the magnificent view of Windsor Castle from the river, and asked endless questions as to the date of the building and the changes it had seen. Colonel Talbot, amongst other things, is said to have regaled him with the legend of "Horne the Hunter," which mightily entertained His Highness, who is, like all Afghans, highly superstitious.

The Shahzada is taking quite an eager interest in the General Election, and is expressing a keen desire to see it through. Having practically exhausted his interest in social and industrial matters, His Highness has developed an intelligent concern in our political institutions, and is taking infinite trouble to get at the bottom of the political crisis, though he admits that the subject is still full of perplexity for him. The abrupt termination of Sir Henry Fowler's connection with the India Office plunged him into undisguised consternation, but he has taken very kindly to the right hon. gentleman's successor, Lord George Hamilton.

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اجتہاد سٹیٹس ایونٹ ال ۱۳ اردو سہ ماہی  
مکتوبہ کی لفٹ کہ حضور مدد مسطر از بر حضرت ارا اعظم تجویز فرمودہ ہے  
تصویر حضور مدد مسطر است کہ بزرگوار ہوا بہ صبح است

اجتہاد لینکلن سوسائٹی  
شہزادہ بہرہ ای آرینل محمد حسن خان در ایئر لائن خود در اسپرینگ  
رفت و لاڈل برشل و دیگر حادید سلطنت برینہ اور اسبق  
کردند و در مجمع حاضرین سفیران سلطنت ہای مختلف موجود  
بودند۔

اجتہاد لوٹ سیرکس - لندن ۱۳ اردو سہ ماہی  
شہزادہ در عرصہ قبیل قبیل خود در وندہ سیر اثری ضرب  
پیدا کرده است و این را از انکون آسکا را شدہ است کہ حضور  
مدد مسطر عنم فرمودہ است کہ تحلف از بس گران بہا بہ حد  
امر مسطر بفریاد۔ از نماز ہی معلوم نہ سیر بس دریا واقع است  
جینی محفوظ است و از تاریخ بنائی عمارت و دیگر امور استفسار  
فرمود۔

شہزادہ در انتخاب عامہ بسیار طبعی می در و دان سلسلہ  
می کرد۔ در امور متعلقہ دستکاری ذہنیت و تجارت و بزرگوار سلطنت بسیار غور و فکر می کند

The Shahzada will shortly take his departure from England, going to Paris and Italy before he returns to Afghanistan. I expect our Royalties will not be sorry to see the last of him, for, though he is pleasant-mannered and anxious to please, it is no easy matter entertaining a guest when you can only converse with him by means of an interpreter. Under such circumstances conversation is apt to flag, and I believe the Prince of Wales had a very awkward quarter of an hour the other night when the Shahzada was dining with him. Matters came to quite a dead-lock, and at last host and guest took refuge in smiling at one another, endeavouring thus to indicate their continuing desire that their respective countries should remain upon friendly terms.

If the Shahzada and his suite, who filled to overflowing three boxes of Daly's Theatre on Tuesday evening, did not altogether conform to the European traditions of silence in a theatre, we must remember that the sayings of Shakespeare's Athenians were in very truth Greek to them, and also that the old bad habit of the fashionable world, of displaying its fashion by loud talking during the play, has not so long nor so completely died out even among ourselves. And the attention paid by this distinguished company to at least one half of Mr Daly's troupe—and that half the fairer—was flattering in the extreme. The beautiful Miss Maxine Elliot, in especial, must surely have received next morning several dishes of precious stones—served up *à la nature*, after the manner of "The Arabian Nights"—from admirers in those royal boxes.

احسان خجندی و زمین ۱۳ لای ۱۳۰۰  
شاهزاده بعد از خجندی از انگلستان مرخص شده عازم افغانستان خواهد شد  
نخستین به پاریس و باز به ایتالیا خواهد رفت - من امید می دارم که شاهزاده  
شاه از رخصت شدن شاهزاده ملول نخواهد شد - گو او طار و اوضاع و  
حیاتی در باب است اما کسی که محتاج تر جهان باشد بمطلبم لودن مشکل می نماید  
دلبت برین وقت و نیز همراه شاهزاده ملوم خورد و در گفتگو جمع مسرت یافت  
آخر بعد از فراغت ملوم برود و تنبسم کرده از یکدیگر مرخص شدند -

احسان و دیو ایر - لندن ۱۳  
دیشب شاهزاده بهرامی جماعت خود به سیر تمبر رفت  
احسان روایت مذاکره گزشت - ۳۱ اردیبهشت ۱۳۰۰

Round the World.

The Alleged Liberation of Umra Khan.

There is no confirmation this morning of the Central News telegram that "the Government of India has received information from Cabul to the effect that the Ameer has just liberated Umra Khan," and we are not inclined to place much confidence in it until it is confirmed. Although the recent escape from Cabul to Chitral of Sher Afzul, whom his Highness had undertaken to keep out of mischief, formed a regrettable incident, the notion may be at once dismissed that the Ameer has played false with the Viceroy in the matter of Umra Khan. We should not be surprised if the telegram had its origin in bazaar *gossip* founded on the fact that Abdur Rahman, who, after all, must practise the virtue of hospitality towards a Mohammedan enemy who throws himself on his mercy, has permitted Umra Khan to occupy a residence in the suburbs of Cabul.

What He Can Do.

Of course if Umra Khan has disappeared from Afghanistan he has only two courses open to him. One is to fly to Russia, which seems an exceedingly foolish proceeding because he leaves the shelter of a co-religionist for a questionable reception at the hands of Kafirs, and because if he has anything to hope from Europeans at all, it is the British to whom he must look. The second course is to reappear as a guerrilla chief in "Pathanistan," where, now that the British are in occupation, he would be simply putting his head into the lion's mouth, or to surrender himself to General Low as representing the Indian Government. It would be very satisfactory indeed if Umra Khan did place himself in British hands. Until he does this, or promises to do it, the Simla authorities cannot, of course, discuss with him the possibility of a restoration to his own country; and so long as a man of the Jandol chieftain's skill and ambition remains at Cabul, and has a chance of escaping the Ameer's vigilance some night and riding off to Chitral as Sher Afzul did, no settlement of the "Pathanistan" question which can be arrived at is likely to possess, in Earl Granville's phrase, "the elements of stability."

The Daily Cost of the Occupation of "Pathanistan."

If Umra Khan has been "liberated," it goes without saying that we should be heartily glad to think with the *Chronicle* that "the news should be read as indicating the gradual settlement of Chitral affairs." Is it generally realised that every day our nineteen thousand troops remain in "Pathanistan" and it is now stated that they will stay there till September at any rate—bang go 75,000 rupees? This sum is, of course, wholly apart from initial and final expenditure. By the way, mention of campaign statistics lends interest to a striking statement in the *Times of India*. When the mail left there were among our soldiery 286 British and 228 native sick, but whereas there are only 6,611 European troops in "Pathanistan," we have at the front no fewer than 12,348 sepoy.

گورنمنٹ هند از کابل آگامی یافته است که حضرت امیر اعظم  
عمر خان را رهای داده است - اما بر این خبر اعتماد نباید کرد تا آنکه  
بوتوق نرسد - از این متعجب نباید بود اگر این خبر از گلبند است  
و امیر اعظم را لافم است که تحت این سلطه روم مهمانداری به  
بداندیش خود که خود را در بنام وی آورده است سعی داشته اند  
در سلطنت خود جای بگویند -

آن چه می تواند کرد  
مدرب اگر عمر خان از افغانستان غایب شده است حرف و ادرا  
می تواند کرد - یکی اینکه بروی فرار کند - اما این حرکت کمال نادانی است  
که از بنام امیر اعظم گریخته خود را حواله کفار می کند اگر از این فریب ادرا  
جبری امید نباید کرد بخیر از امیر اعظم کسی امید نباید کرد - دیگر اینکه باز  
سعدیه میماند تا آن رود که حاله نصفه امیر اعظم است و در آنجا فرست  
خود را در میان شیرانداختن است - این حرف است که عمر خان خود را  
حواله امیر اعظم کند -

مصطفی روزانه جترال بصورت  
لصورت نصفه جترال نوزده هزار روپیه بودیم خرج می نمود

Literary World, London

15-7-95

HIS HIGHNESS NASRULLAH KHAN.

The subject of our portrait this week has been for some time past the most talked of man in England. Previous to his landing on these shores his social status, his intellectual capacity, his personal appearance, and, in fact, everything about him was discussed at length. Since he has been here he has well borne out the estimate which was generally formed of his character. Like all Orientals, he never expresses surprise or astonishment, no matter what unusual spectacle is presented to his gaze, but nevertheless he is quite as deeply interested in all he sees and hears as those of other nationalities who are prone to exhibit their feelings in a display of volubility or by other means indicative of pleasure or gratification. It has been noticed on all hands that H.H. Nasrullah Khan has taken the deepest interest in everything of a commercial character which has been brought before him, evidently with the view of considering the adaptability of our Western methods to the very different circumstances which prevail in Afghanistan. Some very narrow-minded people have had their grumble about the money expended in entertaining His Highness, whom they are pleased to look upon as a semi-barbarian. Far from this being the case, Nasrullah Khan is a man of keen intellect, and with a wonderful insight into the ways of British civilisation. The immense advantage which will necessarily accrue to us from the report which the Prince will carry home to his father cannot easily be over-rated. Probably no country in the world could have shown him the things he has seen here, and as he has allowed nothing of interest or importance to escape him he will be able to tell Abdul Rahman a tale of Western life which should prove as full of interest to the Afghan ruler as the "Arabian Nights" were to us in our younger days.

Owing to a mishap at the last moment in the process of reproduction we are unable to present the portrait of His Highness Nasrullah Khan this week.

Literary World, London

12/7/95

THE RULER OF AFGHANISTAN.\*

'The friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.' So said the wise Polonius. The hoops with which the Government of India seeks to hold its Afghan friend, the Ameer Abdur Rahman, take the form of presents of arms, ammunition, and treasure, and promises to defend Afghanistan against external attack. An addition is now being made to the 'hoops' by entertaining royally in England, at the expense of the Government of India, Nasrullah Khan, a younger son of the Ameer. The outlay on gifts to the Ameer, the friendly promises made to him, and the effusive hospitality with which England has received his son, are items placed to the account of a sort of speculative investment, which it is hoped will yield an adequate return in the shape of fidelity rendered to England by the Ameer as an ally. Is the return certain, or is the speculation a risky one? There are passages in Mr. Wheeler's excellent memoir of the Ameer which point to risk rather than certainty. This is what he says of

اجنبی لٹریچر ورلڈ - لندن - ۱۲ جولائی ۱۹۰۵ء

شاہزادہ نصر اللہ خان

قبل از نزول احمد علی شاہزادہ درین دیدار در بارہ اخلاق و ذہانت و صورت ظاہری و سخن بسیار بگفت می شد - از روزی که درین دیدار وارد شده است ثابت ثابت کرده است از قبیل ما مردم در بارہ و رایت بود مثل جمیع مردم آن آسنا گامی نبرد تمکب ظاہری نمی کند بر چہ جرمای نیست که پیش نظر وی کرده شود - چنان معلوم می شود در سعادت تجارت بسیار طیبی می درود و در حالت اینکاران بنام به حالات افغانستان مقاملاً بعضی از سبک طرفان در بارہ آن زر شکو می کنند که به اودی بزم میمانند اری شاہزادہ حرف می شود چرا که آن اور نیم وضعی می بیند این خیالش محض باطل است شاہزادہ از بس ذکی و ذہین است و شاہزادہ اول این دیدار را بنور سے بیند - چونکہ عمر فرزندان این دیدار بنور سے کموده است پیش بزرگوار خود تمکلی و اشنات مفصل خواهد گفت -

اجنبی لٹریچر ورلڈ - لندن - ۱۲ جولائی ۱۹۰۵ء

فرمانروایان افغانستان

از کبتر در تحالف دہ پایائی و میمانند اری شاہزادہ نصر اللہ خان حرف نشود است و در حد این همه از والی افغانستان توقع است کہ در رابطہ خلقت دہوا جوہر بنیز محکم خواهد کرد - حوالہ کتاب مسرودیلر صاحب

از بعض مقامات عبارات کتاب مشرود را اقتباس کرده شده است

و ترجمه تحت اللفظی این کتاب علیحدگی پیدا نمی شود

این کتاب مشرود صرفاً قابل مطالعه حضرت امیر است

ایشان در ترجمه این کتاب بزبان فارسی غنچه بسیار زیاده این قدری بود

کفر صفتی نمود آن قبوس نام خود را بدو من الله التوفیق

فدوی و گاه محمد علی

عالمی است

**The Character of The Afghans.**

It has been said that nothing could be finer than their physique, nothing worse than their morals. Tall, robust, and well-formed, they are turbulent, intractable, and vindictive. 'They live,' says Ferrier, 'always armed to the teeth, and ready for the attack, always animated by the most ferocious instincts'; and the national character has hardly changed since the French traveller wrote. 'Though they are full of duplicity,' he added, 'one is, nevertheless, frequently liable to be taken in by their apparent frankness. Manly and plain-spoken in their bearing towards strangers of high, accredited position, they are derisive and tyrannical towards the weak. Their inordinate avarice alone would be a strong argument in favour of the theory, which is otherwise incredible, that they are descended from the lost tribes of Palestine.' The late Sir Bartle Frere, we are told by his biographer, held that the charge of faithlessness, so often brought against the Afghans, was altogether unfounded; but against this must be set the opinion of General Jacob, that as a people they are utterly untrustworthy, 'never to be depended upon in war, and quarrelsome, unruly, and murderous in

The Ameer Abdur Rahman. By Stephen Wheeler. (Bliss, Sands, and Foster.)

peace.' The late General Boreell Taylor, who was no less anxious than Sir Bartle Frere to do justice to the Afghans, was fain to confess that, though the men have many fine qualities, though life among them is pleasant and genial, and though they are capable of chivalry and kindness, 'they are not to be trusted when clouds rise on the political horizon.'

As regards the way in which our Afghan guest is being dragged about to be shown the triumphs of science and civilisation in England, it is instructive to read:

The notion that an Asiatic likes or respects us for our steam-engines is the vainest of illusions, and what we style moral and material progress is to him foolishness.

'The story of Abdur Rahman's life is full of strange vicissitudes and striking incident,' and Mr. Wheeler tells it effectively and well. He has a knowledge of India and Indian frontier matters which is exceptionally wide and sound, and his opinions have the value of those of an expert. It is satisfactory to find that, though he does not go so far as to say that our present friendly relations with Afghanistan rest on a basis which nothing can shake, he is able to arrive at the following conclusions with regard to the Ameer:

It may be said with confidence that the Ameer's loyalty towards England has never been seriously shaken. He has had his grievances against us, but they have never impelled him for a moment to look towards Turkestan for assistance or sympathy.

If at the present there is a fair prospect that Afghanistan will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity, and independence, it is due to the capacity of Abdur Rahman, and to the statescraft of his allies and protectors [the English] who, when they do make a mistake, never fail to retrieve it.

ALERO McMILLAN.



A. L. James Budget  
2-7-95

Should the Shahzada count among his many possessions a subtle sense of humour it must have been occasionally roused since his advent in highly civilised Albion. Our frank curiosity must surely move even the impenetrable Oriental, so ingenuous and bland is its exhibition whenever an opportunity offers. Nasrulla Khan's visit to the Imperial Institute on Wednesday was an eagerly seized occasion for inspecting him at large, many enterprising ladies following his sedate movements about the gardens, with lively interest, in a self-appointed guard of honour which His Highness doubtless much appreciated. The reception at Dorchester House is to be on a lavish scale, and invitations are already being eagerly sought for, even by those whom a satirical American calls Society's remotest third cousins.

احبت سناط حميس محبت - ۱۲ جمادی  
چن شزاده نزالده خان بروز چار شنبه در امپيرال انسٹیٹیوٹ  
رفت اکثر مردم جو از اناس وجہ ارزذکور حرکات اور انبغور  
می دیدند۔

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SURGEON TO THE AMEER.

Dr. Gray on his Experiences in Afghanistan.

I HAD a long and interesting chat the other day (writes a representative of the *ST. JAMES'S BUDGET*) with a gentleman who was for some years in an official position in Kabul, and only returned from Afghanistan last year. This gentleman is Mr. John Alfred Gray, M.B., Lond., late surgeon to the Ameer. Dr. Gray, who is now carrying on a practice in the safe seclusion of a London suburb - the climate of, and incidental worries of life in, Afghanistan proving too much for his health - lives in a pleasant villa in the Usbridge road, Ealing. Here I found him brimful of interest and information concerning Afghanistan and its inhabitants. Dr. Gray, indeed, gave me enough material to fill a volume, but as he is now engaged in writing a book on his experiences, "At the Court of the Amir," to be published by Messrs. George Bentley & Son in the autumn, I will confine myself to a mere outline of what the doctor told me.

My victim is a tall, good-looking man of 35, dark and bronzed, and, in native costume, it would not be difficult to imagine him an Afghan, for which, indeed, he was often taken "out there." His going out happened in this wise: Sir Salter (then Mr.) Pine came over in the autumn of 1885, commissioned by the Ameer to engage a medical man for service in Afghanistan, Dr. Gray being the person selected for the post. Accordingly, in August, 1888, he went to

ملاقات سر جنرل طبیب حضرت مولانا  
چند روز گذشتہ است کہ بہ شخص مدتی شدم کہ تا چند سال در کابل  
لمتدہ سرجن بوده است و سال گذشتہ از انجا واپس آندا است  
این ڈاکٹر از نامرافقت آب و سوائی کابل از انجا باز آندہ است  
دائون سطب خود در لندن جاری آردہ است سناطش ڈاکٹر  
است



Dr. J. A. Gray, late Surgeon to the Ameer.

تشیہ ڈاکٹر بے - ۱ -  
طیب مولانا

Dr. Gray then gave me some powerful illustrations of the Ameer's promptness of action, Eastern ways of administering justice, severity of punishment, and occasional harsh treatment of offenders. Want of space forbids their recapitulation, but it is only just to say the Ameer's actions cannot be judged from the European standpoint; and that no ruler can govern his people in advance of the public opinion.

"Did I ever attend the Ameer professionally? Oh yes, on several occasions. Once for a severe cold, and again for the gout, from which His Highness suffers considerably. It is hereditary in his family, but strange to say none of them suffer from it until they ascend the throne. I was for five days in the same room in constant attendance on him. When the Ameer got well he always made me handsome presents in addition to my ordinary salary."

"Was all your time taken up with medical work?" was my next question.

"No, although I could have filled every minute with doctoring. But the Ameer, happening to hear that I had painted a portrait or two, asked me to paint his. This was such a success that I had to paint the princes Habibullah and Nasrullah Khan. Indeed, I almost set up a Royal school of portrait painting, for I, by His Highness's request, gave lessons to the chief native artists. I also painted my own portrait for the Ameer at his request." Dr. Gray then showed me a fellow to it on his consulting-room wall. He also showed me his "Izzat" medal of honour; several autograph letters from the Ameer, coins, curiosities, presents, photographs, and other curios.

As I was leaving him after a delightful visit I asked him why he left Kabul. "I left the Ameer's service," said Dr. Gray, "for two good reasons. One was that the hard work and constant strain were undermining my health—I had had one terrible attack of fever, and did not want another—and another reason was that I wanted to be near my wife and child."

E. W. R.

STAMMERS of all ages, and parents of stammering children, should read a book written by a gentleman who cured himself after suffering nearly 40 years. Post free 1/- stamps, from Mr. B. GEXLEY, Brampton Park, Huntingdon; or, Sherwood, Wilkesden Ln., Brondesbury, London. An

چون صالحی خاص ذات بابرکات صفت اور اعظم می اوم  
و شافی مطلق اوٹ و ن رانستفاز بخشیدہ عدود از تنخواہ خوب بسیار  
انعام و خلعت فاخرہ سے یافتم۔ اما از اثرت مشاغل  
و محنت و ماعنی طبعم اثر علیل سے بود و ازینجا از صفت  
اور اعظم رخصت طلبیدم۔ و در وطن خود آمدم۔

J. Tar  
11-7-95

The great trouble which the English members of Nasrulla Khan's suite have to deal with is the young man's laziness in the morning.

There is one person, *Vanity Fair* says, whose name is used to conjure with. That person is the Duke of Cambridge. Nasrulla Khan seems to regard the Duke as vested with vague and awful powers, and stands much in fear of him. Hence it is enough to tell him that the Duke of Cambridge is expected to get the young Afghan out of bed and dressed with quite un-Oriental speed.

Daily Telegraph  
10-7-95

Greenwich Observatory has been visited by the Shahzada. His Highness and suite, who arrived at the Observatory about half past nine at night, were received by the Astronomer-Royal and conducted by him and the members of his staff over the principal parts of the institution. The Shahzada himself observed a star through the transit-circle, the purpose of the instrument being explained to him by the Astronomer-Royal, and saw several celestial objects of interest by the help of the great 28-in refracting telescope. The party left for town before midnight.

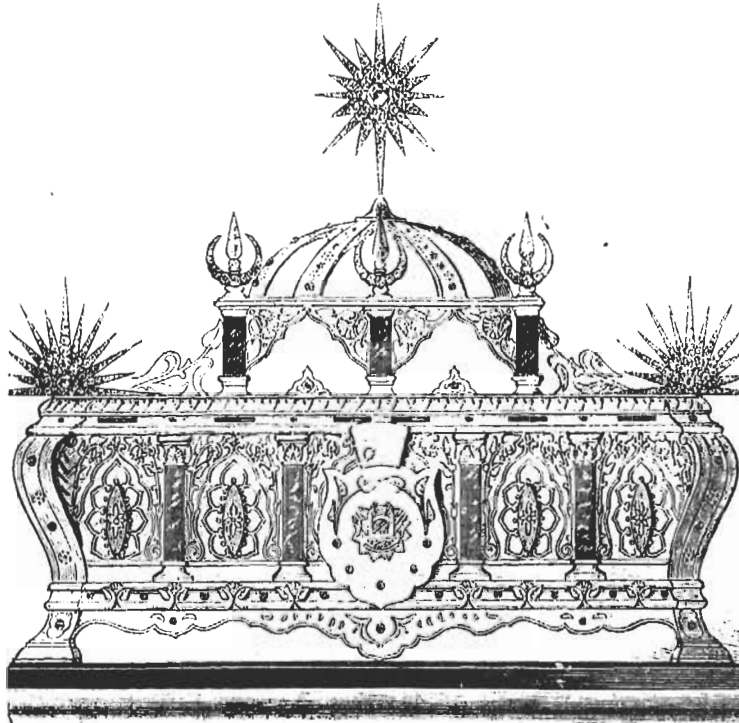
احسان ستم... احمدی ستم  
ارکین جماعت شازادہ را اہل انگلیس هستند این وقت الزمی باشد کہ شازادہ  
وقت صبح بدیرنی بخزد۔ یکی از ان اشخاص ڈیوک آف کمبریج است  
شازادہ این کسرا بسیار ذمی رہی شہزاد و از ان بچنک سے ماند۔ ازینجا یہ  
ی توان کہ از حرف ڈیوک شازادہ مر باہود بزودی خواہد برخاست۔

احمدی ستم... احمدی ستم  
شازادہ از ما ستر صد گاہ گریںج خیلے محفوظ شدہ بسیار عجیبی  
ظاہر فرمود۔

SMALL TALK.

On the occasion of the Shahzade's visit to Windsor last week, the Queen entertained him to lunch in the Oak Room, overlooking the Quadrangle, one side of which is hung with the magnificent Gobelin tapestry presented to her Majesty by Louis Philippe. The only pictures in this apartment are Angeli's first portrait of her Majesty, taken about twenty-five years ago, and portraits of the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duchess of Cornwall. The Shahzade's suite were entertained in the Grand Dining-Room, at the north-east corner of the Castle, which is only used by the Queen when the royal party exceeds eighteen in number, as she always prefers the Oak Room. The Grand Dining-Room contains the famous rosewood sideboard, on which stands the still more famous silver-gilt punch-bowl and ladle, for which George IV. paid Rundle and Bridge no less a sum than £10,000.

The Queen has a striking memento of the Shahzade's farewell visit, for he presented her Majesty with a casket containing an autograph letter. It is a triumph of the goldsmith's art, being the largest and most valuable



thing of the kind ever made, and is a credit to Messrs. Elkington, the makers, and to Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent-General of the Ameer, who suggested the design. The length is over 18 in., the width 13½ in., while the height exceeds 11½ in. It is octagonal oblong in form, and consists of solid 18-ct. gold lavishly embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones, all of which may be considered absolute specimens of brilliancy, purity of colour, and perfection of cutting. The stars at the four top corners contain upwards of 178 fully cut brilliants each. The lid is richly chased with devices emblematical of the flora of Afghanistan: ascending from this are six massive pillars of lapis-lazuli, with gold capitals of a Turkish character, surmounted by six Mahomedan crescents, each composed of twenty-four large brilliants, capped by turrets or finials in gold. From the top of the temple thus formed spring six elegantly chased and jewelled arches, crowned with the sixteen-point diamond star of Afghanistan, having a diameter of 4¾ in., and composed of 168 finest possible brilliants, weighing from 1½ cts. to 3 cts. each—the centre stone being valued by London experts at £1500, and measuring three quarters of an inch across, weighing 17¾ cts. The casket is valued at £6000, and is the more wonderful from the fact that it was made within three weeks of the design being first proposed.

I fancy the Prince is pretty well sick by this time of his visit—

The solemn Shahzade  
Wants home to his dada,  
Away in the hills of Kabul;  
He thinks that's worry,  
And thunders and tarry,  
And fancies our climate too cool.

مت مدقات شہزادہ دروند مسہر حضور مدد علم  
 علم در اوک روم ز نام کمرہ مفرود کہ از تقاضای  
 یغریب بر است - بدیہ کہ شہزادہ حضور مدد علم  
 بن کردہ سے است مضع از زرد جوہر کہ صفت  
 ہرادیلی است قاصع - قمیش یک کد و بست  
 راست

شہزادہ اکمن مر حبت بوطن خویش سے خواب  
 در خیال سے کند کہ درین دیار ما خکی بسیار است

Bombay, and after about six months' touring in India started for Kabul in March, 1880. Dr. Gray's party was escorted by some forty of the Ameer's soldiers, who conducted him to Kabul. The party arrived there safely in about eight days, having passed through the Khyber Pass, in which two fortresses, Ali-Mu-jeel and Lundi Kotal, used as stopping places by travellers, are held by the British. The Pass is open for two days a week, the Indian Government paying the Khyberis about £7,000 a year to allow merchants to pass unmolested on these two days.

Asked what he did in Kabul, Dr. Gray replied: "For about a month I took charge of the two hospitals in the city, and very hard work I found it. I would sometimes see as many as 130 patients a day. One hospital was for civilians, and the other for soldiers. The execution ground was quite near the hospitals, and as there was pretty sure to be some corpses, either dangling from the gallows or in the making, I used to avoid the ground as far as possible. At first the native doctors, or hakhims, rather resented my coming, but the Ameer gave me complete control of the work, and, except in the case of three favourite hakhims, I had full authority over all the local medicos. After a month the Ameer, who was fighting his cousin in Turkestan, sent for me; so I went up to Mazar-i Sherif, where he was encamped. The journey was a frightfully hot one - it was in May, you know - and consequently I was allowed a day's rest before being taken to His Highness. What kind of a house did I have? Oh, a very good one; quite historic. It was the Royal

SPA BELGIUM 12 Lane from London. Cycled, Fringed, with all Monte Carlo attractions. Racing, Pig-shooting, and Lawn Tennis. Theatricals, Concerts, Water, and all the amusements of the Continent. English, Continental, and Turkish. A.M.A.

residence before the Ameer built his present Turkestan palace. It was well built, with a walled garden full of fruit and flowers. It was raised a few feet from the earth, was one story high, and had inner and outer room. It had coloured glass windows, draped ceilings, white wall covered with sparkling particles of tale, while the rooms were carpeted all over with the beautiful Turkestan rugs. Walled gardens? Oh, yes. Every garden is carefully shut in with high walls, to prevent the women being seen while walking uncovered in the garden."

"Of course I know the Afghans are mostly Mahomedans, but are they really so particular about their women?" I asked.

"Certainly," replied my host. "For instance, when I was called upon to attend the Sultana (the principal wife) I was shown into a room with a thin crimson silk curtain stretched across. The inevitable tea and cigarettes were brought with a chair and table. I inquired after Her Highness's health, and felt her pulse, for which purpose she raised the curtain just enough to put her hand through. I noticed it was the hand of a young woman, and very white. I found she had fever, so I visited her (in the same way) for several days. Her Highness was very kind; she showed me her album of photographs, her hats and bonnets, which were English, and two or three gorgeous crowns of solid gold with great yellow diamonds. When the Sultana recovered she gave me this watch and chain that you see me wearing."

Then the conversation drifted into a discussion on the subject of food in Afghanistan. In reply to my inquiries Dr. Gray said: "I had a very good cook, an Indian, and I got on fairly well. There was plenty of good mutton, but the beef was bad; there was wild duck, teal, game, and fish. The latter was rather a luxury, and I only had it as a present from the Ameer. By-the-bye, after I had been ill, the Ameer sent me food from his own kitchen every day, as he said the food from the bazaars was not good enough for me. They have good bread too - at least, what they call the palace bread, white, and made in the European fashion."

"How did you dress?" was my next question.

"As nearly like a native of position as far as possible. I found they could not understand my conventional doctor's frock-coat and silk hat, so I exchanged them for a plain tunic and a turban. See, here is the one I usually wore, it was presented me by His Highness, and, being an indication of a certain rank, it always ensured me courteous treatment. Moreover, to resume my visit to the Ameer, on May 30 I was taken to the palace at Mazar-i Sherif and introduced to His Highness, and as the weather was very hot, the Ameer was holding his durbar seated in an arm chair on the balcony, with his chief officials, guards on one side of a small stream of water, the people attending the durbar being on the other side. The Ameer spoke very graciously to me, afterwards questioning me on various natural and scientific subjects, but never asked to see my diplomas."

"What is the Ameer like?" I interrupted.

"He is a man of presence, broad and stout; he is fair-skinned, sunburnt, has black hair and beard, his head is good and square, and his eyes are piercing; his manner is dignified and courteous; he can, however, if occasion arise, be very fierce."

چون از دلازمه برسیده شد روز سه شنبه کابل چو در آن سفر بود  
جواب بود تا نیمه دو هفته خانه بمن نفویض کرده شد این کار  
بر من مکتل بود بعضی اوقات در یک روز بکصد وسی برین صبح  
می کردم - یک نفاخانه برای امیر دولان است و دیگر برای امیر  
نخمس طبیبی یونانی از ارض من ناراض شده ما این نظر در غرض  
حرام همه اظهار اختیار بود - بعد یک ماه - آنکه مراد در ترستن  
طلب فرمود - این سفر بسیار خطرناک بود و گر ماه شدت بود  
بعد توقف یک روز حضور و الله حاضر شدیم - در وقت بند فروکش نمود  
بسیار خوب بود - بهرامون آن محل باغی است برز و جتانی  
یسو دادر و گرد باغ و کور کلبه کلبه بند که کسی از این مقدار  
را نتواند دید - ماری بر ما با سلطان سید حیدر با کور نمود  
و میان من و سیم حیدر بود و بشین حاصل بود و سخن و سیم  
رست با کتاس عدله برده بودند کرده شد - ایشان آفتاب  
بود چون ایشان رخصت شدیم درین ساعت وزیر بجز از حجت  
فرمودند -

و نفع حضرت را مضمون

بسیار شجاع و قوی هیكل است و گشت گندمی است ریش و برش  
سیاه است - رزخو لهرات و مدور است جتانی نیز است  
اخلاق خیلی بنده است اما چون موقع باشد از لیسند می شود

Standard

9-7-95

THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada, at the conclusion of his visit to Kridge yesterday, drove into Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Martin had previously entertained at luncheon Lord Camden, Lord George Nevill, Sir David Salomons, and a number of the leading residents. It was arranged to give the Shahzada a public reception, and a procession was formed, including the local Volunteers, the Yeomanry, Fire Brigade, and police. The streets were profusely decorated, and lined by thousands of people. The Mayor (Sir D. Salomons) and the Corporation attended in State, and presented an illuminated address, before his Highness and suite left by special train for Victoria. His Highness, in acknowledging the address through Colonel Talbot, thanked Sir D. Salomons for the welcome accorded him, and expressed his appreciation of the magnificent scenery. He also referred to the friendly relations existing between England and Afghanistan.

It is reported that the Shahzada proposes to extend his visit to this country until the end of this month.

The Shahzada and Staff, accompanied by Mr. T. A. Martin, will occupy the Royal box and two adjoining ones, at Daly's Theatre, this evening, to witness the first performance of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Sum

9-7-95

THE AMEER

AND HIS LADY DOCTOR.

"I must confess that English mis-conception of the Ameer of Afghanistan annoys me very much," said Miss Lillias Hamilton to a representative of *Black and White*, "and I can only account for the crudity of the popular ideas concerning him by the garbled descriptions of the man and his methods in the newspapers. Instead of being a savage, he is an enlightened and conscientious sovereign; as a man, he is most charming and most kind."

Miss Hamilton is the doctor who has accompanied the Shahzada to England by the desire of his father in the capacity of consulting physician.



DR. LILLIAN HAMILTON.

امیر شہزادہ کی آمد پر ہونے والی شہرت

شہزادہ بہت محنت سے چاہتے ہیں کہ ان کے ساتھ ساتھ ہی ان کے

برسرِ راہ جمع ہوں۔ لارڈ سیر و دیگر ضابطہ سلفت نامہ تینت پیشکش کر رہے

شہزادہ کجواب ندریو کرنل ٹالبٹ انڈیا سٹریٹس استقبال فرمود و نیز برابطہ

اتحاد کہ مابین دولت افغانستان و برطانیہ قائم ست حوالہ داد

امیر شہزادہ کی آمد پر ہونے والی شہرت

امیر اعظم و ڈاکٹر ہانٹ

دراستی گفتگو کہ مابین مس لیلیاس ہاملٹن وقت مقام اخبار ملک و اس وقت

ڈاکٹر ہاملٹن گفت کہ از غلط فہمی اصل انگلیس دربارہ حضرت امیر اعظم جناب

خاموشی شوم حضرت امیر اعظم مرادیت شہرت و سببیدہ اخلاق و جمل

و بادشاہی است دادگستر و کریم نفس۔ مس ہاملٹن ڈاکٹر ہے است کہ بہرہ

شہزادہ در غلط آسما است حسب فرمان والدہ حضرت امیر اعظم۔ ادلی

ترین انسانی ص از رعایا ہی حضور و ادلی اوشاں بار یاب نے توانند شد

در مقامات فوجہ ای مرانو حضور و ادلی توانند برد۔ ملاء زمان و سے

برو سے فدائی ہائندہ و اد بعد زمان خود جیلے شفقت سے کند

"As a sovereign he is equally good," she continued. "He is always accessible to the poorest of his subjects, and may always be personally appealed to in criminal cases. Then he has endeavoured to improve Afghan agriculture by adopting modern improvements upon his private estates, and in consequence, quite apart from his office, is the richest man in the country. He is anxious to establish schools for the education of the people, and one already exists in the harem for his slaves, and his own children have each a private tutor. In all his educational projects he has the enthusiastic support of his son Nasrullah, who is an omnivorous reader, and has read almost every book written in Persian or Arabic, whilst in matters of justice he receives the co-operation of his eldest son, who alone besides himself has the powers of life and death. It is the dream of the Ameer's life to educate his subjects; he has many difficulties to contend against, but it is only a question of time."

"And are you going back to Kabul?"  
 "I shall return with the Shahzada, of whose health I have to send reports to his father by every mail. It is a real pleasure to be in the service of the Ameer, of whom I can only quote Mr. Curzon's words: 'His servants are his slaves, and those who like him love him.' And, besides, Afghanistan has a great future, and offers a field for unlimited work."

انحضرت اراده فرموده است که مدارس را سی تعلیم بچگان قائم فرماید و بنده بدین امر بسیار  
 غدا ما نشانی باغی قائم است - در امور منسلفه تعلیم از فرزند منند اقبال شاه فرزند  
 خان بسیار امداد یابد - شاه فرزند موصوف بزبان فارسی و عربی مهارت  
 تمام دارد و اکثر کتب منظر و کتب گشته است - و فرزند ارجمند گلخان را  
 اجازت انظم سلطنت حاصل است -

Call Hall for 95  
 1-7-95

The Shahzada seems to have an insatiable appetite for entertainment and sightseeing. He threatens now to remain at Dorchester House until the 31st of this month, to the consternation of all connected with the India Office, since the cost of Nasrulla Khan's entertainment in this country is to fall upon the Indian Exchequer. The Queen's horses and the Queen's equeyry would very much like to see a change in the programme, especially when both are kept waiting for several hours at a time to suit his Highness. Gentle hints have been thrown out, but up to the present have been unavailing. Nasrulla is becoming a distinct embarrassment.

Lipi London  
 6-7-95

THE SHAHZADA. Yesterday, the Shahzada, at the conclusion of his visit to Eridge, drove into Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Martin had previously entertained at Luncheon Lord Camden, Lord George Nevill, Sir David Salomons, and a number of the leading residents. It was arranged to give the Shahzada a public reception, and a procession was formed, including the local volunteers, the Yeomanry, Fire Brigade, and police. The streets were decorated and lined with thousands of people. The Mayor, Sir David Salomons, and the Corporation attended in state, and presented an illuminated address. Before his Highness and suite left by special train for Victoria, Nasrulla Khan, in acknowledging the address through Colonel Talbot, thanked Sir David Salomons for the welcome accorded him and expressed his appreciation of the magnificent scenery. He also referred to the friendly relations existing between England and Afghanistan. The Shahzada and staff, accompanied by Mr. F. Martin, will occupy the Royal box and two adjoining ones at Daly's Theatre this evening to see the first performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The Lord Mayor will occupy a box directly opposite the Shahzada's party.

احسب بان مال نزلت - 9 جمادی ششمه

جان معلوم می شود که شاه فرزند شوق سیر و تماشا  
 بسیار است - حال می فرماید که تا امروز راه حال در  
 در جبر سوس قیام خواهد داشت و این تعویض می  
 بر دل انداخته اند من بار است زیرا که مصارف او را  
 سلطنت هند کفیل است - کالکته دار و اسبین حضرت مولانا  
 تا ساعت داره انتظار شاه فرزند بر در استیاده می باشد

احسب بان مال نزلت - 9 جمادی ششمه  
 شاه فرزند

افق شاه فراده بر سیر جادیت تبرج و استقبال اراکام  
 و در آنجا -

Morning Advertiser  
14-6-95

THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada left Liverpool yesterday for Glasgow by special train, which did not leave Lime-street station of the London and North-Western Railway till half-past twelve, an hour later than the time originally fixed. It had been arranged that his Highness should visit the electric generating station of the Overhead Railway at ten yesterday morning, but owing to the fatigue of the opening day's ceremonies, and his visit to the Mosque in the evening, he refused to leave Newsham House till an hour later. The special train was accordingly kept waiting, as his Highness was very anxious to see where the light was made, as he expressed it. He was much interested in the generating process, and gave close attention to the explanations as interpreted by Colonel Talbot. After remaining three-quarters of an hour at the generating station the party drove to Lime-street station, cheers being raised by the spectators as the train departed. Special arrangements were made for the comfort of his Highness, one of the carriages being turned into a complete kitchen. The total amount presented by the Shahzada to the Liverpool Mosque and Moslem Institution is £2,500. At the close of the religious service on Wednesday night the Shahzada promised the amount named, and redeemed his promise on the spot, several bags of gold being brought into the institution and counted out to the specified sum. He also said he would recommend the Ameer to send some students to Liverpool. The Shahzada arrived at Glasgow shortly after five o'clock last evening. The leading thoroughfares were lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of his Highness as he drove past in the Lord Provost's open carriage. Flags waved from the public buildings. When the Shahzada alighted from the special train at the Glasgow Central station a detachment of the Gordon Highlanders presented arms, and Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Ameer's son. Then a procession, headed by the carriage in which sat his Highness, the Lord Provost, General Rowlands, and Colonel Talbot, started, an escort being provided by the 12th Lancers. There was much cheering as the procession passed out of the station. The Prince was driven to the West-end Park, where a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. The Prince's carriage was the first to pass across the new bridge in the West-end Park.

A news agency states that Naarulla Khan will not stay in this country until September, as proposed. The Shahzada will return to Dorchester House from his country visit on the 19th (Wednesday next), and goes down to Ascot on Thursday. He will dine with the Fishmongers' Company on the 21st, and will visit the Queen at Windsor on Monday, the 24th. His subsequent movements have not been detailed, but it is understood he will not delay his departure.

The Shahzada and his suite were the guests at night of the Glasgow Corporation at a banquet in the Municipal Buildings. His Highness was presented with an address of welcome, to which he replied.

THE SHAHZADA.

The total amount presented by the Shahzada to the Liverpool Mosque and Moslem Institution is £2,500, and not £500 as first stated. At the close of the religious service on Wednesday night the Shahzada promised the amount named, and redeemed his promise on the spot, several bags of gold being brought into the institution and counted out to the specified sum. He also said he would recommend the Ameer to send some students to Liverpool.

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The Shahzada's day of sightseeing in Liverpool on Wednesday was a complete success. Accompanied by the Lord Mayor and a brilliant suite he proceeded by way of the Overhead Electric Railway to the North Docks, where the apparent absence of motive power on the line appeared to astonish the Prince. After inspecting New North Docks the party proceeded through Sefton Park to St. George's Hall. The Shahzada lunched at the Town Hall, and finished by sailing on the Mersey and visiting the Canarder Campania, where he took tea. At St. George's Hall, replying to the Lord Mayor's welcome, he said he would always remember with pleasure the visit to the manufactories of England, both in Liverpool and elsewhere.

جسار مانگ پرنس - ۱۴ جون ۱۹۹۵

قننٹ ہزارہ در لورپول و در مسجد مسلمان مبلغ دو ہزار پونڈ جمعہ نوے

عظیمہ کروں . وادانجا بلکہ گلڈنگو رفتن -

جسار مانگ پرنس - ۱۴ جون ۱۹۹۵

قننٹ ہزارہ

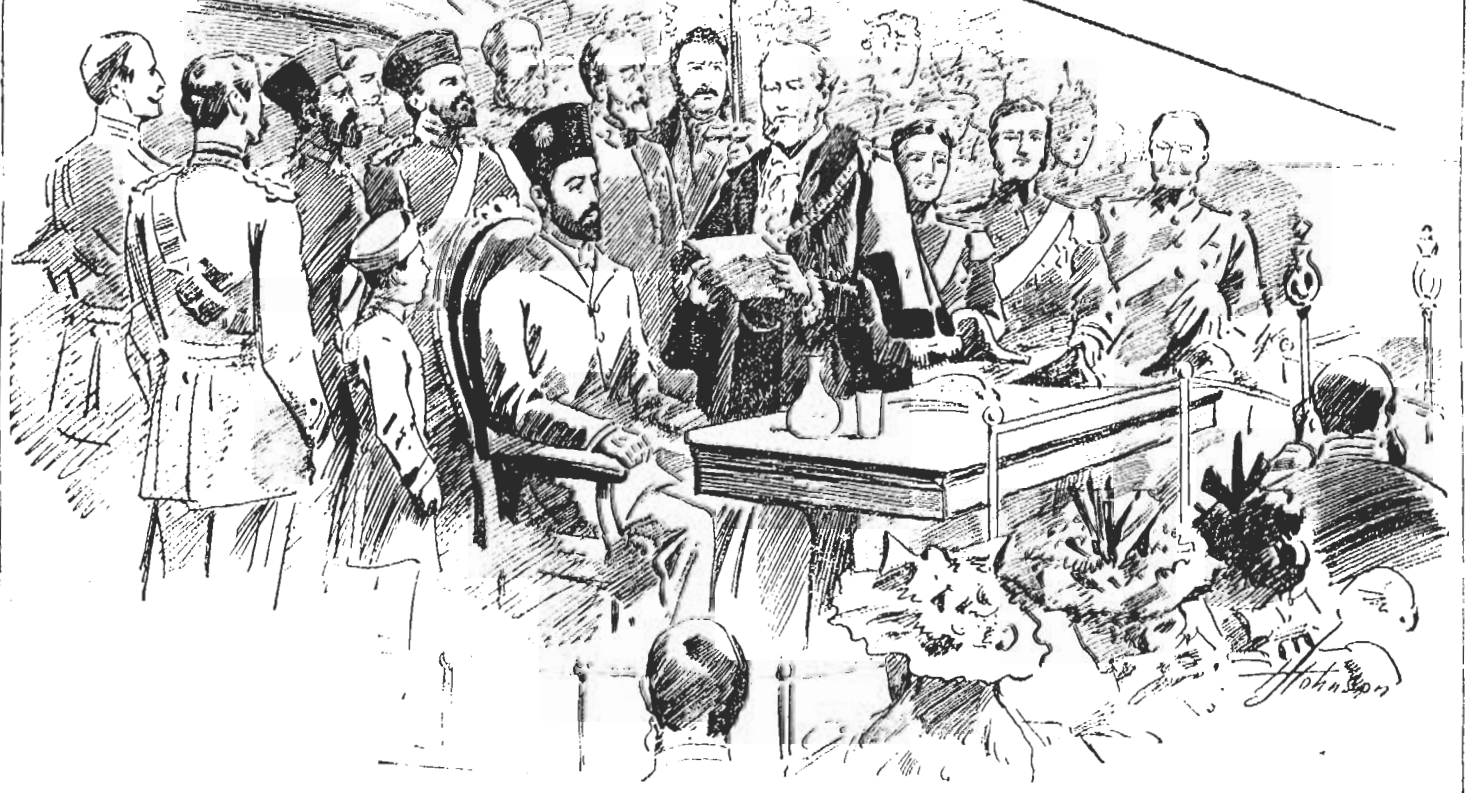
بعد از فراغت نماز عشا در شب چہارشنبہ شہزادہ بلکہ اقبال در مسجد مسلمان

لورپول مبلغ دو ہزار پونڈ عظیمہ فرمود

2459 2804  
221

A visit to the Cunard Steamship Company.

رفتن شاهزاده و کیهون به استیمر کمپنی



The Lord Mayor reading the Address of Welcome to the Shahzade in St. George's Hall.

THE SHAHZADE'S TOUR IN THE PROVINCES: THE VISIT TO LIVERPOOL. (See page 12.)

رفتن شاهزاده و بلوگ لیل - خوانندگی و پذیرش مقدمت شاهزاده پسند قبل درشت جان مال



Great was the joy of the Sheik Quilliam, chief of the Liverpool Muhammadans, on learning yesterday of the intention of the Amir's son to present £2,500 to the Liverpool mosque.

The gift was made in Arabian Nights fashion. Servants of the Amir carried great bags of gold into the building, and kept on counting until the appointed sum was reached.

The Shahzada is going to Ascot on the Cup day, but will not form part of the semi-state procession. He will drive on his own hook from Sunningdale. On Monday week he will visit the Queen at Windsor. His subsequent movements have not been detailed, but the

Standard understands that he will "not delay his departure." Very natural, too.

THE SHAHZADA'S BILL.

REALLY, of all the amazing things that Mr. Fowler has done his answer to Mr. Webb yesterday is the most amazing. The Secretary of State for India declares that the cost of the entertainment of the Shahzada is to be defrayed by the Government (i.e., the taxpayers) of India! So this is British hospitality, is it? This is governing India in the interests of India? This is what Mr. Fowler means when he says that "we are all members for India"? The thing is nothing less than a scandal. The taxpayers of India—whose straitened circumstances were the other day made an excuse for the reimposition of the cotton duties—were not consulted as to the invitation of the Shahzada, nor is he here for any Indian purpose or any Indian business. We are utterly at a loss to see what possible justification there is for throwing the cost of his entertainment upon the Indian Treasury. It is to be hoped that the Indian Parliamentary Committee will convince Mr. Fowler that he is committing, or permitting, a grave injustice.

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

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شیخ کویم رئیس مسلمانان لورپول از استماع این فزودہ جلی مسرور شدہ است کہ شاہزادہ  
مذہب اقبال ارادہ عطیہ مبلغ دو ہزار پونڈ بہ مسجد مسلمانان کردہ است

بروز دوشنبہ شاہزادہ پرنس آف ولز شرف مذاقات خصوصیہ کوئٹہ در مقام وزیر امور  
خواب کرد۔

مصارف مہمانداری شاہزادہ  
وزیر سلطنت سبند اظہار نموده است کہ مصارف مہمانداری شاہزادہ از  
وصول کردہ خواہ شد۔ این است چہمان لوزی سلطنت برطانیہ؟

این است فرمانروائی ہندوستان از بہر فوائد ہندوستان؟ - ہاں ہرگز معلوم  
نہی شود کہ درین زیرباری ہندوستان جہ فائدہ اہل ہند نہ نظر است۔ ہمدارم  
کہ بیشتر سلطنت بر سر فوٹو لرناسٹ کنند کہ این کارروائی از بس خدمت انہا

شرف آوری شاہزادہ در مدوہ قلا - ہوا - ہمارے ملک

شاہزادہ  
در روز ڈر مسجد مسلمانان لورپول عطیہ مبلغ دو ہزار پونڈ  
در خدمت فرمودہ بعد از پنج ساعت در مدوہ گلا سکو رسیہ  
در کوئٹہ و بازار ہجوم ہجوم تماشا بیان حاضر بودند۔

خبر سے تازہ رسیدہ است کہ قیام شاہزادہ  
درین دیار تا ماہ ستمبر تک خواہ بود۔

اجتہاد کیلئے یوں یوں - ۱۰

فرزند والی افغانستان

نخستین کبک از جماعت مغز افغانان در دیار بکلیک نزل اصیل  
کرده است - و عصر ملکہ معظمہ اورا در طوار حسرتیں لیلی  
از معانیات سلطنت افغانان است فرزند محمودہ مع دقیقہ از مردم  
مہاندازی فرود گزاشتہ است -

500

جائزین تحت افغانستان بر این محضرت کہ در سہ ہفتہ وقت اس  
دریں اقوام مولیٰ بنشینے - حکمت قومی تصیفہ سے یا بہ - ولعبیدہ  
سدطنت را از ادوات سپہ سالاری و جنگجویی فرزند  
باید بود -

tribes is settled by civil war, in which heirs and pretenders enter as for a go as you please race, and none can say who will come out first. Nasrullah's chances will depend far more upon his capacity for rough-and-ready generalship than upon his sonship to Abdur Rahman, and of his skill in war no one can as yet form any idea.



TRIPS WITH THE SHAHZADA.

۱) مردم این دیار لنگش شازادہ را  
 استقبال نموده اند که مردمان هند نوری  
 را در هند کرده بودند.

۲) ملاقات شازادہ بحضور ملکہ  
 در قلعه وندستر

۳) پس رفتن شازادہ و تاجش می سپردن  
 در آبی - از صورتش چنین ظاهر می شود  
 که صحنی زراعت کرده است و حالاً  
 کبکبش خالی است -

۴) ملاقات شازادہ بر پیش او و

۵) رفتن شازادہ و مجلس موسیقی  
 کامنس و طربک بخت و نصیف خوانند  
 را دیده چندان شدن -

۶) جماعت بنده در آن کلاه با ابرو

اندو کسی که او را نخواستند

از دل او را نمره سادوی بنده می کنند

۷) سطر بکین گویی از نامی آنجا است

که در سلاخیون و جیبی دارند شازادہ

را خطاب کرده چند امور از او دربار

افیون استفسار می کنند -

۸) رفتن شازادہ به تاجش می سپردن

و نمایندہ سلطنت او را استقبال کرد

و تفصیلات اثر او را مسئله کرد

بمان کرد -

DINING WITH THE SHAHZADA.

INTERESTING AND IMPOSING GATHERING IN THE CIVIC BANQUETTING HALL.

Seven o'clock was the hour fixed for the reception of the Shahzada at the Council Chambers last night, and before that time there was a big crowd in the Square, expectant of his arrival. They need not have turned up quite so punctually. Inside the building things were in a state of bustle; everything was as spick and span as new paint could make it, and all the nooks of the building had been turned for the occasion into arbours and flower beds. Guests arrived in a steady stream, handing over a varied assortment of silk hats and bowlers, helmets and straw hats to the cloak-room attendants. Guests drawn from all ranks of the community lounged about the corridors, discussing the weather and the floral decorations and the probable time the Shahzada would keep them waiting. Then they gravitated gradually to the ante-room of the Council Chambers, where the Lord Provost

BEGAN TO RECEIVE PUNCTUALLY AT SEVEN, and thence they filtered into the adjoining room, which was well filled a few minutes after that hour. Black and white prevailed in the scheme of colour, which was relieved by a fair admixture of scarlet, worn by various representatives of the Army and the Reserve. One or two were in Court dress—notably Dr Marshall Lang. The chief result of Court dress as worn by that gentleman and

225

ضیافت شہزادہ

کھارے کمرہ ضیافت

المروف بہ سون بیلینگ ہال

وقت میزہ تشریف آوری شہزادہ منہ قبل نصف ساعت بود۔ و قبل ازین جامعہ نذر

از مہمانان معزز حاضر شدہ بودند و انتظار با بندہ ای اوقات شہزادہ کے کشیدند



his attendant  
make a collection of  
money

DUNCAN

one or two others is to give the wearer a slightly hunch-backed appearance, due to an arrangement of ribbons fastened rosette-wise below the nape of the neck. The University was well to the front with Professors Jack—who seemed as pleased as if he had discovered a new proof of Euclid I. 1.—Coats, and Cleland, the latter towering above his companions, just as Lord Kingsburgh eclipsed in height and breadth the bulk of his fellow-guests. The buzz of conversation rose and fell like the sound of the sea. Below the gallery was a seat ready for the Shahzada, when it should please him to arrive, and in front of it a table on which stood the casket, which differed from most articles coming under that description, in that it resembled a section of an extremely ornate and expensive policeman's baton. Soon after seven Balle Graham and one or two other councillors took it under their care, and made sure the address was within, and in proper order. About this time the Lord Provost's officer in a neat speech suggested that as

THE RECEPTION WAS GIVEN BY THE CORPORATION,

its members should form the front row in the semi-circle surrounding the vacant dais. Those present did so, and the splashes of scarlet became concentrated at one end of the room. When half-past seven came without bringing his Shahzada-ship, people had not thought it worth while to become impatient. They knew what to expect. As an irreverent pressman put it, "If he kept the old lady (meaning Her Gracious Majesty) waiting for an hour, do you think he's going to turn up punctually for a lot of blooming town councillors?" He did not, but the description of the invited guests is scarcely accurate. It was fully representative of the wealth, intellect, and manly beauty of our city, which shines conspicuous in its possession of these three attributes of greatness. Eight o'clock found matters unaltered, save that the tide of conversation had ebbed, and military representatives showed a more decided disposition to stand at ease than hitherto. Others seemed to find the view of George Square of engrossing interest. There the nearest statue was covered with spectators five or six deep, like a miniature theatre gallery. At 8.15 a movement of those outside gave the earliest intimation of Nasrullah Khan's approach. There was quite a stampede of people to the south side of the square. They tumbled over one another, and cannoned into the railings round the grass plots, with apparent satisfaction to themselves. At this point Sir James Marwick,

RESPLENDENT IN GOWN AND L.L.D. HOOD,

took out his pocket handkerchief, and gave the last touches to the casket, after glancing lovingly at the address of his own composition which it enshrined. Thereupon entered our Lord Provost, glorious in purple and ermine, with gold chain of office, and suggestions of a scarlet uniform rather more than half concealed, and with him, long looked for, come at last, the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan. In striking contrast to his introducer, he was attired in dark tweeds of ordinary English make and a turban of astrachan fur. By way of relief the latter held a silver cigarette of some sort. The only touch of colour was given by a pair of light yellow kid gloves. Without further waste of time the Lord Provost asked Nasrullah if he would be pleased to hear an address of welcome read, and Nasrullah was understood to say, by his interpreter, that he had become case-hardened to that sort of thing, and that one more or less would make no difference. So Sir James Marwick read somewhat hurriedly the address of the Corporation, which has already been published, and thereafter Colonel Talbot translated it, so that Nasrullah might

be quite sure he was not being got at in any way. Then the Lord Provost handed over the casket, wherein the Town-Clerk had, with some reluctance, bestowed the address, in which he takes paternal pride, to Nasrullah, who

PASSED IT ON TO AN ATTENDANT

with the air of one who is wont to receive half-a-dozen such of a morning before breakfast. Then he acknowledged the attention, with Colonel Talbot's assistance, in a short speech, the interpreter translating clause by clause, and the Lord Provost bowing at intervals, much as the male parent does whose first-born has come up for public baptism. His speech referred to the Ameer's regretted inability to visit this country, and his son's hope of "carrying away some profit" from his hurried inspection of our industries, because "England is the centre of commerce." Then, after giving expression to his trust that the friendship between this country and his own would always increase and continue, Nasrullah withdrew under the wing of the Lord Provost, amid loud applause and a flourish of trumpets. So we made for the Banquet Hall, shortly after nine o'clock, and as Nasrullah seemed in no hurry to appear we had some time to look about us before tackling the serious business of the evening. The hall at present is somewhat bare-looking and unfinished, but when those decorative panels, of which we have

نتظارده قریب یک ساعت بعد از وقت معینہ رسید و جمع حاضرین جلوسہ مراسم استقبال  
کجبا آدروند۔ بعد از آن لارڈ پروووست نامہ تهنیت پیش کرد و بخند  
پرسش ٹالبت آن را فہمی ترجمہ کرد۔ دست بردارہ جواب منظمی برآورد  
نہ ازادہ در آشنائی تقریر معذوری تشریف آوری خود از سادہ و سادہ حضرت اور معظم  
ذکر کرد و آمدن خود بوجہ مفاد تجارت انہما را ذکر زیرا کہ اہلکدن مرکز تجارت است

شہزادہ بہ اسم اسی دیگر مہمانان مغز طعام تناول فرمود۔ و لوہازان ہر اجمعت  
 و عاقبت حضرت شاہ شہزادہ حضرت امیر نظام و عا کا کردہ شد۔

heard so much in the Council, are completed the Corporation will have a dining room worthy of its Municipal Chambers. A special table on the high level platform held those magistrates who were not acting as croupiers. Immediately below, at a table running right across the room, were the places assigned to the

**SHAHZADA AND OTHER GUESTS OF DISTINCTION.**

The rest of the company filled five tables extending lengthwise down the hall, at the lower end of which, in the gallery, was stationed the Police Band, summoned thither from the corridors, where it had helped to beguile the past two hours. Nasrullah did not keep us waiting quite so long this time. Perhaps he was hungry. Many of the guests appeared to be so, from the way they toyed with their dinner rolls. Dr Donald Macleod's grace might have been, "For what we are about to receive, and for what Dr \_\_\_\_\_ and others have already eaten, may the Lord make us truly thankful." But it was even shorter than that, and so soon as Nasrullah had taken his seat, waiters in a great variety of costumes began their kind attentions. It was possible now to obtain a better view of our guest. His is not a strong or intellectual type of face, but it is redeemed from insignificance by a pair of very observant and quick-roving eyes. Nasrullah had a special bill of fare, and his own attendant stood behind his chair, yawning persistently throughout the evening. The Lord Provost conversed with his guest, by Colonel Talbot's intervention, and Nasrullah sipped at intervals from a gold cup with a cover, always carefully closed by him whenever he set it down. Perhaps he was afraid of Corporation champagne. He need not have been. After dinner the Lord Provost gave "The Queen," in a speech

**ADMIRABLE ALIKE IN SENTIMENT AND BREVITY.**

He then went on to propose the health of the Ameer, who, "on the authority of Sir West Ridgeway, is one of the few great men living." This toast was cordially received. The Shahzada evidently was in doubt whether he should endorse the Lord Provost's estimate of his father by standing up, so he compromised by half-rising from his chair and sitting down again. The Lord Provost, whose appetite for oratory seemed to grow with that whereon it fed, next proposed the toast of the evening, in which he referred to the arduous nature of the Shahzada's undertaking in visiting this country, and the benefits which he hoped Afghanistan would derive from an understanding of the "results attending James Watt's discovery." While this toast was being pledged, the pipers of the Gordon Highlanders marched twice round the Hall in full blast, and on their second trip, halted in front of the main table, to give Nasrullah some idea of what a pibroch is. It was impossible to tell, from a study of his face, exactly what he thought of it. But probably pibroch-playing is not one of the industries he purposes introducing at home. When the Shahzada had acknowledged the toast in terms similar to those employed in

**RETURNING THANKS FOR THE CASKET,**

the Lord Provost made an end of his heavy night's work, and we retired to the Council Chamber, which had now become a cigar and coffee-divan. There we found the Senior Magistrate sitting about like a beneficent and portly fairy with a box of *Colorados Municipales* under his arm. He seemed as anxious to dispose of them as if his night's rest depended on it. We explained that however good the cigars might be, we did not feel equal to smoking two of them at the same time, to which he retorted that the second one would do for the way home. So we took the hint.

Rix.

Leeds Mercury  
15-6-93

Leds is about to be favoured with a visit from the distinguished Afghan Prince whose presence in London has been one of the features of the season. The Shahzada is a young man, about whom many different legends are current. I would caution my readers not to believe too implicitly what they have read in the newspapers upon the subject. I had the opportunity the other day of conversing with an eminent statesman who has seen more of the Shahzada than any other public man since his arrival in England. He tells me that the young Prince is not only intelligent, but exceedingly amiable, and very anxious to learn as much as possible during his stay in this country. He hates mere ceremonial, and above all loathes and detests those long complimentary banquets of which he has had to endure so many during his sojourn amongst us. This is not surprising when one remembers that at these banquets he never eats anything himself except a little fruit; but even this infliction he has borne with patience and amiability from his desire to make himself agreeable to those around him. The same

high authority from whom I gathered these particulars told me, I am glad to say, that so far as he had seen, the Leeds programme for the entertainment of the Prince was by far the most sensible that had yet been drawn up. This does great credit to our local authorities, and I can only hope that the visit of the Shahzada to the chief city of Yorkshire may be as successful as it deserves to be. JACKDAW.

اجنبی شاہزادہ احمد علی شاہ  
شاہزادہ افغانان کے روزانہ اخبار کے استقبال سے بوجہ آجین شدہ است غم  
تاشکے ایڈس اور شاہزادہ جوان است و صاحبان مختلف  
در اخبار و جرائد نسبت سے اشتہار یافتہ است اما صاحبان مختلف  
اعتبار داشت کہ یہی از خواہد سلطنت را حرمین شاہزادہ بارگاہ ملکی  
است و بیرون و درم و از وی شنیدم حرمین شاہزادہ محض ذہن نیست بلکہ از  
ہنر نیز فہم و شوق نیز موزن است۔ از روزم طبع و ادبی نغز می شنید  
و از دعوت کسی بر مختلف حالت تک آمرا است۔

Bgham Post  
15-6-93

Public affairs were out of gear yesterday in two places. The citizens of Paisley, all in their holiday best, waited in vain for a promised visit of the SHAHZADA; while the Aston Police Court was left by its magistrates in a state of judicial famine. An explanation of the former hiatus was soon forthcoming. It is evident now, as it might have been suspected before, that the gentlemen who are conducting the Afghan Prince upon his tour have been more zealous than discreet in the arrangement of their programme. They have catered more for the sight-seeing appetite of an American tourist than for the leisurely interest of a Royal Mohammedan, and it says a good deal for the intelligence of NASRULLA Khan that he objects to "bolting" his pleasures in a wholesale fashion. In their anxiety that he should go everywhere and see everything, they seem to have quite forgotten that his religion has a Sabbath, which falls on the Christian Friday, and that he may be devout enough to refuse to spend it in the inspection of shipbuilding yards and thread factories. We are sorry for the good folk of Paisley with their holiday preparations and bunting, and we have no doubt the SHAHZADA missed a real treat in failing to see the "7,500 female employees assembled in holiday attire" to welcome him. Solomon himself, we fear, would have adjourned his devotions in order to be on the spot yesterday. But the disappointed citizens should put the blame not on the Prince, who comports himself like a good Mussulman, but on those who ignored the fact in their arrangements. The Paisley crowd, we are told, showed "great indignation" at the...

اجنبی شاہزادہ احمد علی شاہ

شاہزادہ زہر تاشکی مسیعی علم برد اما رمالی آن مبدہ بی سوخت  
انتظار کشیدند۔ مردمانی کہ انتظام برداشت شاہزادہ افغان نفور  
ایشان شدہ است۔ انتظام بوجہ حسن سے کنند۔ انیسویں روز  
این موقع از دست دو حادثہ عفت مزاد و جہد زمان از دست کابل  
منتظر در سبھ آنا دست بودند۔

One and Home

15-6-95

THE Ameer's son, Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, who landed at Portsmouth on her Majesty's birthday, has had no reason to complain of the warmth of the welcome extended to him by all classes of the Queen's subjects. The clerk of the weather, too, has done everything that lay in his power to make the Prince's visit successful. As I write, the Shahzada is paying a round of visits to provincial centres of interest, but before he left Dorchester House he had been the guest of her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, had been present at the "Trooping of the Colours" in honour of the Queen's Birthday, at a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, and at Lady Tweedmouth's reception. The Lord Mayor had welcomed him on the occasion of a state visit to the City of London, and the P. & O. Company had arranged on his behalf a most successful visit to the Docks. It will not be the fault of the authorities, imperial and local, if his Highness does not take away with him a good opinion of our land and its people.

London  
15-6-95

NASRULLA KHAN IN SCOTLAND.

The Shahzada yesterday visited the Fairfield ship-building and engineering establishment at Govan. His Highness took special interest in the Venus and the Diana, two second-class cruisers in course of construction for her Majesty's Government. One of the vessels is approaching completion, and the Prince went on board and saw the men at work. Considerable disappointment was felt at the failure of the Shahzada to visit Coats's Thread Works at Paisley, according to the programme that had been arranged. His Highness complained of fatigue after Thursday's journey. In the evening he dined with Lord Provost Bell and others, and afterwards attended a reception given in his honour by the corporation. To-day he leaves for Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he will be the guest of Lord Armstrong until Monday. Afterwards he will visit Leeds and Sheffield, returning to London next Wednesday.

A representative of Reuter's Agency yesterday had interviews with Mr. T. A. Martin, the Ameer's agent, who, in March last, was appointed by the Ameer to accompany the Shahzada throughout his tour in the capacity of confidential adviser. Mr. Martin said:—"I may state that the Shahzada has been highly impressed with all that he has seen of the British Empire, both in India and in England. His reception by the Queen was an event so kindly, dignified, and graceful, that it will never be effaced from his memory, and it is a subject of the greatest pleasure to him to dwell upon it. The vastness of London, with its enormous street traffic and its shops, has been a source of great interest and astonishment, and the orderly conduct of the vast crowds and the cordiality everywhere extended to his Highness has not failed to make the best impression, and has been duly communicated to his Royal father. The Ameer is kept fully informed by mail and telegraph of every movement of his son. The telegrams are despatched in Persian, but written in Roman characters, to the Afghan Postmaster at Peshawar, whence they are forwarded by special runners to Kabul, the time in transit from London occupying less than three days. Usually there are three or four special runners a day from Peshawar to Kabul, but this number has been largely augmented for the present occasion. The runners, who are lightly clad and bare-headed, and who carry the despatches at the end of a stick slung across the shoulder, run at full speed through the mountain passes, each one for a stage of about five miles, which is traversed in about three-quarters of an hour, a wonderful performance considering the character of the country. Not a single detail of the Shahzada's tour is left unknown to the Ameer. It must be borne in mind that this journey was not undertaken for mere pleasure, but from the highest political motives. It was a matter of the deepest regret and disappointment that the Ameer's health did not permit him to visit England, and he has not yet given up the hope of realizing his wish to see the great Queen. This hope has been accentuated by the cordiality with which her Majesty received his son, and the Ameer has telegraphed his high appreciation of the fact, as also his unfeigned pleasure at the attention shown to the Shahzada by the great State officials. This visit has for ever set at rest any lingering doubt, if such existed, of the sincerity of England's friendship for the Ameer, and can convey but one assurance, that England's friendship is of the most disinterested character."

سلسلہ سیرت نزارہ وقت قوت آرزو ہے

احسان و نائیدھم ۱۵ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
شاہزادہ نصر اللہ خان فرزند حضرت امیر المعظم جن در گورنمنٹ  
نزول اجدیل فرمود رعایا کے حضور ملکہ معظمہ و قیصرہ ارستقبال  
واعزاز اور فرود گئے۔ ان دنوں شاہزادہ مختلف مقامات  
مشہورہ میں دیار تماشہ فرمایا۔ قبل از انکہ از وزارت  
ہوئے روانہ شد مہمان حضور ملکہ معظمہ و برسن اور ویز  
بود۔ اگر شاہزادہ در بارہ این دیار باشندگان کے  
خوب نام نہ کنہ این خطے انسران و عصبہ داران سرکاری

احسان نائیدھم ۱۵ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
شاہزادہ نصر اللہ خان در سکاٹلنڈ  
ان دنوں شاہزادہ بہ تماشہ می کارخانہ جہاز و خلی محفوظ شدن

مسٹر مارٹن کہ حکم داد می حضرت امیر المعظم بہ سیرت شاہزادہ درین دیار آئیمہ  
است سے گوئد کہ شاہزادہ از دیدن سلطنت برطانیہ و دیند و جہ  
در انگلنڈ جیلے موثر شده است۔ از استقبال و سے کہ حضور ملکہ معظمہ  
محمودہ است نقش شفقت و درود بردن و قائم شده است و گامی  
از و سے محمود خواهد شد۔ و سکت این شیریدن و مہانداری  
و مدارات کہ در استقبال شاہزادہ مرعی داشته شده است بردن  
نقش شده است و پیر مرگوار و پیرا اطله عشق داده شده است  
فرماندہ فرامی کردہ اندر می نوشته می شود و دوست ہا ہا ہا کہ در

شاہزادہ در جانب امیر المعظم با مودت خطاب کردہ سے توجہ و از انجا بدو بوجہ بیگان خاص بجای فرستادہ می شود  
بیگان برضہ پادشہان کے دوند و در جہل پنج لمحہ پنج میل مسافت طی می کنند۔ حضرت امیر المعظم را از جہل حد



۲۳۰

Scotsman  
15-6-95

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT  
TO GLASGOW.

After the fatigue of Thursday's travelling and the late sitting at the banquet in the City Chambers, the Shahzada rested yesterday forenoon, and kept to his rooms till past mid-day. It had been arranged that he should leave Glasgow at half-past ten o'clock to visit the world-famous thread factories of Messrs J. & P. Coats at Paisley. When he returned to the hotel, however, on Thursday night he caused it to be made known that that part of the programme would in all probability require to be left out. In deference to the Prince's wishes, the order for the special train to convey himself and his suite to Paisley was countermanded. His final intentions with regard to the day's programme were not definitely ascertained till between ten and eleven o'clock. It was then decided that the visit to Paisley should be entirely abandoned, but that the programme drawn up for the day should be otherwise fully carried out. Fulfilling that intention, the Prince and the chief members of his retinue, accompanied by Colonel Talbot and by Lord Provost Bell and other members of the civic Board, drove in the afternoon to Govan, and inspected the establishment of the Fairfield Engineering and Shipbuilding Company. In the City Chambers in the evening he dined with the Lord Provost and a small official party, and afterwards attended a reception in his honour, at which a large number of the citizens were present. According to the official programme, the Prince's visit to the city will terminate to-day. It is intended that he should travel south by the Midland Railway, and the special train for his conveyance has been timed to leave St Enoch Station about half-past ten o'clock. As the train passes beyond the city boundary at Crossmyloof a parting salute will be fired by a battery of the Royal Artillery, which will be stationed for the purpose at that place near to the railway.

After returning to the hotel on Thursday night the Shahzada spent an hour and a-half with Mr Martin, who acts as his right-hand man, keeping him in touch with English customs, informing him of what he is required to say and do on all occasions, and who generally looks after his affairs in connection with the visit. At that conference with Mr Martin the Prince expressed a wish that the visit to Paisley might be abandoned. Besides feeling in need of rest, he was desirous of having some time to attend to his correspondence. The special train which had been ordered to convey the party from St Enoch Station to Paisley was, in consequence, cancelled, though the idea of the visit was not then definitely given up. In his attendance to religious observances the Shahzada is very scrupulous, and both before and after breakfast yesterday morning a considerable period was occupied with devotional exercises. The remainder of the time was spent partly resting and partly in writing to his father the Amir and other friends at home in Afghanistan. The Shahzada is very particular about his food and drink. Indeed, his religion requires him to be so. As a faithful follower of Muhammed, he eschews alcoholic liquors in any form. Once or twice at the municipal banquet he was offered sweets by the waiters; but, on learning that wines or spirits entered into their composition, he invariably put them aside. The preparation of his food is in charge of a special member of his retinue, who superintends all that is done by the staff of native cooks. One of the Queen's men-servants accompanies his Highness throughout his tour and waits on him at table along with the Afghan attendant. The kitchen set apart for the Afghan servants at the Windsor Hotel was an interesting sight during the preparation of a meal. A glance inside yesterday between the hours of eleven and twelve showed some five or six men-cooks busily engaged at various operations. One was carefully stirring a pot over a charcoal fire, another was deftly mixing some ingredients with mortar and pestle, and another was trimming several joints of meat which lay on the table before him, while on the floor lay about a dozen of poultry whose necks had just been wrung, and the headless carcass of a sheep, which only a few minutes before had been slaughtered at the back-door by the Afghan butcher. Lord Provost Bell, as host of the Prince, stayed in the hotel overnight.

The people of Paisley were of course greatly disappointed at the break in the programme. It had been arranged that a hundred of the Princess Louise Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders should muster at the station and form a guard of honour for the Khan, and many of these had arrived at the Drill Hall when the news was made known that he would not visit Paisley. Flags had also been hoisted on all the public buildings, and at Ferguslie Thread Mills special arrangements had been made for his visit. The last occasion on which an Asiatic potentate visited the town of thread and shawls was about ten years ago, when the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, went through one of the thread factories.

احمد شاہ کاشغری - ۱۵ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
شاہزادہ علیزادہ قبل درملہ گلاسگو منت و مشہور ترین کارخانہ پیر  
ماہی را می رسنه کرد۔ این کارخانہ نظیر خود در دنیا ندارد۔

در پانچویں اچھام شربت شاہزادہ اختیار طہرہ جہ تھرتے دارو۔ دیروز  
قبل از خوردن طعام چاشت و نیز بعد از آن بسیار وقت در عبادت مذہبی صرف  
کرد۔ بقیہ وقت در آرام و خند و گشت گذشت و الای حضرت امیر اعظم  
صرف کرد۔ در بارہ طعام نیز اقبیا بسیار سے دارد و مذہب اسلام نیز زمین  
طہرہ را شاد می کند۔ زیرا کہ راستہ پیر و حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم است  
از اسباب منشئی بر بزرگی سے کند۔ ایک یادگار خادم جلوسہ جس سے از  
شیرینی پیش کرد اما چون شاہزادہ معلوم شد کہ در ترکیب این شیرینی  
منشئی انداختہ شدہ است نہ خورد و علیحدہ درشت۔

افتتاح کارخانه در فریونگ

به همراهی حاجت خود در کربل کلبت ش نراده حاجت فریونگ روانه شد  
 و هجوم تماشاگران خیابان خیابان در کوچه و بازار منتظر بود - انصراف کارخانه بود  
 از کین استقبال کردند و از کین از انان را کلبت ش نراده تقریب کرده  
 کربل کلبت از حاجت ش نراده اطلب استر به محمود - بعد از آن  
 طعام ناهنج ساعت ش نراده در ادا نماز صورت ماند - چون حاضر  
 کارخانه می فرمود از بعض امور استفسار می کرد و کجواب مطلقین می شد

VISIT TO FAIRFIELD.

In company with Lord Provost Bell and Colonel Talbot, the Shahzada and his suite, escorted by the Lancers, left the Windsor Hotel shortly after one o'clock to visit the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company's yard at Govan. A large gathering of the public witnessed their departure, but there was no demonstration of any kind. The route lay through some of the busiest streets of the city, and most of the way the thoroughfares were thronged with on-lookers. The temporary bridge across the Clyde was decorated with strings of streamers, and here and there an enterprising warehouseman sported a flag, but the display in this line was on no great scale. Govan was reached during the dinner hour, and at the Cross and in the neighbourhood of Fairfield the crowds were very large, and showed some heartiness in their cheering. At the shipbuilding yard, where the party arrived half an hour behind time, the pipes and drummers of the Govan Police Band were stationed, and struck up a martial air as the procession appeared. The Shahzada was met at the office entrance to the works by Sir William Pearce, chairman of the Company; Mr Richard Barnwell, managing director; and Sir William Arrol. These gentlemen having been introduced to His Highness by Lord Provost Bell, the party proceeded to the board-room, where luncheon was served. Sir William Pearce presided, and besides the Prince's suite and those already

mentioned, the company included Sir James King, Sir Donald Matheson, Bailie Primrose, Glasgow; Provost Kirkwood, Govan; the Rev. Dr John Macleod, Mr Alex. McDonald, town-clerk of Govan; Bailie Richmond and Mr Jas. E. Dunn, representing the Clyde Trust; Colonel Oxley, Colonel Wavell, Mr Chas. Russell, Councillor Mitchell, Glasgow; Mr And. Stewart, Chief Constable Hamilton, Govan; and the principal officials of the Fairfield Company. The luncheon occupied but a short time, and was brought to a close with the three toasts, "The Queen," "The Ameer," and "The Shahzada." At the request of the Prince, there was no speech-making. Colonel Talbot on his behalf merely returning thanks for the kind manner in which they had received the toast of his health, and thanking them also for their hospitality. After the luncheon, the Shahzada retired for about half-an-hour, during which time he was understood to be engaged in devotions. On his return, the work of inspection was begun, with Sir William Pearce and Mr Barnwell as the guides of the party. First of all the drawing offices were visited, and the Prince spent some time critically examining the engine designs of some of the Fairfield masterpieces. He seemed to take a lively interest in the explanations given by his guides, and now and again indicated by signs that he grasped their meaning. In the model room he paid special attention to the handsome miniature representation of the Normannia, a piece of workmanship which in itself cost several hundred pounds. On emerging from the offices into the yard, the Prince spent a minute or two admiring Captain Hamilton's pipes, who had played during the luncheon and now struck up again. After this short delay the party were shown the flanging machine at work. In the boiler shop, a boiler weighing about 50 tons was lifted by the travelling cranes and removed a considerable distance, but this did not seem to greatly impress his Highness. Nor did the hydraulic rivetting attract his attention long. It was otherwise in the engineering shop, where he had a look at most of the ingenious machines and their mode of work, and in cases where he became specially interested he plied questions till he had ground for believing that he had some notion of their use. The engines for Her Majesty's ship Venus, which were all fitted up in the shop, were set in motion as the party approached, and explanations here had to be plentifully proffered. The sawmill had many attractions, and quite a long time was spent watching the cutting up of the huge logs. From the sawmill the party passed through the joiner shops, and from there to the yard again, where they were shown the leviathan "shear legs," with the boiler of the paddle steamer Konigin Wilhelmina suspended 20 feet in the air, preparatory to being fitted in position on board the boat. In the shipyard also were seen the electric drilling machines, the punching of protective deck plates 1½ in. thick, the bending of red-hot frames, and the rolling of great plates of steel between the massive rollers. His Highness, however, paid most attention to the vessels on the stocks, and stood for several minutes contemplating the formidable-looking hull of a torpedo boat destroyer. The party afterwards went aboard H.M. cruiser Venus, one of the vessels on the stocks. At the present time the Fairfield Company have under construction H.M.S. Hunter, torpedo boat destroyer; H.M.S. Venus, cruiser; and H.M.S. Diana, cruiser; besides two large paddle steamers for the Queenborough and Flushing mail service, and a couple of screw steamers for the Scottish Oriental Company's China trade. Altogether over two hours were spent in the round of the works and yard, and the Prince and his suite seemed tolerably fatigued at the close, although his Highness to the last did not fail on occasion to inquire after knowledge when any specially ingenious or powerful piece of machinery fell under his notice. In their peregrination the Royal party were the object of considerable curiosity on the part of the workmen, but as a rule the men kept at a respectful distance from the visitors.

At the close of the inspection a surprise was provided for the Shahzada. At the back of the office a temporary platform had been erected, and here for some time a quartette of Highland dancers belonging to Chief Constable Hamilton's force amused His Highness with an exhibition of dancing to the skirl of the bagpipes. The Shahzada watched the dancers' movements closely, but never a smile crossed his countenance, and he might have taken it as all in the shipbuilding trade for aught he showed to the contrary. At five o'clock the party re-entered their carriages and drove back to the city.

THE LORD PROVOST'S DINNER PARTY.

Lord Provost Bell entertained the Shahzada at a private dinner party in the Municipal Buildings last evening prior to the conversation. Dinner was laid in one of the upper committee-rooms, which was hung with pictures from the Corporation Galleries. Among the guests, who numbered twenty, were, in addition to His Highness, Colonel Talbot, C.I.E.; Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, C.S.I.; Colonel Byng, Queen's Equerry; Mr T. A. Martin, Agent for the Ameer in London; Muhammad Hassan Khan, Muhammad Akram Khan, Sheriff-Principal Berry, Rev. Principal Caird, General Rowlands, V.C.; Colonel Oxley, Major-General Sir R. Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G.; Sir James King, Bart.; Sir W. G. Pearce, Bart.; Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart.; Bailie Primrose, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieutenant Beville, Sir James Marwick, Town-clerk; and Mr James Nicol, City-chamberlain.

RECEPTION BY THE CORPORATION.

In honour of the Shahzada, a reception was given by the Corporation in the City Chambers in the evening. All the numerous apartments in the great building, except those permanently devoted to administrative purposes, were brought into requisition for the accommodation and convenience of the guests. Of these about 1400 were invited, and nearly all attended. Though the reception was fixed to begin at nine o'clock, the guests began to arrive shortly after eight o'clock. A large number of the gentlemen were in military uniform. Later, when the building was thronged with the guests, the polished marble glittering in the electric light, the varied uniforms, the still more varied and brilliant colours of the ladies' dresses, and the soft green shades of the palms and other foliage plants with which the halls and staircases were profusely adorned, combined to form a scene both striking and picturesque. About half-past nine o'clock the Shahzada, with Mrs Bell and Colonel Talbot, followed by Lord Provost Bell, the chief attendants of the Prince, and the guests from the supper party, which had just been concluded in another part of the building, arrived in the satin room. His Highness sat on a chair, with the Lord Provost, Mahmud Hassan Jan, and General Sir R. Murdoch Smith on the right, and Colonel Talbot, Mrs Bell, and Bailie Primrose on the left, the Afghan attendants taking up position behind their Royal master. The Prince and his retinue had disencumbered their European garments and wore the uniform of their own country—dark blue with red piping. The Prince was distinguished from his attendants by a wreath of gold braiding on his tunic and a green sash over his shoulder, while jewels sparkled on his epaulettes and astrachan caftan. Lord Provost Bell wore his uniform as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of the city of Glasgow, and Mrs Bell was dressed in pale silver grey satin with ostrich feather trimmings, and she wore a diamond necklace, and carried a shower bouquet of rare orchids. The guests, entering the room by one door, bowed to His Highness and to the Lord Provost and Mrs Bell, and passed out by another door. While the procession of guests was passing, the Prince for the most part sat stolidly gazing. When fully half-an hour had been thus occupied, the Prince turned to Colonel Talbot, and through him expressed a desire to be conducted throughout the building. Accompanied by Mr Bell and the Lord Provost, the Prince then made a tour of the principal rooms and staircases. Through the intermediary of Colonel Talbot, he kept up a conversation with his host and hostess, and expressed himself as full of thanks and admiration for all that had been done to honour and entertain him. The walk through the building being completed the Prince prepared to take his leave. With Mrs Bell he shook hands, and in English bade her a cordial good night. Accompanied by his suite and the officers attached to his staff the Prince was then conducted to his carriage, and a guard of honour from the Gordon Highlanders were waiting for him. Bidding good night to the Lord Provost, His Highness at once entered his carriage, being accompanied by Colonel Talbot and Sir Gerald S. Fitzgerald. As he drove off to the hotel the guard of honour gave him a general salute. His departure was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

دعوت شاهزاده از جانب لورد پرووست  
لورد پرووست دعوت شاهزاده کرد و دیگر ضایع سلطنت نیز حاضر صبح بودند  
استقبال شاهزاده از جانب سبایی  
از مراسم استقبال شاهزاده جناب سردار گشت و وزیر امور نسلی با سبب اظهار نظر  
کرد و در صورت فرموده عمارت باو همزده باشند - از دیدن عمارت خیلی  
مستظرف گشتند

GLASGOW, June 14.—With the object of obtaining information regarding the impressions formed by the Shahzada of his tour in Great Britain and his journey across India, and the effect of this visit on the present and future relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan, a representative of Reuter's Agency to-day had an interview with Mr T. A. Martin, who, by an autograph letter of the Ameer, written in Cabul in March last, was appointed to accompany the Shahzada throughout his tour in the capacity of confidential adviser. As everything connected with the details of the tour, including the translation from and into Persian of all documents, has to go through Mr Martin's hands, that gentleman was only able to give a very hurried interview to Reuter's representative.

With regard to the Shahzada's impressions of England, Mr Martin said—I may state that the Shahzada has been highly impressed with all that he has seen of the British Empire both in India and in England. From the day that I had the honour to welcome Nasrullah Khan at Jamrood on April 18, until the present time, he has not ceased to express his admiration at the wonderful energy and force of character of the British people, evidence of which has met him on every hand. Undoubtedly his reception by the Queen was an event so kindly, dignified, and graceful that it will never be effaced from his memory, and it is a subject of the greatest pleasure to him to dwell upon it. The vastness of London, with its enormous street traffic and its shops, has been a source of great interest and astonishment, and the orderly conduct of the vast crowds, and the cordiality everywhere extended to His Highness, has not failed to make the best impression, and has been duly communicated to his Royal father. The Ameer is kept fully informed by mail and telegraph of every movement of his son. The telegrams are despatched in Persian, but written in Roman characters, to the Afghan post-master at Peshawur, whence they are forwarded by special runners to Cabul, the time in transit from London occupying less than three days. Usually there are three or four special runners a day from Peshawur to Cabul, but this number has been largely augmented for the present occasion. Runners who are lightly clad and barefooted, and who carry dispatches at the end of a stick slung across the shoulder, run at full speed through the Khyber Pass and across the mountain ranges, each one for a stage of about five miles, which is traversed in about three-quarters of an hour, a wonderful performance considering the mountainous character of the country. By this means there is not a single detail of the Shahzada's tour unknown to the Ameer. It must be borne in mind that this journey was not undertaken for mere pleasure, but from the highest political motives. I know personally that it was a matter of the deepest regret and disappointment that the Ameer's health did not permit him to visit England, and he has not yet given up hope of realising his wish to see the great Queen. This hope has been accentuated by the cordiality with which Her Majesty received his son, and the Ameer has telegraphed his high appreciation, as also his unfeigned pleasure, at the attention shown to the Shahzada by the great State officials. This visit has for ever set at rest any lingering doubt, if such existed, of the sincerity of England's friendship for the Ameer and his people and it can convey but one assurance that England's friendship is of the most disinterested character. This alone will more than justify the wisdom of the Ameer in accepting the Queen's invitation, but there are other benefits that this country will undoubtedly gain in connection with commerce of great value in the future, and it is in this direction that the interest of the Shahzada has been much excited.

In order to remove some misapprehensions which appear to exist, Mr Martin, in reply to a question, said that the Ameer has three sons, the eldest of whom, Habbib Ullah Khan, is 23, and Nasrullah Khan, 20 years of age. Both these Princes hold high State positions. The eldest has already directed State affairs during the Ameer's campaign in Turkestan, and Nasrullah Khan has for some time directed the finances of the country.

بلده کلا سکو - ۳۱ جون سنہ ۱۲۹۵  
 ستر مارٹن فی گوٹہ کہ از روزی کہ از قلم خود بہ صراحتی نوشتہ شدہ  
 شہزادہ را صحبت از توفیق سلطنت برطانیہ جو در انگلستان و در ہندستان  
 رطب اللسان یافتہ ام - بدرباب حضور مدعو شد از کمال سفت و در وقت  
 استقبال شہزادہ فرمودہ است و اطلع ابن بہ صورت اور اعظم و ستان  
 شدہ است -

این او زیاد نہ باید داد کہ ابن سفر دور محض تفریحاً اجتناب از کردن شدہ است بلکہ  
 از بہر این کہ از تفریح ابن دیدار و از دیدن غرائب متمتع شود - اگر محنت  
 صورت اور اعظم اجازت داد کہ این نفس لعین از سیر لندن بلکہ  
 بود پسر و زندگے - از ابن سفر در تفریح و تہنیت بہرین سلطنت برطانیہ  
 و افضال تن قائم است علی الدوام خواہد ماند -

صورت اور اعظم سے فرزند دارد - فرزند اول سردار حبیب اللہ خان است  
 کہ از نظام سلطنت اور ان توفیق شدہ است و فرزند دوم سردار اللہ خان است  
 کہ از فرسہ نوال است - عمر شہزادہ کلان ۲۳ سال و عمر شہزادہ دیگر  
 ۲۰ سال است

Pull mall Gazette  
15.6.95

## THE SHAHZADAH IN GLASGOW.

### DECLINING TO KEEP APPOINTMENTS.

Nasrulla Khan finds the fevered existence of the West too much for him. While he was in town he frequently complained of fatigue, but having gone at express speed through the hospitalities of Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, with interspersed railway journeys, has completely collapsed on arrival at Glasgow. A comprehensive round of visits, including a luncheon, and winding up with a reception in the Municipal Buildings, had been arranged for yesterday, but when the Shahzada was called upon to make a start in his round of visits he, so to speak, struck, and absolutely declined to move. He pleaded fatigue, and added moreover that the day being his Sunday, he desired to spend the greater part of the day in devotion. He proposed to take a whole holiday, and to calmly ignore the fact that a distinguished company had been invited to meet him at one of the large shipbuilding yards, and that the nobility, clergy, and gentry of Scotland's commercial capital were to meet him at the evening reception. Consternation stalked through the city, and an impressive deputation was hurried off to the Windsor Hotel to inform his Highness that Scottish hospitality ought really not to be wasted in this wanton fashion. Under pathetic pressure the Shahzada consented to curtail his devotions to the shortest possible limit consistent with a due regard to the chances of salvation. But at the same time he resolutely declined to visit any more cotton mills, and was not keen on sampling the turbulence of the Clyde. He, however, attended the luncheon and gave a distinct undertaking in the Persian language that he would be in evidence at the civic reception.

#### A DISAPPOINTMENT AT PAISLEY.

After most elaborate preparations had been made in Paisley to welcome the Shahzada on his visit to Coats' Thread Works, the Shahzada was unable to go. In Glasgow official circles it was feared on Thursday that Paisley would have to be dropped, but nothing was settled till yesterday forenoon. Meantime Coats' works had been decorated on a lavish scale, the decorators working all night. In the morning flags were hoisted from the public buildings, the station being draped in cloth. A guard of honour of the Renfrewshire Volunteers was under arms, and the officials were at the station to wait the Shahzada, when definite word arrived that he would not come.

اجازت حاصل کرنا۔ 15 جون 1995  
شاہزادہ و ملکہ گل اسکو  
جو کلڈ روز جموں بود اکثر صبحہ ادا می نماز صحت نشد  
بعد از نماز می کارخانه مینہ اظہار سببا طفر نمود و در استقبال  
صفر نبرای فارسی مسرت ظاهر فرمود۔

Our Royal Afghan Guest

تہان افغان ما

THERE can be no doubt that the visit of Nasrullah Khan to England has proved a most successful stroke of policy in our relations with Afghanistan. Though the orthodox Oriental impassibility prevents him from much outward display of feeling, the Shahzada is keenly delighted with his reception, and finds England even a more wonderful place than he had anticipated. Accordingly his stay will be prolonged beyond the original limits fixed. Nasrullah Khan has a very strong opinion on what he cares, and does not care, to see, while his indifference as to time rather upsets the British idea of punctuality. London noise and crowds somewhat tire him, but he thoroughly enjoys military shows like the Aldershot Review, or anything connected with animal life such as the Cart-Horse Parade and the Zoo.

Most Royal guests of any importance are sure to be hospitably entertained by the City of London, and so a warm greeting awaited the Shahzada when he visited the Guildhall to receive an address of welcome. Although there were not many decorations along the route till Cheapside was reached, the streets were crowded, and the inhabitants of the City cheered heartily as the procession came by. There were four State carriages escorted by a Horse Guard troop, and the usual bodyguard of Afghan cavalry surrounding the first carriage with its four bays and postilions, where the Shahzada sat in his gold-embroidered frock coat and Astrakhan cap, with its splendid diamond aigrette. At the Guildhall the Prince was conducted to the Library, where the Lord Mayor and a large gathering had assembled. Taking his seat by the Lord Mayor on the dais the Shahzada listened gravely to the address of welcome read by the Town Clerk, and interpreted by Colonel Talbot. The address was subsequently enclosed in a beautiful gold casket of Persian design. The Shahzada replied in low, measured tones, with Colonel Talbot for his interpreter, and the party then adjourned to the Guildhall for lunch, where there was more speechmaking, and Nasrullah Khan took the opportunity to remark that the friendship of England and Afghanistan was on the best possible footing. The following day he went down the Thames by steamer to inspect the docks and the P. and O. liner *Caledonia*, where he lunched. The shipping greatly surprised the Prince, who was quite fascinated by the Tower Bridge, "the most wonderful thing he had seen in England," so he declared. Saturday was an off-day, marked only by a visit to the Royal stables at Buckingham Palace and a call on Mr. Fowler at the Prince's own suggestion. Next day the Shahzada started on his provincial tour. The first stopping place was Birmingham, where, on Monday, he inspected several of the leading manufactories. The bent of the Shahzada's mind was shown

in his visit to the Small Arms Works at Small Heath. He refused to be hurried through in the allotted half-hour, but staid fully two hours, examining rifles and studying the processes of manufacture. Through this delay he missed several other visits,



Photographed by A. H. Brunel  
THE PROCESSION ENTERING CHEAPSIDE  
NASRULLAH KHAN'S VISIT TO THE CITY

but, besides lunching with the Mayor, Nasrullah Khan was able to see Messrs. Ostlers' glass factory and some ammunition works. Manchester's turn came on Tuesday with the inspection of the chief cotton mills, where the Shahzada was so interested in the various stages of cotton spinning and manufacture, that he could hardly be induced to quit the mills for luncheon. These provincial municipal entertainments seem rather a bore to the Prince, who declares that "he has not come all the way from Cabul to lunch." A trip on the Manchester Ship Canal was much liked, and the Shahzada went on to Liverpool to receive an elaborate welcome from a body of English and Oriental Mahomedans, headed by an English convert, Mr. Quilliam, who has been made the "Sheik-ul-Islam of the British Isles." Wednesday was devoted to the docks, and the Shahzada then proceeded to Glasgow.

بلد ریب سفر شہزادہ نھرا لئندہ فاک در انگلنڈ از ہر سٹھام لاسہ تھی  
ماہین دولت افغانک و سلطنت انگلنڈ در بویہ خوب است۔ از جہت  
رسم آکسیان شہزادہ اللہ رستگریہ نظر پر کم سے کنند اما در دل آری  
مسرور شدہ است۔ ازینجی عرصہ تمام او درین دیار از عرصہ سینہ ستر  
خواندہ شد۔ عرجز سے را کہ سے بنید را مئی کا سب قبائلم سے کنند  
و عرجز برواہ نمی کنند کہ بی صغلی اوقات او کارج اہل این دیار سے  
نزد کہ مردمانش جیلے یا سب وقت سے باشند۔  
جون شہزادہ در گلہ مال تشریف آرزائی فرمود مردمان  
بدہ کنند مہ رسم استقبال بوجہ احسن او کردند۔ نہایت نامہ خبر مقدم  
خواندہ شد و ترجمہ نیشن کریسٹ ٹاٹ کرد بعد از ان شہزادہ  
نزد لومہ کریسٹ ٹاٹ بزبان فارسی جواب داد۔

داخل شدن جماعت در حبیب ساید

افتن شہزادہ نھرا لئندہ خان در ششم

سیرہ انجیر شپ کنال شہزادہ جیلی مسرور شد و بعد از  
بلدہ بر لول رفت کہ مسلمانان دیار ہسٹریکونیم شیخ ابد مسلم

بہ بنیہ

Star  
15-6-95

Faisley was plunged in yesterday when word reached the thread-spinning town that there was to be no Shahzada.

There was a compensation for the Presbyterian elders, who comprise a large proportion of the population. The Shahzada was detained by his detentions, and the next best thing to being in Faisley was to be at prayer.

On the other hand seven thousand factory girls had put on their Sunday clothes for the occasion, and they thought it very hard they couldn't have the Shahzada. Opinions varied as to what the Shahzada was. A wag in one of Coats's spinning rooms started the notion that he was fireworks, which was favorably received.

No Mussulman cooks will be booked for Windsor when the Shahzada goes there. The Queen has, so the *Bealm* says, a staff of the faithful in her own employment.

Standard  
15-6-95

The proposal that India should bear the whole expense of the Shahzada's visit to this country is regarded with disapproval by several of the Radical supporters of the Government. It will be impossible to raise the subject on the Estimates, and it is probable that, either by a Motion for the Adjournment or in some other way, the attention of the House will be directed to the subject.

Come and Home  
15-6-95

**INDIA.** The Shahzada, the son and envoy of the Ameer and the Shahzada. gratified by the cordiality of his welcome in England. The man in the street dearly loves a gay sight, and politicians of all parties feel the wisdom and policy of welcoming the young man for the sake of our ally, his father. These two causes combined have led to the Shahzada being received with great cordiality, and entertained to an extent which must be rather fatiguing. Interest in the Afghan prince has also been to some extent stimulated by the publication at the time of his arrival of an interesting memoir of the Ameer by Mr Stephen Wheeler. Abdur Rahman has played a difficult part, not without mistakes or grave faults, but on the whole successfully. His own view of the position in which he is placed is given in the book in the form of an epilogue, so dear to the eastern mind. "A swan," said the Ameer, "was once swimming in a pond, watched with hungry eyes from one bank by a pack of wolves and from the other by an old tigress. From fright or curiosity the swan incautiously approached the latter. The tiger clawed at him and tore out some of his feathers. In his distress he swam over to the other bank, when the wolves made a rush and would have torn him to pieces had he not escaped into deep water. Finding himself secure, he resolved to confine his movements to the middle of the pond. There, resting at his ease, he noticed how the wolves snarled at each other, and how very shallow the water was near the edge. He reflected that were the pond to dry up the tigress might

and the wolves certainly would devour him." Put more tersely, the Ameer is between the devil and the deep sea, and intends to steer as clear of both as he safely can. He has now accomplished that feat pretty successfully for fifteen years.

۱۳۰۵  
اجتار سندن

مروان بن ابی سفیان از استیغ بن خبیر جلیه حیرن سندن است بزاده شهبازی

شاهزاده را بوجه کار دیر شده و نماز اهل اسلام را از جمیع مردم مقدم است  
حضرت هر از زن به لباس فاخره که در کارخانه باجه باغی مدوم بودند و فرمودند به نظر در  
شاهزاده اما آخر الامرا از بس مایوس شدند

اجتار سندن رط - ۱۵ جون ۱۳۰۵

این توجیه را بعضی مومنان سلطنت هند ناپسند کرده اند که همل مصداق سفر  
شاهزاده از هندستان وصول کرده خواهد شد

اجتار و ان ایندوم ۱۵ جون ۱۳۰۵

هندستان و امیر اعظم و شاهزاده

شاهزاده از استقبال و سلی که درین دیار شده است خیلی مسرور شده است  
همی خواهد آن سلطنت مدارات و تواضع شاهزاده با بس خاطر بد بزرگوار  
کند زیرا که او یکی از مومنان سلطنت هند است درین ایام که بے  
از نصف سر سفینش طبع شدند که متضمن به سواج عمری حضرت  
امیر اعظم است

سلسله این کتاب قابل ملاحظه قبله عالم خلد الله علیه و آله و سلم است و ترجمه  
کتاب حب رسول است بزاده سندن و استقبال و اور حقیقی من حیث  
سفر است که در صورت ظهور حضرت قبله عالم خواهد رسید

Westminster Gazette  
15-6-95

THE SHAHZADA'S LETTERS TO THE AMEER.

The Ameer is kept fully informed of every movement of his son. The telegrams are despatched in Persian, but written in Roman characters, to the Afghan Postmaster at Peshawur, whence they are forwarded by special runners to Cabul, the time in transit from London occupying less than three days. Usually there are three or four special runners a day from Peshawur to Cabul, but this number has been largely augmented for the present occasion. The runners, who are lightly clad and bare-footed, and who carry the despatches at the end of a stick slung across the shoulder, run at full speed through the mountain passes, each one for a stage of about five miles, which is traversed in about three-quarters of an hour, a wonderful performance considering the character of the country. Not a single detail of the tour is left unknown to thy Ameer.

انبار دست مند گزشت - هارجن شسته  
عزیزت برزاده بحضور بر منظم  
صورت امر بمعظم را از حالت سیر خود وقت فوق برابر صلح می پس  
مدیریه خبرتار

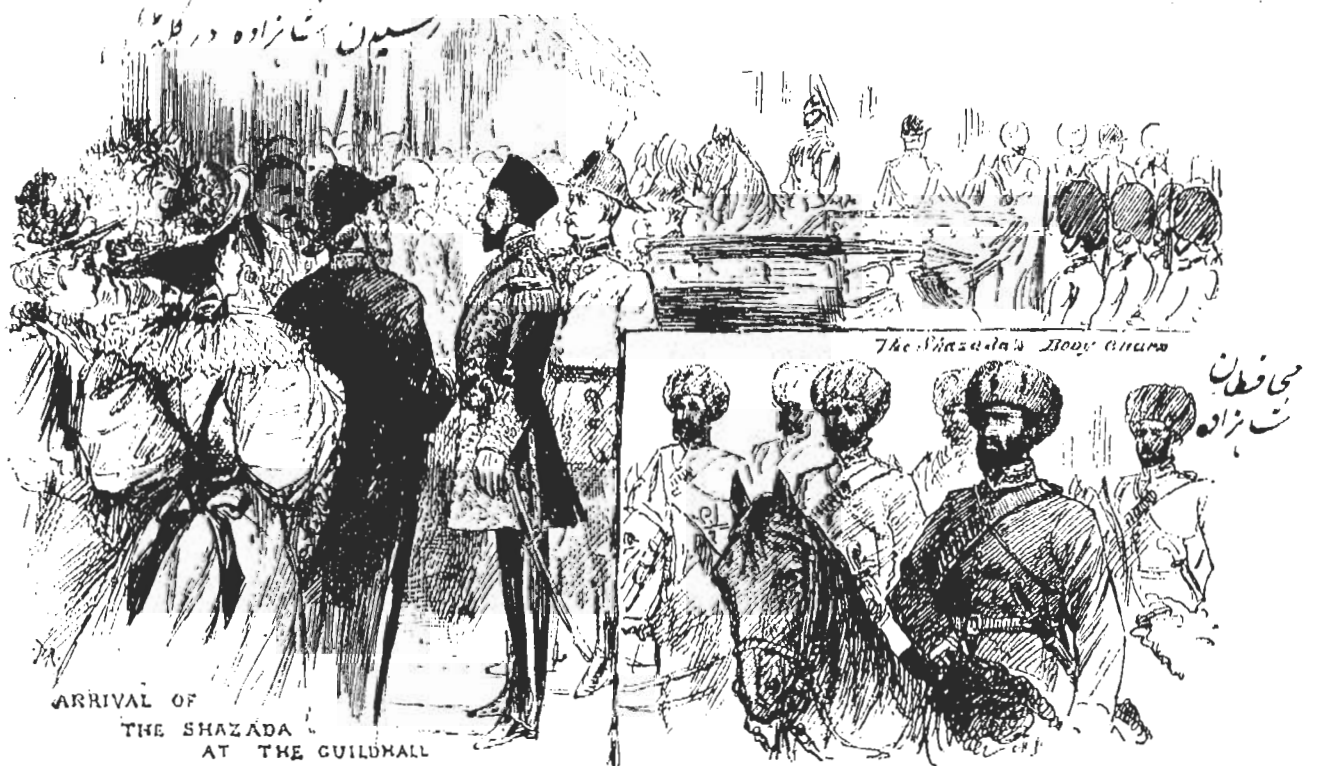
THE SHAHZADA AND THE CITY.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON though sadly needing waking up in some of its department always shines in offering hospitality to a royal or distinguished visitor to England. The centre of a magnificent hospitality for centuries past, the Guildhall has an unrivalled record for splendid feasts, well conceived and planned, and superbly carried out. It was fit, then, that the Corporation, which has an energetic chief just now in Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Reade, should have entertained our amiable young visitor from Afghanistan Nasrullah Khan, whom a P.I.P. Artist faithfully depicts as he was received by the civic magnates at the Guildhall.

شاهزاده ویران ششم  
ادلی بلده لندن استقبال شاهزاده بود حسن کردند دست برزاده جللی محفوظ داشت

The intelligent-looking Afghan Prince met with a cordial reception, which seemingly gratified him, on his way in an open carriage from Dorchester House, Park Lane, via the Strand and Fleet Street to the City. It will be judged from the P.I.P. Snop-shot, taken opposite the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, that the Shahzada's escort was a brilliant one. First came one of her Majesty's outriders, then a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, with regimental trumpeter and colour; next four of the Shahzada's bodyguard, and then the royal carriage, containing the Shahzada, who was accompanied by Colonel Byng, the Queen's equerry, Colonel Talbot, and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald. Following the carriage containing the Shahzada were other members of his native bodyguard, then members of his suite in royal carriages with postillions, and bringing up the rear came another body of the Guards.

His Highness wore a uniform of dark blue cloth. Across his breast was a light blue band,



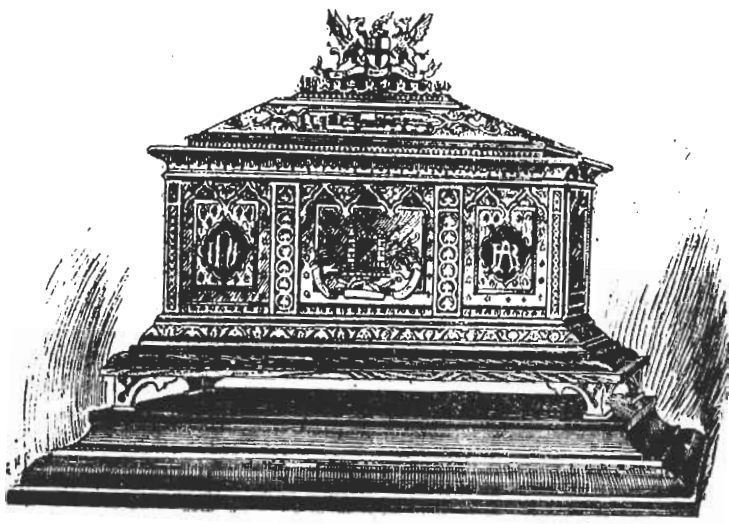
ARRIVAL OF THE SHAHZADA AT THE GUILDHALL



and beneath this a mass of figured gold lace reaching to the skirts of his tunic. His trousers were of black cloth with a broad band of gold lace, and in his black fez there shone a large and brilliant jewel. In the Guildhall Library he bowed to the Lady Mayoress, and took his seat on the dais. The address of the City, enclosed in a gold casket, was presented to his Highness by the Lord Mayor. The address recognised in his visit "a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations that exist between the Queen and the Ameer," and it earnestly prayed that this good feeling might remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired to the lasting happiness and advantage of both countries.

The Shahzada remained seated while he made his reply, which was interpreted by Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot. He spoke in Persian. He said

نامه نیت خیر قدم که از جانب عالی شهنشاهی کرده شده در صندوقچه زر بود که  
 لارڈ میجر شیکسپیر کرد۔ در نامه مذکور اظهار این امر کرده شده که فدای تھالی را اللہ اعانت  
 در تمام راه که ما بین سلف انگلند و حضرت امیر معظّم موجود است مستحکم دارد۔  
 نت ہزارہہ فارسی جواب داد و اظہار کثرت و دعائی استکھام را بلطوری ضما بین در لیتن  
 فرمود



CASKET IN WHICH THE CITY'S ADDRESS TO THE SHAHZADA WAS ENCLOSED.

صندوقچه که در آن نامه نیت ہزارہہ بود



THE SHAHZADA PASSING THE NATIONAL GALLERY ON HIS WAY TO THE CITY.

گذشتن شہزادہ بجانب شہر

that there was no doubt that the relations of England and Afghanistan were now on the best possible footing. The Ameer had sent him--his son--to represent him as his visitor to England, so that the friendly relations which already existed might be still further cemented. He was, he said, extremely happy and honoured because of the kindness of her Majesty the Queen and the English people. The speech ended, a motion was made to transcribe it on the minutes of the court, and sundry aldermen were presented to the Prince. The company then adjourned to the Guildhall for déjeuner, where

the Shahzada made a similar speech, translated by Colonel Talbot.

Unlike most of the caskets in which the Corporation of the City of London encloses its addresses, the box for the Amir's son is plain, and not sparkling with jewels. It is, however, simple and characteristic in feeling, and made of 18-carat gold. The design is Persian, with ornate pilasters, and the panels have a rendering of Eastern work on them. Above all are the well-known City arms and motto, and well disposed are views of Dorchester House and the Guildhall. There are two tablets with the initials of the Shahzada, and on the centre are the arms of Afghanistan. In endeavouring to attempt a new feature with this casket, the City has unconsciously secured a good piece of work, and something quite different from the somewhat stereotyped caskets generally given. The work

has been admirably carried out by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of No. 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and although the order was given so late as to render it impossible to present it to the Prince on his City visit, yet the work was pushed on so as to make its presentation possible at a very early date after the ceremony.

Heartily welcomed by Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, the Shahzada is reported to be most charmed with the Punch and Judy performance he chanced to see at the corner of a London street. This gave the *Referee's* ready

"Dagonet" (Mr. George R. Sims) an opening for the following amusing verses--

**The Punch and Judy Show.**

We showed him all our greatness,  
Our people and our wealth;  
We feted him so fiercely,  
We undermined his health.  
We marched our armies past him;  
But oh! the bitter blow!  
He thought that nothing equalled  
A Punch and Judy Show!

He yawned at balls and concerts  
Where England's Princes came;  
The Tournament he stared at,  
And thought that it was tame.  
He saw our surging masses  
Through London city flow,  
But one thing only roused him--  
The Punch and Judy Show.

When home again returning  
He seeks his Royal Sire,  
Who welcomes him and asks him,  
"What did you most admire  
In England, mighty England?  
(Come, let your father know!)"  
The "second son" will answer,  
"A Punch and Judy Show."

Then o'er the pipe and coffee,  
In pleasant tête-à-tête,  
His travels and adventures  
Nasrullah will relate,  
And tell him how proud Britain,  
(Great honour to bestow,  
Across the seas has sent him  
The Punch and Judy Show.

نظم  
پنج و جوڈی شو

سقوط و انجیل مارا دید در بازار کو  
مقتضای شان و ادبش بود این عز و جاه  
ان نظام لشکر این ملک بی مثل است فزود  
خیل خیل اشخاص در بازار کو کردند گشت  
مرحوب و لذت اینجای پیش او عطر گشت

جهد و عظمتی ما شده آشکار این پیش او  
دعوتش کردیم سید روز و شب نام و پگاه  
نتن نشکر دید از بس خور می اظها کرد  
جلسه می بابل مارا دید و بس محفوظ گشت  
در حضور حضرت میر مستظم چون رود

THE MISSION OF NASRULLA KHAN.

The Shah Zada has amply served one purpose. He has furnished a novel spectacle to the gaping crowds of London. Incidentally he has also made himself a dreadful nuisance to his royal and official entertainers. The Persian Shah was bad enough in his unclean boorishness. At Her Majesty's table he threw upon the floor, dishes and all, such food as was not to his taste: But the young Afghan has surpassed Nasr-ed-Deen in such respects. His swinishness, his stubbornness and his lack of appreciation of the attentions paid to him are without precedent. A more disagreeable guest the British Court has never had. When he betakes himself back to Cabul there will be a feeling of relief in every mind, from the Queen herself to the humblest servant in her palaces.

There is another and more important purpose, however, to be served. The British and Indian Governments have not gone to all the expense of conveying Nasrulla Khan to England and back again, and of entertaining him and his unwashed followers in lavish style, merely that he may have a good time, or that the English people may see what sort of a fellow he is. Not a bit of it. The visit means business. It means political business of the most weighty character. One by one the minor Asian States have been absorbed—"conveyed, the wise call it"—by British India at the south and by Russia at the north, until only Afghanistan is left to separate the mighty rivals. Afghanistan cannot, at present, be thus absorbed. Half savage as it is, it is a powerful Empire. Its country was made by Nature most difficult for invasion. Its people inherit to the full the intellectual keenness, the physical stamina and

the martial ardor that made their ancestors, in the times of David and Solomon, powerful far out of proportion to their numbers. Its ruler is one of the most astute and masterful in the world to-day. There can at this time be no question of subduing such an Empire. It must be gently wooed. Its friendship must be sought by diplomatic means. Its ruler must be persuaded that "Cedili's the friend, not Short."

It is for the purpose of pleasing the Ameer by fawning upon his son, of impressing him with the power and greatness of England and the desirability of being a friend to it instead of to Russia, and of thus making Afghanistan an ally and a bulwark of the Indian frontier, that the Shah Zada has been made England's guest. Whether that purpose will be achieved or not is open to some doubt. Asiatics are not always thus won over. Salar Jung was; and when tempted to turn against the British said, "No. I have seen London." Azimullah Khan was not; for after seeing the great city and all the glory of the Kingdom he perpetrated the Cawnpore massacre. Nasrullah has given no sign of his impressions or his feeling toward his hosts. He is as silent and inscrutable as a sphinx. Probably not until after he has got home will the effect upon him of this visit be known, and then it will appear only in the policy of the Court of Cabul toward India.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the case is that the Shah Zada is not to visit Russia. The reason doubtless is that the British will not let him do so. He will not be able, therefore, to draw comparisons between the two countries which might not be to England's advantage. No doubt the vast extent of Russia, the size of its armies, and the semi-barbaric splendors of its Court, would impress him deeply, perhaps more deeply and more favorably than what he has seen in England. The Russian Government is known to have desired most ardently that he should come thither, and is disappointed, not to say enraged, at his not coming. So while there is a probability of Afghanistan being drawn closer to England by this visit, there is almost a certainty of its being more estranged from Russia; which is also a part of England's game.

ایست یو یو یک کریم

اخریک

غرض شاه نزاده نصرالله خان

از بهر مردم بلبله لندن تشریف آوری شاه نزاده باعث دخیبی شده است - در مهمانی

وی عبده در آن سرگامی گلپس جنبی گفتی می نمود - شاه فارس اصبع

صاف لبند نه بود - بر دست خزان حضور مله معظمه طوم می لبند خاطرش نه بود

بر سفرش قایلین سے انداخت - اما شاه نزاده افغانستان اندرین امور را

سبقت برده است - حاضرین را هرگز پرواه مطلق نمی کنند - چون به کابل باز می

حضور مله معظمه و خدام را آرام خواهد شد -

غرض دیگر از آوردن شاه نزاده درین دیار و بهمانه آری کردن او این است که

اهل انگلیس را معلوم شود که چه طور آدم است - آوردنش درین دیار برای مصلحت ملکی

است - جمیع سلطنت های بسیار رفته رفته مغلوب شده است بعضی از دست

سلطنت برطانیه کهند و بعضی از دست سلطنت روس - در میان دو طرفیان

چیره دست افغانستان شل دیوار حائل است - سلطنت افغانستان از بس

طاقت و در است - از قدرت الهی این ملک جنان افتاده است که بروی یورش

آوردن کاری است خبیر - حکم افغانستان (یعنی خرابی و بیهوشی) از بس مضبوط

و مستقل مزاج است -

مد عار از مدارات و استقبال و مهمان آوری شاه نزاده امر افغان جز این نیست که در

سفرت امیر معظم را خوش کرده شود تا که بجای سلطنت روس خبر خواه و بهی اندیش

سلطنت انگلیس باشد

اهم امر اینست که شاه نزاده بر روس نخواهد رفت - وجه اش بلای این نیست

که اهل انگلیس او را اجازت این امر نخواهند داد - ما را هم میزند است که سلطنت روس

آرزو داشت هر شاه نزاده در دیار روس بود اما در استماع این خبر که شاه نزاده غم سفر روس نمی دارد یا لوس بل کشیده خاطر شده است

چونکه بنیچه این امر است که در رابطه انجم مابین افغانستان و انگلیس حکم تر شود و از روس تعلق بیشتر قطع شود -

VISIT OF THE SON OF THE AMEER TO  
MANCHESTER.

The Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, reached Manchester on Monday evening, and spent Tuesday in visiting various places of interest in the city. On Tuesday morning he inspected the extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Company, Butler-street, Ancoats, accompanied among other gentlemen by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Abraham Lloyd), Sir Joseph F. Leese, Q.C., M.P. (Recorder of Manchester), Sir Anthony Marshall, Sir Bosdin Leech, Alderman Rushworth, General Sir Baker Russell, Colonel Talbot (who acted as interpreter), Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Colonel Graeme, and Captain McLaren. In immediate attendance upon the Prince were Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Sirdar Mahomed Akram Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Hasan Khan, Surgeon Major Leahy, and Mr. Martin. The visitors were received at the mill by Messrs. John H. Oliver and Edwin Ollier, directors of the company. They acted as conductors and explained the various stages of the work in progress from the raw cotton to the finished article. The Prince was much interested in what he saw at the mill, and stayed so long there that it was found absolutely necessary to abandon a visit to the Royal Exchange and the warehouse of Messrs. S. and J. Watts in Portland-street. The company drove to the Town Hall by way of Oldham-street, Piccadilly, Market-street, and Cross-street. At the Town Hall a guard of honour was formed by a body of the Welsh Fusiliers, and the Prince proceeded to the banquetting hall, where an illuminated address of welcome, in the Persian language, was formally presented to him by the Lord Mayor. The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Meek), Sir John Harwood, and the mayors of about twenty neighbouring towns were introduced to the Prince, who, through Colonel Talbot, said he was gratified at his friendly reception in the city, and also pleased at the opportunity which had been afforded him of inspecting local industries.

Luncheon was afterwards served in the large hall, the company including, in addition to the Prince and his suite, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Sir John Harwood, Sir Joseph F. Leese, Q.C., M.P., Sir Anthony Marshall, Sir Bosdin Leech, the majority of the members of the City Council, Messrs. E. S. Heywood, Charles Heywood, W. Mather, M.P., R. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., J. K. Bythell, F. J. Headlam, J. M. Yates, Q.C., J. Thewlis Johnson, Charles Agnew, Duncan Matheson, the Town Clerk (Mr. W. H. Talbot), and the Mayor of Salford (Alderman Richard Mottram.) A visit to the Ship Canal followed, the party sailing in the steamship Eagle from the Pomona Docks to Irlam. The Prince was greatly interested in the turning of the swing bridge in Trafford Road, the working of the locks at Mode Wheel, the Barton Aqueduct, and other features of the Canal. He asked many questions with regard to the works, and these were answered by Mr. J. K. Bythell. When informed that the Canal had cost fifteen million pounds the Prince said "What a tremendous sum of money." He was further amazed when told that the Canal is the property of a private company. The distinguished visitor took the train at Irlam for Liverpool. The police arrangements for the visit in the city, at the Pomona Docks, and at Irlam, were admirable, and were carried out under the personal direction of Mr. C. Malcolm Wood (Chief Constable), Mr. W. F. Smith, (Deputy Chief Constable), and Superintendent Bent, of the County Constabulary.

اصحاب کیمپسٹری نیوز۔ ہار جون سہ ماہ  
رفتن فرزند امیر المعظم در بلده کیمپسٹری

شاہزادہ در کیمپسٹری رسیدہ از مسکن کارخانہ پنبہ و غیرہ جس میں محظوظ و متعجب  
ولادہ میور و دیگر صاحبان دارالکمان سلطنت همراه و لودند۔

جون شاہزادہ معلوم شد کہ ایک کنگ و نجما ہزار پوند بر ہنر صرف شدہ است متبر شد  
جنہ حالات متعلق او کرد و از خوب فرزند شد۔ جون روز معلوم شد کہ این  
از بیک حاجتی مشترک است و سرکاری شیت جران شد۔

Leeds Mercury  
15. 6. 95

Considerable annoyance seems to have been caused in the West of Scotland yesterday by the failure of the Shahzada to fulfil some of the engagements made for him. The feeling was quite natural, especially when, as in the case of Paisley, the change of programme on His Highness's part involved the throwing away, so to speak, of the hospitable preparations made by an entire community in honour of the Oriental visitor. Still it is to be hoped that, on reflection, even the good people of Paisley will recognise that Nasrullah Khan's conduct in this matter should be regarded by them with indulgence, if not with sympathy, and a like sentiment may perhaps, be bespoken, in advance, for any similar departure from the order of proceedings arranged for his Highness which may occur at other points in his progress through British industrial centres. The fact is that in this country the public mind is, in a sense, spoiled by the presence of a Royal Family who have elevated the standard with regard to the ceremonial duties of Royalty to an altogether abnormal level. There is good reason to believe that at no former period in British history did the occupants of the steps of the Throne develop the faculty of cheerful endurance of unlimited "functions" to anything like the pitch reached by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the present Royal Family. We are all so much accustomed to the constant display of their cordial and intelligent sympathy with every kind of cause or undertaking—philanthropic, educational, artistic, or mechanical—in connection with which, on any plausible pretext, their presence may be enlisted; we have been so regularly in the habit of piling one ceremonial duty on another for performance by them, and seeing them performed with unflinching buoyancy and good humour, that, for the most part, we entirely ignore the continued effort and consequent fatigue to mind and body which must very frequently be involved in the punctual fulfilment of every tale of public service undertaken by them, and the maintenance through all of that gracious and genial and interested demeanour which make their visits such pleasant memories wherever they go. But we ought not to ignore these things, and we shall do well just now both to remember them, and to remember likewise that experiences which our Royal Family, after long practice, would regard as quite slightly, if at all fatiguing, are entirely foreign to the habits of Oriental Princes, and may therefore very possibly involve for any of them a severe expenditure of nervous energy. To go about for many hours "seeing the sights" of an absolutely strange world, endeavouring to understand the life and character of a people, whose manners and customs in themselves are a perpetual cause of wonder, trying to ask the right questions and to say the right thing through an interpreter, trying also to carry

احسان پند مزاری - ۱۵ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
 ایردور در صحنہ منورہ سکائند مردم بسیار آزدہ خاطر نندہ نند زیر کشت نند نندہ بعضی از  
 وعدہ نامی خود را ایفانہ کردہ است - باعث آزدگی خاطر این بود کہ نند نندہ  
 رفت معینہ در سیکل نند سید - باعث آزدہ خاطر این مردم این است کہ  
 خود افراد خاندان ش معین بہ تعظیم ش نندہ حاضر است - در کورج انگلند گامی  
 نشان می یابند معین نند کسی در زمین نند سبب نند نند نند نند نند نند نند نند نند نند

away intelligible impressions for communication to a possibly somewhat stern and exacting Royal parent, to do that first in one great city, then, after a long railway journey in another, and so on for many days in succession—is surely no holiday undertaking. And if to an Oriental Prince so engaged there come moments of overpowering fatigue; still more, if there comes when both long-observed duty and a sense of genuine need prompt a resort to seclusion and prayer, and thereby plans made with a courteous and kindly intent are defeated, surely an intelligent and religious people will not feel that they have any ground for real irritation. It is pleasant to know, on the authority of Mr. T. A. Martin, who is accompanying the Shahzada, at the Ameer's wish, as a confidential adviser, that our distinguished guest "has not ceased to express his admiration at the wonderful energy and force of character of the British people, evidence of which has met him on every hand," and that both his Highness himself and his Royal father are profoundly gratified by the cordiality with which the Queen received him and the great attention and friendly feeling shown towards his Highness alike by great State officials and by the British people wherever he has gone. The liberal provision made by the Leeds City Council for the entertainment of the Shahzada on his visit here next week has, we are sure, received the hearty approval of the great body of citizens. It is well that the overwhelming majority of the Council were able to take a large and Imperial view of the occasion presented by the Shahzada's visit, and to recognise that courtesies offered here may truly contribute, in their measure, to the advantage of that great Asiatic Empire for which England stands as Trustee. And, happily, there is good reason to believe that the friendship of Afghanistan will redound, directly as well as indirectly, to the development of this country's Eastern commerce.

از زبان مسٹر مارتن مار معلوم شده است که شاهزاده از استقبال و حسن میزبانی مردم این دیار خیلی محفوظ شده است و بدینرگوروی حضرت امیر معظم نیز در کابل اظهار است از اسع این جزا حضور مدد معظوم بکابل شفقت و محبت پش شاهزاده سوکت فرموده است - این اورباوردن و جی است کافی که در نظر ارحام ما بین سلفت رفتن و سلفت هدر رفتن بیشتر مستحکم خواهد شد -

Court Journal London  
15-6-95

احبار کورٹ جنرل لندن - ۱۵ جون ۱۸۹۵

The published reports of the Shahzada's movements have been studied by a certain class in order to discover if he has been taken to the music halls, which, in their view, are the most interesting sights of London, who would deny that much of this homage is their due. The Shahzada has, we may state, been taken to two of the chief West End establishments, and was not an unmoved spectator of the dazzling spectacles which just now whet the appetites for beauty in a blaze of light and a whirl of motion.

اخبار که در جرائد این دیار طبع شده است بعضی اشخاص مسلط لویش ازین عرض نموده است که آریا شاهزاده به موسیقار خانه رفته است - می توانم گفت که شاهزاده دو وعظیم اشان موسیقار خانه را مشاهده فرموده اظهار است ط فرموده -

Penny Illustrated Paper  
15-6-95

پنی الیستر پیپر - ۱۵ جون ۱۸۹۵

**I Hear that the Young Shahzada**  
has greatly enjoyed his visit, though I think we have rushed him through some rather dull sight-seeing at far too great a pace for an Oriental prince, and that he has had too much work and too little amusement. However, he has been very pleased and gently impressed. Personally, his greatest sensation was the interview with the Queen. He was much awed at the prospect of seeing the great Empress face to face, but the Queen behaved with great tact and kindness, and quite won his susceptible heart. The Prince of Wales has also won his way to the affections of our young friend. Still, to adhere to my opinion, the all work and very little play programme has been overdone.

شنیده ایم که شاهزاده از سیر خود خیلی محظوظ شده است گویند خیال می کنم که ما مردم او را سیر به حد کنینده ایم - سیر عالی او را از سیر است حاصل شده است - چون حضور قمبر هندی خود را در روایت کرده دید حیران اما حضور موجود است بر کابل محبت و شفقت بیشتر کرده و شاهزاده را در کابل بر کابل شفقت و محبت در دسته با وی سوکت کرده است -

Illustrated London News  
15.6.95

اجنار اللہ علیہ السلام لندن یوز ۱۵ جون ۱۹۰۵ء

صد و تیر روز کے دوران نائنٹی تھری ہندو اور ایک  
ایکلی شہر لندن میں رہے۔ اور فور کھڈا مال شہر

Illustrated London News اجنار اللہ علیہ السلام لندن یوز ۱۵ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
15.6.95

تشریف آوری شاہزادہ

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT.

Our royal guest, the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, is certainly experiencing what Emerson terms "the joy of eventful living." The programme of his visit is too long rather than too short, and leaves very little time for the Prince to indulge his own sweet will as to a choice of incidents. He must be impressed by the busy life, if by nothing else, which surges around him. In London a varied panorama of scenes has passed before his impassive gaze, and a series of excursions by road, rail, and river has exhibited different striking illustrations of our national life. On June 5 the Shahzada journeyed from Waterloo with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large number of distinguished military officers to Farnborough, to witness a review of unusual proportions on Luffen's Plain. Facing the saluting point were over 17,000 troops drawn up in array, displaying the various uniforms in the British Regiments. It was a very fine sight, and greatly pleased the son of Britain's ally. The royal salute having been given, the Shahzada, accompanied by his royal hosts, rode up and down the line, and finally took up position at the saluting base for the grand march past, which was led by the Duke of Connaught and his staff. One of the most brilliant effects of the day was created by the dashing gallop of the Horse Artillery, whose *clon* could hardly have been surpassed. The infantry next advanced in review order, halted, and gave a royal salute, after which they left the field of operations, and two brigades of cavalry in long lines, extending from east to

مہمان شاہی مابین شاہزادہ نواسہ خان از سیر این دیار ملکہ بر سر درمی نمود اما  
اور بسیار کم وقت بدست می آید و سیر حسب مرضی خود نمی تواند کرد - اور  
یقیناً باید شدہ کہ مردم این دیار جو طور زندگی معروضیت بسر می کنند - وہ ملکہ  
لی شہر نظارہ کمی دلچسپ از پیش چشم او گذشتہ است و از ملکہ فطرت  
وریل دور با اور معلوم شدہ است کہ زندگی قومی این دیار حسبیت تابع  
بشم ماہ جون شاہزادہ ہمراہی برلن آفٹ ویلر دیگر شاہزادگان بہر  
از ان ہر رفت و از تماشا و آسما جیلی محفوظ شدہ -

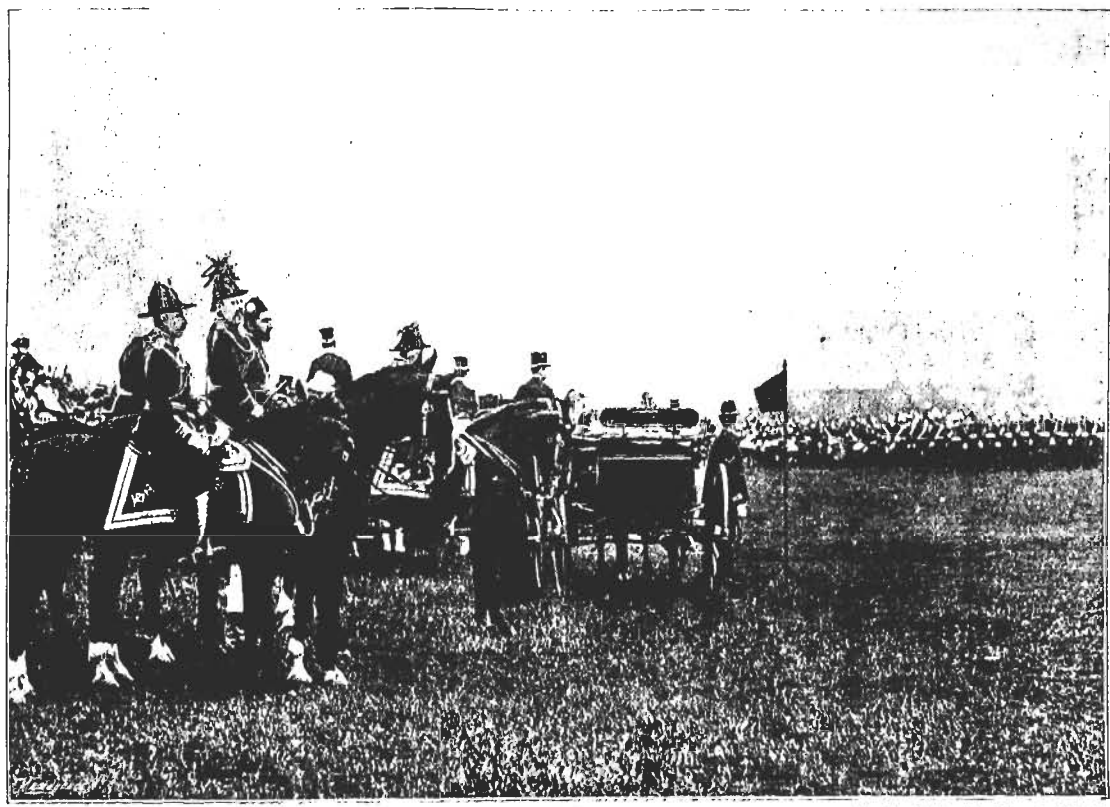


Photo by H. R. Gibbs, Kingsland Road.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE SHAHZADA AT THE SALUTING POINT.

۱) دلوک اوف کناٹ  
۲) پرنس اوف ویلز  
شاهزادہ لہراند خان  
بر موقع سلامی



Photo by H. R. Gibbs, Kingsland Road.

THE SHAHZADA AT ALDERSHOT: 4th HUSSARS IN LINE.

۱) شہزادہ در ایڈلرشٹ  
۲) در بین فوج فورٹہ جسٹس  
۳) بوقبکہ فوج صف لبتہ بود

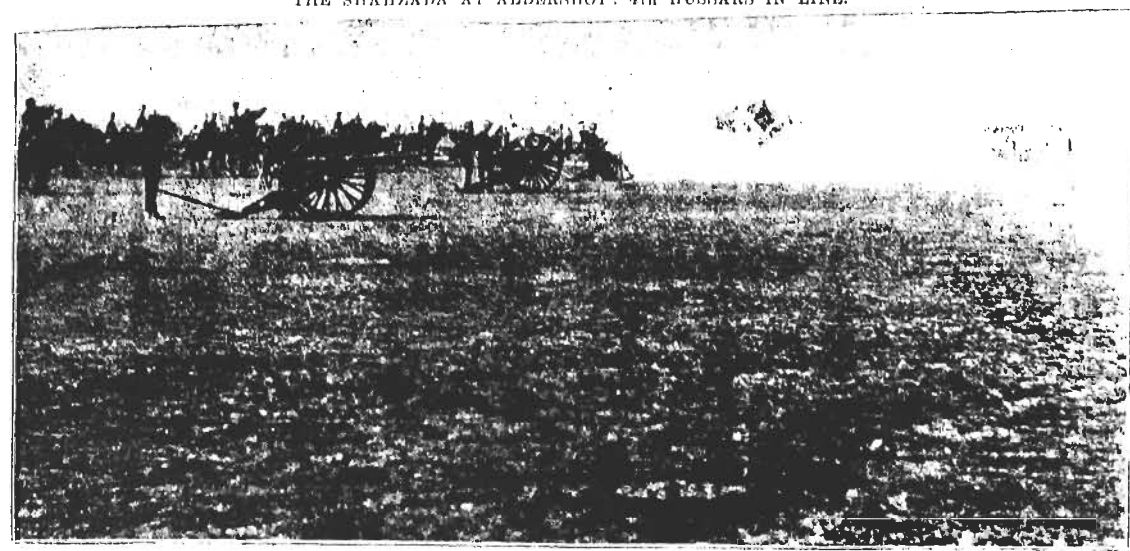


Photo by H. R. Gibbs, Kingsland Road.

THE SHAHZADA AT ALDERSHOT: FIRIN: A ROYAL SALUTE AFTER THE REVIEW.

۱) شہزادہ در ایڈلرشٹ  
۲) و بعد از سلام فوج سلامی  
شدن



west of Laffan's Plain, advanced at the charge, halting only within a few paces of the saluting point. The Shahzada expressed, through the interpretation of Colonel Talbot, to the Duke of Connaught his pleasure at the day's operations, and then lunched at Government House with the Duke and Duchess.

On Thursday, June 6, there was another full day of appearance in public. The City of London has added one more distinguished name to the already long list of its royal guests by the entertainment which it gave to the Shahzada. About half-past one the Prince left Dorchester House, preceded by a brilliant escort, including many Afghans on horseback in their national attire. During the whole progress down Park Lane, Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cheapside and King Street there was much curiosity on the part of the public which lined the route to see the Shahzada. In the royal carriage with him were Sir Gerald FitzGerald (who has been his *fidus Achates* during his visit to this country), Colonel Talbot, and Colonel Byng. The Prince seemed very much interested in the respectful greetings which he received at the hands of the London public, which dearly loves even so modest a royal procession. Among the distinguished guests of the Lord Mayor were the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Secretary of State for India, Lord Knutsford, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Henry Irving, the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., the Governor of the Bank of England, and leading representatives of the City. Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Mayor proceeded to the entrance of the Art Gallery of the Guildhall to receive the Shahzada, who was warmly welcomed as he walked

up the Library to the dais, where he took his seat at the right hand of the Lord Mayor. The Court of Common Council having been formally constituted, an address of welcome was read to Nasrullah Khan, praying that the good feeling which existed between Afghanistan and this country might remain for all time unclouded and unimpaired, to the lasting happiness and advantage of both countries. The address was contained in a handsome gold casket. The Shahzada thanked the Lord Mayor for his hospitality on behalf of the City of London, his short reply being interpreted by Colonel Talbot. At the luncheon which followed, the toast of "The Queen" having been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, coupled with the name of the Shahzada. To this the Shahzada read a reply, which was interpreted by Colonel Talbot.

On Friday, June 7, the Prince went on the Victoria Steam-boat Company's steamer *Cardinal Wolsey* to the Albert Docks, in order to see the *Caledonian*, a new steamer belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

On Saturday, June 9, his Highness visited Buckingham Palace and the royal stables, and also called on the Secretary of State for India.

On Sunday afternoon he departed from Dorchester House for Euston, where he joined a special train which conveyed him to Birmingham. He was received at Birmingham by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Fallows, J.P., and on the following day he visited several of the sights of the city, leaving for Manchester in the evening.

شاهزاده از استقبال و اعزاز انکی ملکه لندن خیلی محظوظ و مسرور شده است

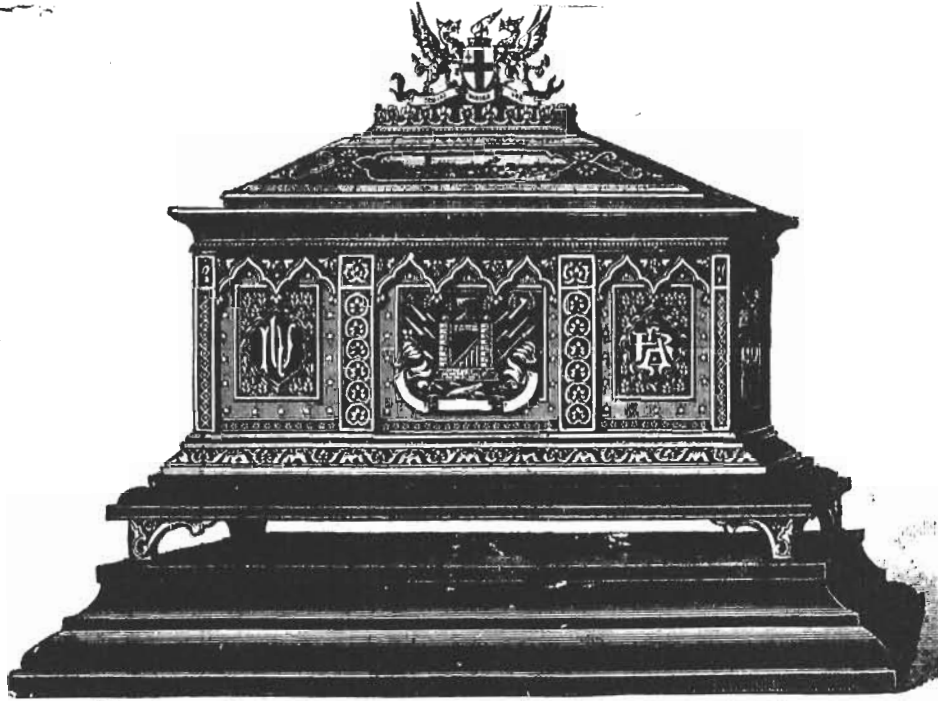
بعد از دو ساعت نامه تشهیت از جانب انکی شهنشاه خوانده شد و دعا کرده شد که رابطت خفت و محبت که ما بین دو ملتین انگلستان و افغانستان موجود است

سینه شهنشاه محکم باد - شاهزاده لدر دلبند را شکر کرد و در جوابش در این مکتوب ترجمه کرد -

تاریخ هفتم ماه جون شاهزاده بر سر دکنواریه بیستم لویت کهنی رفت

تاریخ نهم شاهزاده مسانه بکنگ هم میسیر و امپراتور صی رفتند -

احسان گرافیک  
روزنامه رسد



The casket containing an address of welcome, which was presented to the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan by the Corporation of the City of London on his visit to the Guildhall, is made of solid gold. The sides of the casket are divided into panels separated by pillars in Persian arabesque. On the obverse the centre panel bears the arms of the Amir, and on the sides are his initials and those of his second son. At either end of the casket are depicted in relief views of the Guildhall and of Dorchester House, and on the cover are views of the Tower Bridge. The whole is surmounted with the arms of the City of London. The work has been designed and carried out by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, whose design was selected after a competition.

GOLD CASNET PRESENTED TO NASRULLAH KHAN ON HIS VISIT TO THE GUILDHALL

صد و پنجاه و دو ساله در آن نامه تهنیت بخدا شده از جانب  
امالی مدینه لندن سبکتر شده بود از زر خالص شده اند  
این نامه تهنیت در گلد کال سبکتر شده بود.

Evening Advertiser  
15-6-95

ROYAL ASCOT AND THE SHAHZADA.

The Royal processions at Ascot on Tuesday and Thursday next are likely to be the largest and most brilliant on record. There will be no less than eight Royal equipages with postillions and outriders, and these are intended for the conveyance of the following:—The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Duchess of York, Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Francis of Teck, Lord Londonderry, with Lady Londonderry and their daughter, Lord Cadogan, with Lady Cadogan and their daughter, Lady Emily Kingscoote, M. de Soveral, Portuguese Minister; Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Grand Duchess of Hesse, Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Roumania, Prince Christian with Princess Victoria and Prince Albert, Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Princess Alexandra of Coburg. The party would have been even larger but for the fact that the Duke of York and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and others, are unavoidably prevented from attending, owing to engagements in connexion with the opening of the Baltic Canal. Each carriage will be horsed by four bright bays, and no less than twenty-four of the horses used for this purpose will be from the Royal stables at Buckingham Palace, being sent down by rail on Monday. The whole of the Royal servants in attendance will be in new uniforms. Two carriages will be drawn by horses from the Windsor Castle stables. The Shahzada will not go down to Ascot till the Cup Day, the 20th, and, according to present arrangements he will not take part in the procession to the course, but may ride down the course in the Prince's procession. Royal carriages will take his Highness and suite to Waterloo station on Thursday morning, and the Royal party will leave town by special train timed to reach Sunningdale at about half-past twelve. From the station to the course the Shahzada will drive in a carriage horsed by four of the Queen's Windsor greys, and will be followed by members of his suite in private carriages. After the races his Highness will return by special train from Windsor being met at the London end of the journey by Royal equipages and conveyed to Dorchester House.

اجازت مارشال ایروینگ ایروینگ - رسد

سوریه های خاندان شاهی انگلند  
دش نزاده نصرالله خان

شاهزاده جهان دش نزاده ای جهان خاندان شاهی انگلند در کال کالی عجیب و غریب  
سورنده که هر یکی رزانه چهار اسب بود به همراهی شاهزاده نصرالله خان به واسطه کوشش  
رفتند - این نظاره خیلی عجیب بود.

از دیدن ت براده چلی سردر سنده ام و از دیدن عبد الله کویوم منتر حفظه سنده ام

THE SHAH'S A DA!

YES, I was very gratified with the visit of the Shah's-a-Da! It did me good. Abdullah Quilliam did me even more good still. A gentleman who could preside over a sort of subscription list for Mrs. Miller—widow of the late Mr. Miller of Walton—and manage to turn her up 5s. and 8½d., must be a real Abdullah. Upon my honour I am more interested in Abdullah than in Shah's-a-Da! I will tell you why. "Tommy Burns," the well-known athlete, diver, and swimmer, recently went about in an absurd sort of way with a barrow. He walked preposterous distances that neither you nor I care to bother about. He collected quite a lot of money for the widow of the gentleman who painted Redcross Street red. Tommy Burns raised no less than £5 1rs. 7d. Abdullah was the "acting manager." Mrs. Miller got 5s. 8½d. What price Abdullah?

از دیدن ت براده چلی سردر سنده ام و از دیدن عبد الله کویوم منتر حفظه سنده ام

Now, don't suppose I want to be "down on" Abdullah. He is one of the most high principled solicitors in Liverpool. He is known throughout the profession as a man of quick intelligence and the highest integrity. Some of the best firms in Liverpool have—if my information is correct—

THE SHAHZADA PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT!

HE LOSES THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE, AND IS CONSEQUENTLY RELEGATED TO NO. 1, GODHELPIM STREET.

NOTE A.—The Shahzada pooch-poochs the idea that English ladies are beautiful. He says the young ones are too thin, and their figures constitute an insuperable defect, while those who conform by their plumpness to his notion of beauty are invariably too old.—Vide Press.

NOTE B.—"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."—SPOKESHANK.

NOTE C.—"Keep on the women's side of the wall and you're all right."—VIROIL'S BUCOLICA, ELOGUE XI.

I.

AND now will I sing, in a song of glee,  
In a jolly and jokish jingle,  
Of a thing that is loved to the last degree  
By the whole of the women on earth that be,  
Whether wealthy or poor, whether bond or free,  
Whether wedlockified or single.

That thing is a creature (though truth to speak,  
Many husbands can ill endure it)—  
A creature of virtue and worth unique,  
Or, as Oscar would say, very "gracious and Greek";  
And the name of that creature, so good, so meek,  
Is "The Pale Interesting Young Curate."

In speech and in action the P. I. Y. C.  
Is meekish, and modish, and mildish;  
And the ladies admire him, and ask him to tea,  
And they pet him, and pat him, and chat with him free,  
Till perchance they find out in the long run that he  
Is Don-Juanish, rakish, and Wild(e)ish!

Then the once-loving ladies look loathingly stern,  
Like Queen Bess at the Spanish Armada;  
Their clerical darling they scorn and they spurn.  
And, though different the cause, yet it grieves me to learn  
That the ladies of England with anger now burn  
'Gainst the affable Afghan Shahzada!

شاهزاده خود لهورتی زنان این دیار را دیده پسند نمی کند و می گوید در آنان که جوان اند رز صد مایه نازک اندامند و لاغر و آنان که جسم فرم بر دارند پیرانه

زنان این دیار که زوجگان استیص محرز بودند به بدین شاهزاده استیص تمام داشتند اما شاهزاده خود لهورتی زنان این دیار را پسند نفرموده گفت که آنان که جوان اند لاغر اندام اند و آنان که فرم بر اند ضعیف السمراند - زنان انگلستان ازین خیال شاهزاده

آز رده خاطر شده اند -

II.

For, if ever a man, since creation's first  
days—  
A man who knew naught of our Liturgy  
Book—  
Had Pale-Interesting-Young-Curate-like  
ways,  
And a Pale-Interesting-Young-Curate-like  
look,  
I remark, and will firmly maintain, that the  
man  
Is our guest of the moment, Afghanistan's  
Khan!

To what saints in the earth, or the sea, or  
the air,  
His devotions he offers, I cannot conceive;  
But the hours that he daily makes sacred to  
prayer  
(Were he PORCUPINE's clerk) would make  
PORCUPINE grieve.  
And I wouldn't like betting a twenty-pound  
note  
That he couldn't recite you the Koran by  
rote!

Then his aspect—oh, heaven! did you look  
at his look  
While the wee ones of Wakeford he  
sweetly surveyed?  
Or, again, while such wonderstruck notice  
he took  
Of our hall of St. George where the sun-  
glamour played,  
And dropped one little tear as he thought  
what a treat  
He'd have got if the *panels* had all been  
complete?

And this being thus it is easy to tell  
How the ladies of London, the beauties of  
Brun,  
Each Mancunian maid, and each Liverpool  
belle  
Fell in love with the Prince, and were  
half stricken dumb  
By his clerical ways and his countenance  
fine—  
So swarthily saint-like, so darkly divine!

III.

The bride of A. and the spouse of B.  
Went out to see the Shahzada.  
The wives of C., D., E., F., G.  
Took stock of the bold Shahzada.  
The better halves of H., I., J.,  
And of L., M., N., and likewise K.,  
(I hide the gentlemen's names this way)  
Looked long at the lank Shahzada.

The affianced brides of O. and P.  
Set eyes on the swart Shahzada.  
The betrothed of Q., R., S., and T.  
Beheld the benign Shahzada.  
The beloved of U., V., W., X.,  
And of Y. and Z.—how like the sex!—  
Wished to heaven they could feel on their  
dainty necks  
The arms of the dear Shahzada!

And six-and-twenty delicious dears  
Praised loudly the sweet Shahzada,  
And dinged into husbands' and sweethearts'  
ears  
Their respect for the rare Shahzada.  
And six-and-twenty poor fellows were wroth  
With their loved ones, abusing their plighted  
troth;  
And with many a huge and unprintable oath  
They damned the detested Shalizada!

این هکلی نظم مستغنی جز این نیست که زمان این دیار در دست نژاد بلخاظ  
خو لصدقتی بسند نغمه مرده است —

IV.

And now will I sing, in a song of glee,  
 In a jolly and jokin' fingle,  
 How the twenty-six gentlemen named by me  
 (Whether married they be or single)  
 Have obtained their revenge in a wondrous  
 way,  
 While the twenty-six ladies, so fair and gay,  
 Who were sweet on Nazrullah, do sourly  
 evince  
 An eternal dislike for Afghanistan's Prince!

Yes, the silly Shahzada has spoken a speech  
 (And the speech most distinctly was  
 worded)  
 On the beauty of ladies in England: and  
 each  
 Of the ladies in England has heard it.  
 And, aggrieved and annoyed by a verdict so  
 stern,  
 The Afghanistan Prince they despise and  
 they spurn!

For the Afghan conception of beauty doth  
 lean  
 To the plumpest of plump little creatures,  
 And Nazrullah declares that in England  
 he's seen  
 Not a vestige of beautiful features  
 "In the feminine females of England,"  
 quoth he,  
 "Many grievous defects I can easily see:  
 And my heart to them all waxes loveless  
 and cold.  
 For the young are too thin, and the plump  
 are too old.  
 And no nation may boast about beauty, for-  
 sooth,  
 Save its females can show me both plump-  
 ness and youth!"

V.

And now will I sing, with a falling tear,  
 In a moaning and mournful measure,  
 A song to the son of the brave Ameer.  
 I will conjure the Khan from these isles to  
 "clear,"  
 If he values his peace: though I know that  
 here  
 He has gotten no end of pleasure.

Take, gentle Shahzada, oh! take thy hook  
 From these courtly and civilised regions!  
 Thy Pale-Interesting-Young-Curate-like  
 look  
 Has procured thee in feminine bosoms a  
 nook;  
 But thy skit at their beauty our dames will  
 not brook,  
 And they swerve from their doting allegi-  
 ance!

In the home of thy birth, O thou imbecile  
 Khan!  
 They believe in a Locksley-like notion  
 That woman is merely a minimised man,\*  
 Whom the man-god is potent to bless or to  
 ban;  
 But in England we move on a different plan,  
 For the "New Woman" craze is in  
 motion!

Not man-gods, but man-worms, in Britain  
 there be,  
 And old PORCUPINE feels it his duty  
 To warn thee to scamper, skedaddle, and  
 flee  
 (Ere the fair ones of Britain make mince-  
 meat of thee),  
 From the land where, in phrases too daringly  
 free,  
 Thou hast railed at our feminine beauty!

شیخ عبد القدوس

Well, now, after poetry—a little knack I have acquired during my Oriental studies—let us come to prose. I want to speak well about Abdullah. When Tom Burns raised that £5 11s. 7d. Abdullah managed, by good management no doubt, pinching here and saving there, to hand over 5s. 8½d. out of it to the lady for whom the charity was got up. Sheikh Abdullah Quilliam is doubtless a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, but from my Oriental studies and deep acquaintance with Turkey I feel that he has a lot to learn yet. Why did he hand over that 5s. 8½d. is what I want to know. A true Mohammedan would have done nothing of the sort. A weak-minded amateur sort of Mohammedan might have parted with the coppers. But a true believer—never!

Mind, I admit that every penny that Burns collected has been openly and honourably accounted for. The details have appeared in the papers. (You are not going to have me, Abdullah!) But I want to speak about the £2,500 which this Afghan boy has given to you to do what you like with at the mosque in Brougham Terrace. My dear Mr. Abdullah I am duller, so I want to be

(Continued from Page 4.)

THE SHAH'S A DA.

about 100,000. He will go back and tell his "Da" all about this. And the Da will believe with Napoleon that Providence backs the biggest battalions. Abdullah! This looks bad for the British. The young man had better have stopped at home. It doesn't do for savages to cut their wisdom teeth, or for Shahs to know too much. The duller they are, Abdullah, the better it is for us, Abdullah.

Wait! I must finish up this article in a workman-like way. Here you are:— We have to congratulate Superintendent Sniggins on the great excellence of the police arrangements. Inspectors Miggins and Higgins were indefatigable (good word that) in their attentions. The Shahzada was much affected when the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alderman Wiggins presented him with a ten-shilling bunch of flowers from—Fishlocks. The Lord Mayor and Alderman Figgins—

No! I'm tired of this! Read the daily papers if you want genuine humour and pure romance. I'm going home.

H. W.

شیخ عبد القدوس بلادیب مومن راسخ الاعتقاد است - جون تام برس  
ہونڈ و اسٹنڈنگ واپس برائی ز نے جمع کرد بطور خیرات شیخ عبد القدوس  
آن زن ر امرت ہ سنگ و پیدہ سبن داد - شیخ موصوف جہا این رقم قبیل  
داد - سدا نہ ضیف دل از سکہ مس لے مونس جہا ای اجیت رمی تواند کرد لیکن  
مومن راسخ الاعتقاد گا ہی این کار نمی تواند کرد -  
من تبسم می کنم کہ رقم زر کہ برس جمع کرد بود تفصیل اور در جہانہ اخبار شہر نشہ  
اما از رقم دو ہزار و سصد لوند تفکرمی خواصم کرد کہت بزادہ دفعہ تسخ روز ہر مصلحت  
مسجد علی فرعون است -

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, THURSDAY NIGHT.

THE SHAHZADA.

Lookers a long way ahead have reason to feel abundant satisfaction with the hospitalities that are being showered on the representative of the buffer territory in the East. And, from all one can gather, the young Prince is worthy of it all. He is not a show potentate, like the theatrical Shah. The things he desires to see and examine are precisely those bulwarks of England whose power and potency it will be well for him to remember. It is noted with interest that he grows every day more and more to the occasion. He was actually eloquent, otherwise than in his habitually impassive way, at the Guildhall. He manifestly fired at the thought of the closer alliance of his country with Imperial England. The review at Aldershot, a really noble and significant military spectacle whose impressiveness even the German Emperor would have admitted, went straight home to him. Above all, the personal majesty of the Queen overpowered him. We have shown to him teeming crowds of holiday folk, thronged streets, a vast congregation of important public buildings, and the great river in its mightiest aspect. When he shall have passed through the remainder of the programme, and seen the pulse of pacific and warlike manufacture at work, he will be the best educated Eastern Prince in the world.

Sooner or later, far seeing politicians, who are not pessimists, avow Russia will conflict with England in the East. Then the value of such an education as that which the Shahzada is daily receiving will be perceived. The heartiness with which the members of the Royal Family, led by the hard-working Prince of Wales, have thrown themselves into the business of welcoming the Shahzada is one of the pleasantest features of the great procession. Noteworthy, too, is the Eastern Prince's earnestness. He has not frittered away a moment of his time. Strong and persistent efforts have been made to lure him to the theatres. But he has steadfastly declined to be made a show of and "a draw" in that way. He is in England for a great and good purpose, and such purpose he is zealously fulfilling.

مرسم استقبال در میان نوادگی که به تقریب نزول رسیدن شاهزاده پیشانی  
دیده شده است. باعث اطمینان خاطر است. او مثل شاه فارس شوق تماشا  
نیت. چراغی را در نور می بیند تا بل دید و یاد رفت است. از آن به این  
از مکه سلطنت انگلیس را محکم را بطور تمام به سلطنت انگلیس است. خیلی سردی در  
از مکه خط افواج بنام ایلدیش است. خیلی مخطوط گشته است. از اصدق  
و حبلین قیصر هفتاد حضرت متعجب است. چون کارخانه حاجت حرفت و چهار  
و عمارات سرکاری و کارخانه اسلح را معائنه خواهد کرد یکی از تجربه کارخانه  
از سیاه خواهد گشت.

چون سلطنت روس به سلطنت هندوستان رود و جد است خواهد آورد  
قد تعظیم گشت نژاده درین دیار حاصل فرموده است معلوم خواهد شد. ازین امر گشت نژاده  
خانه او نشانی انگلیس را برودگی حفاقتش نژاده بر سرش اوف و بجز استقبالش نژاده  
بوده حسن کرده اند. باعث خشنودت نژاده شده است.

Magazine & Ad  
15-6-93

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

The Shahzada Nasrullah Khan of Afghanistan had a comparatively quiet day yesterday. He did not leave the Windsor Hotel until the afternoon was well advanced, and then he devoted his time to a visit to the works of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited) at Govan. In the evening His Highness was entertained at a private dinner by Lord Provost Bell, and afterwards attended a reception given by the Corporation in his honour in the Municipal Buildings. At first it was intended that the Shahzada should go to Paisley in the course of the day and inspect Messrs J. & P. Coats' thread work. For want of time, however, this portion of the programme was departed from, the Prince utilising the early hours of the morning in writing to the Ameer of Afghanistan a lengthened account of his tour in Scotland. Mr T. A. Martin, Agent-General for the Government of Afghanistan, was engaged in connection with his letter to the Ameer. The packet being somewhat heavy, Mr Braid, the postmaster, at Mr Martin's request, made up a separate mail, and for that purpose an official attended at the hotel and sealed the bag. This kindness on the part of the postmaster was greatly appreciated by the Shahzada, who, through Mr Martin, expressed his thanks for the facilities which enabled him to catch the mail, and which had been necessary owing to his public duties having prevented him giving attention to his correspondence on the previous day. The Shahzada was much interested in the newspaper accounts of his progress, which he caused to be interpreted to him before he entered on the work of the day. The public movements of the Prince again attracted a great deal of attention, the streets through which he passed being crowded with spectators, among whom were many holiday-makers who had come to the city to view the pageant.

The Shahzada and his suite were expected to leave the Windsor Hotel at half-past twelve o'clock, but their departure was delayed till after one. During the morning groups of people assembled in front of the Prince's temporary residence, and by noon the crowd had assumed considerable proportions. It was not till after that hour, however, that there was anything to occupy their attention. With the arrival of the Lancers, forming the escort which accompanies the Prince, some colour was imparted to the scene. The cavalry were formed up in front of the main entrance to the hotel. The usual number of mounted police constables were in attendance, and a larger detachment on foot, under the direction of the chief constable, maintained order. The carriages set apart for the conveyance of the company to Fairfield were drawn up along St Vincent Street to the west of the hotel. At ten minutes past one o'clock the Shahzada made his appearance, and was immediately recognised. He was again attired in European costume, with Astrachan fur turban, adorned with a star of diamonds. His Highness at once entered the foremost carriage, which was also occupied by the Lord Provost, General Rowlands, V.C., C.B.; and Colonel Talbot, C.I.E. The remaining vehicles were used in very much the same order as was observed on Thursday. Among the others in the respective carriages were:—Bailie Primrose, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng (Queen's Equerry), Mr Martin, Agent-General for the Government of Afghanistan and the Sirdars; Surgeon-Major Leahy, Hakim Bashi, Mr Beville, the Shahzada's page, Colonel Street, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Wavell, Black Watch; Captain Gamble, A.D.C.; Captain Baird, A.D.C.; Colonel Lynch, Commanding 26th and 71st Regimental Districts; Colonel Oxley, Commanding the Garrison; Captain Fraser, Gordon Highlanders; Major-General Sir R. Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G.; and Mr Nicol, City Chamberlain. The route chosen was through districts which formed a strong contrast to those traversed on the previous day. It embraced a locality which, extending for the most part along the south bank of the Clyde, resounds with the hum of industry and is thickly populated by artisans and their families. Headed by the mounted constables and the escort of Lancers, the procession moved off

حب فلیکن اینڈ - ۱۵ جون ۱۹۳۳

رفتن تہ ذراہ - بد اظہار

کارخانہ جہاز رانش ذراہ ملاحظہ فرمودہ اظہار استظہار فرمودہ

بر اخلاق و تواضع نسبت باظہار استظہار فرمودہ و در لگو مارٹن اظہار استظہار کرد

از اجتماع این خبر کہ جہاز رانش ذراہ دیدار مفضل حالت سیر و سیاحت تہ ذراہ و مکتوبہ

کرده اند بسیار محظوظ شده است

تہ ذراہ بر این موقع بہ لباس انگریزی بود و بر سرش کلدہ ستراخانی بود کہ مرصع از

الماس بود



along St Vincent Street. As it was the luncheon hour large crowds lined each side of the thoroughfare. The cavalcade was respectfully greeted on all hands, and the Shahzadah repeatedly acknowledged the acclamations of the people. Turning into Renfield Street the procession proceeded by Union Street, Jamaica Street, across the temporary bridge over the Clyde, and along Bridge Street. Sweeping into Nelson Street it traversed the main thoroughfare to Govan. At the north side of the service bridge, which was profusely decorated with flags and bannettes, there was a large assemblage. Along Bridge Street and Nelson Street the crowds were not quite so dense as elsewhere; but in the Kingston district the citizens turned out in large numbers, and the Prince had an opportunity of making his first acquaintance with the industrial population. At the corner of Crookston Street, where the splendid new premises of the Co-operative Society are nearing completion, the workmen clustered on the roofs of the masons' sheds and cheered the distinguished visitor as he passed. At the boundary of the city the Glasgow mounted police left the procession, and their place was taken shortly afterwards by a contingent from the Govan force. In Paisley Road one of the Lancers came to grief, his horse slipping on the street, but fortunately neither steed nor rider was the worse of the accident. By way of Lorne Street the procession reached Govan Road. The children of the adjoining public school lined both sides of the street, and were very enthusiastic in their demonstrations of welcome. Along the thoroughfare skirting the Cosanock Dock the cavalcade went at a smart pace, which was continued to Copeland Road, where progress became slower in consequence of the crowd of spectators. The workmen employed in the various engineering and shipbuilding establishments came out in large numbers. The gathering of sightseers was very great in the vicinity of Govan Cross, and increased in density as the procession drew nearer to Fairfield, where all the standing room was fully occupied. Opposite to the main entrance on the Govan Road of the Fairfield Works the escort halted, and when the party had entered the building they rode round into the yard. Along the line of route, which was kept by police constables, traffic was suspended until the procession had passed. The drive, which occupied about forty minutes, was accomplished in delightfully fine weather. The sun shone throughout, and with the fluttering pennons and bright accoutrements of the Lancers, as well as the picturesque costumes of those in attendance, the procession presented a brilliant appearance.

Meanwhile a select company of gentlemen assembled inside the works to meet the Prince and his suite. Among them were Sir William G. Pearce, Bart., M.P., chairman of the Fairfield Company; Sir William Arrol, director; Mr Richard Barnwell, managing director; Sir James King, Sir Donald Matheson, Rev. Dr John Macleod, Provost Kirkwood, Govan; Mr Alexander Macdonald, town clerk, Govan; ex-Bailie Richmond, Mr Charles Russell, ex-Bailie Mitchell, and Mr Andrew Stewart. On alighting the Shahzadah was received by Sir William Pearce, Sir William Arrol, and others, and was conducted to the board-room, where luncheon was served. The Prince seemed to be greatly interested with the novelty of his surroundings, and in passing looked at the handsome models of famous steamers which have been built by the Fairfield firm. He was attended by his water-bearer, who placed a golden cup at his right, and who followed him all the afternoon with a silver carafe containing water. The pipers of the Govan police force were stationed outside the building, and played selections during luncheon. The pipes seemed to cause the Prince some wonder, for he turned to these sitting near him, and engaged in conversation regarding the music. After luncheon, Sir William Pearce, who presided, said that it was not intended to have much speaking. He had, however, first of all to propose the health of "The Queen-Emperor." The toast having been honoured, the Chairman gave "The Ameer of Afghanistan, with His Highness the Shahzadah Nasrullah Khan." He called on the company to give the Prince a true Scottish welcome. The toast was cordially pledged, and Colonel Talbot replied on behalf of the Shahzadah, who, he stated, had desired him to say that he wished to thank them for the kindness and hospitality which they had extended to him that day. There were no other toasts, and the company passed out into the extensive works, which cover 57 acres of ground, and give employment at present to more than 4000 persons. A visit was made to every department, the Prince showing great interest in all the operations connected with engineering and shipbuilding which were brought under his notice. First of all, he was shown the method of hanging a plate at flanging machines. Conducted into the boiler shop, a boiler weighing about 50 tons was lifted by a travelling crane and taken along the length of the building. The way in which

تماشای یان جبل جبل بر سر راه در کوچ و باز در مستطرت و بدین ترتیب هزاره بودند

اطفال مدارس نیز بر سر راه مستطرت تماشا استوار بودند و شادمانی ازین نظر از لیس سرور شد

اندرون کارخانه جمعی از مؤذنین بر انظار و استقبال شادمانه حاضر بودند

قبل از آغاز طعام سرور لیم سیریس از بهر ترقی اقبال و عمر نیمه هفتاد حضرت صلی الله علیه و آله و سلم بسیار دعا کرد - شادمانه هزاره بزرگان کرنیل با لیبٹ ایجا شکر فرمود

plates are bent for boiler purposes through being passed between large rolls was then exhibited, and a stay of some minutes was made in order that His Highness and suite might have an opportunity of seeing riveting by means of hydraulic machinery. In the engine shop, which was then entered, large milling and other machines were at work. Interest in this department, however, centred in the powerful engines which have been constructed to be placed on board Her Majesty's ship Venus. They were set up and were turned and reversed for the inspection of the Prince. The wood-working department of the company seemed to greatly take the fancy of the visitor, who spent a good deal of time in it watching the saws cut out boards from the log and slice up trunks into blocks for placing on the ways. He showed much interest in the system which has been adopted of carrying off the sawdust by means of a "dust belt," which lands it near the furnaces, in which it is burned for steam-raising purposes. At the west end of the works the large new paddle steamer Koningin Wilhelmina was lying in dock waiting for her boilers. One of these boilers was placed in the tackle attached to the gigantic shear legs that are familiar to every one who has passed up or down the Clyde, and carefully lowered into the vessel. The attention of the visitors was next directed to a torpedo-catcher, named the Handy, which was lying alongside the fine yacht of Mr Henry M'Calmont. There were many ships on the stocks in course of construction. These were looked at, the Shahzada paying particular attention to the way in which the work of construction is begun. Among the vessels were two second-class cruisers which are being constructed for Her Majesty's Government, named the Diana and the Venus. The former was having the plating finished, while the Venus was having the wood sheathing put on the hull. The Prince and suite went on board one of the ships, and looked round the deck with much apparent interest. An ingenious appliance for drilling plates by means of electric plates came in for more than passing attention. The way in which frames and plates are bent with hydraulic machinery was next brought under notice, and some protective deck-plates, one inch and a-half thick, intended for the decks of the Venus and the Diana, were punched. The company afterwards went into another section of the wood-working department, where they were shown sand-papery and deve-tailing machinery in operation. There was also a turning lathe cutting out balusters at one operation, which was much admired. The work in hand included the steam yacht Giralda, R.Y.S., the speed of which is 22 knots per hour; Her Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyers Handy and Hart, each 27 knots per hour; and the Koningin Wilhelmina, intended for the Queenborough and Flushing mail service, the speed of which is to be 28 knots per hour. The work under construction in the yard embraced the torpedo-boat destroyer Hunter, the two cruisers already mentioned, the paddle-steamers Koningin Regentes and the Prins Hendrik, both for the Queenborough and Flushing mail service, and two screw-steamers for the China trade of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company (Limited). The Prince showed no disposition to "skip" any of the sight-seeing, and spent several hours in the works and yard. At the close of his tour, he was accommodated with a chair in front of the offices, where he was photographed. During the sitting he was entertained by several of the members of the Govan Police force, who, greatly to his amusement, danced the Reel of Tulloch to the accompaniment of the bagpipes. The streets on the return route to the city were thronged with spectators. Order throughout was admirably kept by police constables in the city under the direction of Chief-Constable Boyd, and in Govan under that of Chief-Constable Hamilton.

مشاهده مسانه کارخانه جازم نمود و بعضی جہاز را دید کہ در انتہای تعمیر بودند۔

دعوت از طرف...

THE LORD PROVOST'S DINNER PARTY.

On the invitation of the Lord Provost, a small and select party met in Committee-Room No. 1 at seven o'clock, and had the honour of dining with the Shahzada. The room, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, was handsomely furnished, and the walls were adorned by some of the best and most notable pictures from the Corporation Galleries. The dinner party consisted of the Lord Provost, the Senior Magistrate (Baillie Pitmrose), the Shahzada, Colonel Talbot, O.I.E.; Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, O.S.I.; Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, O.B., Equerry to the Queen; Mr T. A. Martin, Agent-General of the Government of Afghanistan; Muhammad Haasan Khan, Muhammad Akram Khan, brother-in-law of the Ameer; the Town-Clerk (Sir James Marwick), the Sheriff of Lanarkshire (Mr Berry), the Principal of the University (Rev. Dr Caird), General H. Rowlands, V.C., O.B., Commander of the Forces in Scotland; Colonel Orley, 2d Battalion Gordon Highlanders, Maryhill; Major-General Sir E. Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G.; Sir James King, Bart.; Sir W. G. Pearce, Bart.; Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart.; the City Chamberlain (Mr James Nicol), Surgeon-Major Leahy, L.M.S.; and Messrs F. G. Deville, I.S.O.

THE CORPORATION RECEPTION.

In the evening a reception was held in the City Chambers, for which about 1500 invitations had been issued. Very few declinations were received, and the result was that the building was filled by so large and brilliant an assemblage as ever gathered within its walls. The floral decorations were of the most elaborate and tasteful description, and every accommodation was provided for the comfort of the company. Long before nine o'clock, and long before the reception, carriages began to arrive at the Municipal Buildings, and in a short time the corridors and staircases leading to the Reception Room became inconveniently crowded. About half-past nine the Hon. the Lord Provost, in the uniform of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of the City of Glasgow, made his appearance in the Scaevold Salon, accompanied by the Shahzada, Mrs Bell, and the members of His Highness's suite. The Prince, who wore a blue uniform, heavily trimmed with gold lace, and an Astrakhan hat ornamented with a star of diamonds, was accommodated with a chair, between the Lord Provost and Mrs Bell, while the Magistrates were ranged alongside. The members of His Highness's suite, in blue uniform trimmed with gold lace, stood behind, and viewed the gay scene with evident interest. For the benefit of our lady readers it may be stated that Mrs Bell wore a dress of very pale grey satin trimmed with ostrich feathers, and she carried in her hand a handsome bouquet of profunda. The reception began at half-past nine, and the guests passed in a continuous stream for nearly three-quarters of an hour. In accordance with the suggestion made on the cards of invitation, some of the gentlemen appeared in Court dress, others wore the uniform of deputy-lieutenants, and large numbers were in the uniform of the various Volunteer corps in the city. These with the varied and beautiful dresses of the ladies made up an effective picture. The upper floor of the building and several of the committee-rooms were set apart for refreshments, and the Glasgow Police Band and Orchestra supplied music in the corridors and in the banquetting hall. At the close of the reception His Highness made a tour of the buildings under the guidance of the Lord Provost and Mrs Bell, and punctually at half-past ten o'clock prepared to take his departure. A guard of honour of the Gordon Highlanders was drawn up in front of the City Chambers, and presented arms when His Highness appeared at the principal entrance. The Prince and the members of his suite then entered the carriages and drove off, accompanied by the guard of honour. The Shahzada seemed highly satisfied with the reception and the honour that was paid to him, and before leaving cordially shook hands with Mrs Bell.

به تقریب دعوت شاهزاده نجات لارڈ پروووست جمعی از اراکین شرفز در کمیٹی روم حاضر آمدند۔ سالن مکان بوجہ احسن و بہ کمال خوش اسلوبی سررہنجام دادہ شد۔

استقبال شاهزاده از جانب...

استقبال شاهزاده وقت شام در کمیٹی روم شد و تقریب یک هزار و پنج صد نفر از اراکین ملکہ حاضر جلب کردند۔ وقت تقریب نہایت عفت شاهزادہ مع ہمراہین خویش داخل مکان شد۔ لباس شاهزادہ سید رنگ بود کہ رسم از زر بود۔ جنین مسدوم می شد کہ شاهزادہ از تہیہ مراسم استقبال و اعزاز خود جنی مسدوم و محفوظ شدہ است۔

Although the Prince remained in Glasgow over-night, the reception practically concluded his public engagements. This morning, with his suite, accompanied by the Lord Provost and Bailie Primrose, he will leave the Windsor Hotel and drive to St Enoch Station en route for Newcastle, where he will remain until Monday as the guest of Lord Armstrong, who will conduct him over the famous Elswick Works. In the course of his stay he will be shown the manner in which ordnance is manufactured, and the power of several guns will be practically demonstrated for his information. A number of other English cities are included in the Prince's itinerary, among them being Sheffield and Leeds. He will go back to London on the 19th inst. He is to be entertained by the Prince of Wales, and among the sights which he is to be shown is "Royal Ascot" on its most attractive day.

**THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.**

(PRESS-ASSOCIATION TELEGRAM.)

Glasgow, Friday.  
 With the object of obtaining information regarding the impressions formed by the Shahzada of his tour through Great Britain and his journey across India, and the effect of this visit on the present and future relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan, a representative of Reuter's agency to-day had an interview with Mr T. A. Martin, who by an autograph letter of the Ameer, written in Cabul in March last, was appointed to accompany the Shahzada throughout his tour in the capacity of confidential adviser. As everything connected with the details of the tour, including the translation from and into Persian of all documents, has to go through Mr Martin's hands, that gentleman was only able to give a very hurried interview to Reuter's representative. With regard to the Shahzada's impressions of England, Mr Martin said:—  
 "I may state that the Shahzada has been

تعلق این جزائر برطانیست و افغانستان

نول ستر مارتن که حسب درشم والای حضرت امیر از سیر و سیاحت و از تماشای این ایشیای این دیار  
 این است :-

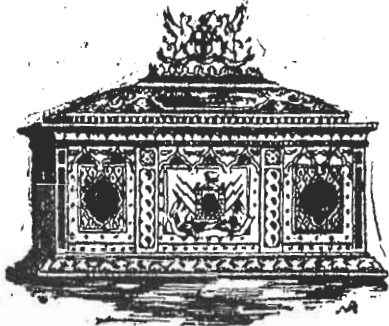
می توانم گفت که شاهزاده از سیر و سیاحت و از تماشای این ایشیای این دیار  
 جنی سرورنده است - از روزی که هم کابلیت فراده بلند اقبال شده ام مسوولتر  
 بود که می کشین و خوشنودی مزاج از زبان صدق تر جهان وی شنیده ام - بلادریب استقبال  
 وی که حضرت ملک معظمه فرموده است باعث کمال راحت و مسرت او شده است  
 و گاهی این تعجب از لوح خاطر وی محو جزا شد -

highly impressed with all that he has seen of the British Empire, both in India and in England. From the day that I had the honour to welcome Nasrullah Khan at Jamrood on April 18 until the present time he has not ceased to express his admiration at the wonderful energy and force of character of the British people, evidence of which has met him on every hand. Undoubtedly his reception by the Queen was an event so kindly, dignified, and graceful that it will never be effaced from his memory, and it is a subject of the greatest pleasure to him to dwell upon it. The vastness of London, with its enormous street traffic and its shops, has been a source of great interest and astonishment, and the orderly conduct of the vast crowds and the cordiality everywhere extended to His Highness has not failed to make the best impression and has been duly communicated to his Royal Father. The Ameer is kept fully informed by mail and telegraph of every movement of his son. The telegrams are despatched in Persian, but written in Roman characters, to the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, whence they are forwarded by special runners to Cabul, the time in transit from London occupying less than three days. Usually there are three or four special runners a day from Peshawar to Cabul, but this number has been largely augmented for the present occasion. The runners, who are lightly clad and barefooted, and who carry despatches at the end of a stick slung across the shoulder, run at great speed through the Khyber Pass and across the mountain ranges. Each one runs for a stage of about five miles, which is traversed in about three-quarters of an hour, a wonderful performance, considering the mountainous character of the country. By this means there is not a single detail of the Shahzada's tour unknown to the Ameer. It must be borne in mind that this journey was not undertaken for mere pleasure, but from the highest political motives. I know personally that it was matter of the deepest regret and disappointment that the Ameer's health did not permit him to visit England, and he has not yet given up hope of realising his wish to see the great Queen. This hope has been accentuated by the cordiality with which Her Majesty received his son, and the Ameer has telegraphed his high appreciation of the fact, as also his unfeigned pleasure at the attention shown to the Shahzada by the great State officials. This visit has for ever set at rest any lingering doubt, if such existed, of the sincerity of England's friendship for the Ameer and his people, and it can convey but one assurance, that England's friendship is of the most disinterested character. This alone will more than justify the wisdom of the Ameer in accepting the Queen's invitation. But there are other benefits that this country will undoubtedly gain in connection with commerce value in the future, and it is in this direction that the interest of Shahzada has been much excited."

In order to remove some misapprehensions which appear to exist, Mr Martin, in reply to a question, said that the Ameer has three sons, the eldest of whom, Habbid Ullah Khan, is 23, and Nasrullah Khan, 20 years of age. Both these princes hold high State positions. The eldest has already directed State affairs during the Ameer's campaign in Turkestan, and Nasrullah Khan has for some time directed the finances of the country.

حضرت امیر معظم را در نوحه خرد و مضبوط از جمیع حرکات و سکناتش خبیر کرده وقت فوقت  
 خرد داده می شود. من ندانم که این واقعات حضرت امیر معظم را صحت مزاج  
 مبارک اجازت اختیار کردن این سفر داده و این خیال هنوز در خاطر عاظم آنحضرت  
 بر کوز است که سیر القلین اختیار فرمائند و از مذاقات حضرت مد نظر مسرور نشوند.  
 محضی نماید که این سفر محض تفریحاً نه از اجبار کرده شده است بلکه درین سفر بعضی امور  
 سلطنت محضی است. حضرت امیر معظم از استماع این خبر حیا محظوظ نشده است  
 که حضرت مد موی استقبالیست خرد و بنده اقبال به کمال اغراز و در ابرام فرموده است  
 نش خرد و را حلال بقین شده است که مستب اهل القلین بنی بر اخص محضی است  
 به عرض زنج عنط فیمی سر مارش گفت که حضرت امیر معظم سیر سبری دارد  
 یعنی نش خرد و جیب الدخان دت خرد و نهر الدخان و کلان پیرانش اند.  
 نش خرد و اول ان نظام سلطنت می کند دت خرد و دوم به ان نظام صیون مال با مور است -

The Shahzada is having a good time in this country. He has been trotted about by royalty and surfeited with military displays, he has been shown the sights of London and feasted by the Corporation, and now he is in for a round of pleasures in the Midlands and the North. The intention to impress the noble Afghan with a sense of our importance has so far succeeded excellently, but it would be just as well not to overdo the hospitalities. There can be too much of a good thing, and nothing is so apt to pall upon the minds of distinguished people as formal receptions and wordy addresses. Provincial towns to be visited by the Shahzada might take a useful hint from the City of London Corporation. The gold



GOLD CASKET GIVEN TO THE SHAHZADA.

casket in which the City freedom was presented was far less ornate than is customary. The reason is not far to seek. To give jewels to an Oriental is like taking coals to Newcastle. It would have been absurd to have presented the Ameer's son with precious stones when about his person he carries such gems as the City Corporation could never hope to possess. To cover the casket with gold filigree work would also have been out of place, for the Easterns excel their Western brethren in that department of the goldsmith's craft. It was therefore decided that the casket should be plain, with no jewels and but little ornamentation. The novelty of such a present would make it all the more acceptable.

اصحاب کلمه و سیرت

شاهزاده بسیار وقت در سیر و سیاحت این دیار صرف کرده است - شاهزادگان  
القدر را در اسیر مقامات قابل دیدن نمیدانند - بر دل شاهزاده بخوبی نقش شده است  
که استقبال وی از مردم این دیار بوجه حسن سرانجام یافته است -

صندوقچه زرین که در آن نامه تهنیت از جانب اکیلیان ملده لندن

بسیکیش شده بود بسیار خوش وضع و قیمتی است - یکی از شاهزادگان آسیا جواهرات

به یکردن گو یا که گل به باغ آوردن است - فرزند جگر بند حضرت امیر اعظم را جواهرات

میش قیمت بیسیکیش کردن بے سو است حال آنکه خودش شاهزاده والد تبار جناب جواهرات

قیمتی در تصرف خود می دارد که نظیرش را کالی ملده لندن نمی توانند بهم رسانند -

THE SHAHZADA.

TOUR OF THE PROVINCES.

The Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, with his suite, set out from London on Sunday to make the promised tour of the provinces. They arrived at New Street Station, Birmingham, at half-past six, and were welcomed by the Mayor (Alderman Fellows) and large crowds of people who thronged the precincts of the station and the neighbouring thoroughfares. His Highness and party drove to the Grand Hotel, where apartments had been reserved for them. Arrived at the hotel, and the staircase reached (says the "Birmingham Daily Post") Mr. Adams, the manager of the hotel, directed his Highness's attention to the lift, which was opened that his Highness might ascend in it to his rooms on the second floor. The nearest approach to an expression of amazement which an Oriental dignitary could allow himself to assume overspread the Shahzada's face. Some of the less-tutored of his fellow-countrymen would have exclaimed, "What devil's magic is this?" What his Highness said was in Persian. No doubt it was something more polite, but apparently it expressed similar wonderment, tempered by some familiarity with European ingenuity. Colonel Elliot was at hand to explain, and the porter in charge took a short trip to illustrate the working of the lift. The Shahzada was interested, but still unsatisfied. Then a member of his suite took a trial trip, and finally allowed himself to be carried out of sight. The next to venture was the little boy who has to produce at a moment's notice for his Highness's use any of the little articles which an Englishman carries about him for personal use—a handkerchief, for instance. The youngster—whose attendance on the Prince recalled the boy whom the Shah of Persia took everywhere with him—with childish eagerness for a ride, entered the car, and being joined by one or two of the suite went aloft, his sparkling eyes and smile-wreathed face telling of the zest with which the novelty was enjoyed. Still the Shahzada paused. Perhaps the silence and swiftness with which his attendant had been borne aloft suggested to the still Oriental if somewhat sophisticated mind something of diabolical agency. Perhaps the Royalty of Cabul felt that its dignity, if not its safety, was too precious to be entrusted to any such infidel contrivance. Anyhow, his Highness, though he had almost laughed when the machine was first put through its paces, would have none of it. His mind seemed to be made up all at once. With a sharp shrug of his shoulders the Shahzada turned away, signalled to his suite by a rapid wave of the hand that spoke of an unquestionable decision on the part of one accustomed to being obeyed, and, wheeling in military style, brought himself to the middle of the lowest step of the staircase. With steady but elastic step his Highness mounted the stairs, keeping well in advance of his suite, and was soon lost to public view.

Beautiful weather prevailed in Birmingham on Monday, when the Shahzada started on his tour of the places of interest. A guard of honour composed of Volunteers was drawn up outside the Grand Hotel, and his Highness, before entering his carriage, walked along the line, and inspected them with evident pleasure. The Mayor conducted the Prince to his carriage, and five other carriages were provided for members of the suite. Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, joined the party, and mounted on horseback were Major-General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the North Western district, and Colonel Muir, of the sixth regimental district, who was in command of the troops. An escort of Lancers gave great effect to the procession, which was cheered by large crowds as it left for the small arms factory, Small Heath. The Shahzada wore a native court costume, Astrachan hat, and star, and richly embroidered tunic. The Shahzada took a great interest in what was shown him at the works of the small arms factory, and spent more than two hours there, with the result that visits to Ouler's Glass Works and Elkington's had to be omitted. The party returned direct to the Council House where a Municipal address was presented. Large crowds who were waiting his Highness's appearance at the above-mentioned works were greatly disappointed at not seeing him. Later in the day the Shahzada and suite left for Manchester.

The Shahzada and suite on Wednesday drove through Liverpool, and was well received by the large crowds which lined the principal streets. The Prince and his party afterwards went for a tripon the overhead electric railway, along the line of the Docks. The Shahzada after visiting several places of interest was escorted to St. George's Hall, and thence to the Town Hall, where, with a brilliant company, he was entertained by the Lord Mayor at luncheon. Before sitting down to lunch the Prince ordered the programme of the sail on the river to be curtailed, as he felt somewhat indisposed as the result of the trip on the Ship Canal on Tuesday. Various toasts were proposed, and the Shahzada briefly replied to the toast of his health.

شاهزاده نادر خان بمبرای جماعت خود بروز بکشنه رزلندن بسیر امصار عده روانه شد  
و وقت شش و نیم ساعت به نیوسپریت بیست رسید و لارڈ لیوینگ و دیگر اراکین  
او کردند - وقت شاهزاده از زمین عجایبات جنی مخطوطات تسبیح گفت - بعد از سه ساعت  
شاهزاده مع همراهی خویش سوار کالسکه شدند - شاهزاده پس وطن خود رسید  
کرده بود و بر سر عده استراحتی داشت که مرصع بود از آل اس درختان - اردوین  
کارخانه اسلح شاهزاده جنی مسرور گفت - نامه تنبیه از صاحب بیست کپی  
بیست کرده شد

شاهزاده مع جماعت خود بروز بکشنه راه لوربول روانه شد و هجوم هجوم  
نماش ایشان بر سر راه منتظر تماشا بودند - بعد از دیدن چند مقامات قابل سپرد  
سنت جامع کمال رسید و از اینجا در گون کمال ترفیع رزالی فرمود و در اینجا  
لارڈ لیوینگ دعوت او کرد -

Bristol Observer  
15. 6. 95

THE SHAHZADA IN THE STREET.

The crowds that lined the London streets to see the passing of Nasrullah Khan were large, though nothing like what London has seen. There is, indeed, nothing about Nasrullah to arouse much interest. A rather pinched, yellow, Oriental face, with black hair and thin black beard, shows beneath his Astrachan kaftan, and he regards the West with the impassive stolidity of a Red Indian. Only the Tower Bridge, and a street corner Punch and Judy show, have as yet awakened any interest in him—the latter so took his fancy that he ordered his carriage to stop, and, regardless of hints, stayed on till he was half an hour late at the grand banquet in his honour given at the India Office. Time is made for slaves, he seems to think, and he is invariably late at his engagements. The Ameer's first wife had a son who died before his father came to the



throne; his second (also married while in exile) had no children, but her handmaid—a slave girl known as Gulrez, on account of her pink and white beauty—found favour in her master's eye, and bore him four sons, of whom Habibulla and Nasrullah are still living. Habibullah was born at Samaraund about 1872, his brother Nasrullah being three years younger. The other two children by Gulrez, whom the Ameer afterwards married, were twins, who died when the family was journeying to Cabul in 1881. The queen of the Ameer's harem is the Bibi Halima, whom he married shortly after his accession. She is said to be a confirmed Russophobe, and to entertain a profound dislike for everything that reminds her of Abdur Bahman's former connection with the people beyond the Oxus. She has a son born in 1889.

اجتہاد اور سب سے اوپر ہو ۵

خیل خیل مردم تماشا تھیان در کوچه بازار مدہ لندن برای دیدار شہزادہ نادر خان  
جمع بودند۔ چیزی چند آن دلچسپ در بارہ شہزادہ بنت۔ اور زرد و دھیرہ مثل مردم آسیا  
دارد و موہوی دی سیاہ است در ریش او ہم سیاہ و انوک است۔ جن اور دولت عظیم  
در انڈیا افسس کر نہ لعداز وقت میزند رسید۔ خیالش خبان معلوم می شود کہ پستی  
وقت عندہ سزا بابد در زینا اکثر توقف لعداز اوقات میزند سے کند  
زودہ اول امیر اعظم لبر سے درشت کہ قبل از جلوس دی برتنت شہی جان بحق شد  
زودہ ثانی حضرت اعظم کہ بہرمان افواج زرد لطن بجا لکھن شہن آمد لود کجہ شہزادہ  
اما یکے از کینز لگان کہ لکھن نام دارد لود حسن خداداد منظور نظر حضرت اعظم  
گشت و چار لبر اسخ زاریہ کہ حسب لطفان و شہزادہ نادر لطفان حضور زودہ  
مکہ حرم حضرت اعظم لابی حلیمہ است کہ لعداز لادمہ فیل لمد حسب لکھن شہن  
آمدہ لود۔ این حرم را لبر سے است کہ در سال ۱۸۸۹ تولد شدہ لود۔



ش پزاده می گوید که الفلک بک است قدیم که در آنجا کارخانه های قدیم  
 است - الا ما مردم را خود را خوب می دانیم - اواز حالت من مارا  
 بیشتر نشان نمی توانند داد - هر گویی که عورت خود را نگاه می دارد  
 هر کس با بر نظر حقارت می گردد -

ساری ش پزاده  
 ...

ش پزاده در جمله است ...

Derby Daily

Telegraph 15-6-99

A good many worthy people are beginning to complain of the apparent lack of courtesy on the part of the Shahzada. At Birmingham the other day he disappointed the proprietors of one well-known establishment which he had promised to visit, and where extensive preparations had been made for his reception. At Manchester he failed to turn up at the Exchange during the most crowded hour of business, and at Liverpool he was unable to part in a river trip that had been arranged in his honour. It was reserved, however, for Scotland to furnish an instance where his failure to fulfil an engagement caused a somewhat serious dislocation of public arrangements. This was at Paisley, which he was due to visit on Friday, and which had worked itself into a state of unwonted excitement over the projected visit of the Afghan Prince, only to be disappointed at the last moment by the announcement that he could not come owing to the fact that he was at prayers. Now in our opinion it is a great deal too bad to say hard things about the Shahzada for failing to carry out programmes that would exhaust the strength of the most energetic Englishman. The people who are really to blame are they who make the arrangements on his behalf. Take, for instance, Friday's programme. It included a morning reception, a visit to the Fairfield Shipbuilding Yards, a trip up the Clyde, a full-dress visit to Paisley, and the inevitable Corporation banquet to wind up with in the evening. We venture to say that our two most representative stayers over these sort of courses—the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone—would have found such a programme quite as much as they could do with. On a Sunday—and the Friday is the Shahzada's Sunday—they would have found it more than they could stand. We must not, therefore, be astonished at the fact of an Oriental pleading fatigue under such circumstances, but should put the blame on the proper shoulders. There is the less excuse for rushing the young Prince from place to place, because before he started on his provincial trip he had permission from his father to prolong his stay in this country until September. He would, therefore, have plenty of time to see everything he wants to see at his leisure. The fact is that in our good-natured and somewhat unthinking British way we have wanted to show him too much in too short a time without proper regard being paid to his Oriental tastes and habits. We hope after Friday's unpleasantness a little more consideration will be shown towards him, and that the desire to do him honour will not be carried to absurd and unreasonable lengths.

ڈی ڈی ٹیلی گراف

ڈی ڈی ٹیلی گراف

تہذیب و تمدن

انہی مردم قابل تہذیب کی منتہی کہ اصدق تہذیب ہوا ہے نسبت - درملکہ ہر سنگم ہالکا  
کارخانہ عظیم را با یوس و شکتہ خاطر زردی با وجود اہتمام فراوان کہ از جانب  
کارخانہ شدہ بود آنجا نہ رسید - چون بہ سیرہ سیرگی در ان فرورد در عین وقت  
مردم آن ملکہ را بدین عذر شکتہ خاطر نہ کر بویہ نماز جوہر می تو انہم رسید -  
امانین قصر تہذیب ہوا ہے نسبت کثرت کار کردہ گویہ کہ کنند و ازینجا اورا  
بہ شکتہ رفت - این عذر قابل قبول نیست زیرا کہ چون زردی خود در قصر تہذیب  
صورت را ہم اورا عذر نہ داد و بود کہ با ہم فیما بین تصور طولانی تا بہ ۲۰

THE SHAHZADA.

DEPARTURE FROM THE NORTH.

The Shahzada concluded his visit to Glasgow yesterday. His Highness, with his suite, left Windsor Hotel in the morning, and, accompanied by the Lord Provost, drove to St. Enoch's Station, where a guard of honour was drawn up. Before leaving, the Prince expressed his great gratification at his visit to the city, and the hospitality extended to him. The Shahzada was loudly cheered as he departed, and at Titwood a salute of 21 guns was fired.

The Shahzada and entourage arrived at the 511th big-gun range of Sir William Armstrong and Co. yesterday afternoon. The Cumberland Artillery furnished a guard of honour, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The trials of ordnance of latest design were carried out under the superintendence of Sir Andrew Noble, and the exhibition proved of great interest to the Afghan Prince, who subsequently personally examined the targets used at gun practice. Two naval guns were fired to exhibit quickness and precision, and good practice was also made with the field-pieces, howitzers, Nordenfelts, and Maxims, which latter was used first on special armour-plates and then to cut a perpendicular baulk of timber. So interested was the Shahzada in the experiments that he delayed the departure of the special train half an hour in order that he might witness further trials.

The train conveying the Shahzada to London reached Carlisle at 1.25 p.m. The station was crowded with spectators, and an enclosure had been formed on the platform at which the Prince's carriage was drawn up. The platform was covered with crimson and white cloth, and guarded by volunteers and a posse of police. His Highness was received by Major-General Sir Baker Russell, who introduced him to the Mayor. An address was then read, and the Shahzada, after saying a few words reciprocating the good feelings expressed, continued his journey amid loud cheering.

خبر و علی ایام ۱۶ جون ۱۹۰۵

رویکشت از شمال

شاهزاده دیروز ارگلا سگو روانه شد و قبل از روانگی بر تو اضع و مدارات آن بلده

اطهار است با ظفر نمود - بعد از آن شاهزاده مسائنه کارخانه اسلج عموده مسرود گشت

یعنی کالود خانی

باز به طرین سوار شده به لندن رسید -

OUR AFGHAN VISITOR.

AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Shahzada is to stay with us even longer than we had thought. Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. T. A. Martin, the Afghan Agent-General, has received a telegram from the Ameer cancelling letters written from Cabul urging Nasrulla Khan to return as soon as possible in view of the pressure of State business, and agreeing to Mr. Martin's suggestion that the Shahzada should prolong his visit until the beginning of September.

The Shahzada on Monday visited various places of interest in Birmingham, amongst others the Small Arms Factory at Small Heath. Although his stay was only to have lasted half-an-hour, he became so interested in the manufacture of the Martini-Henry rifle and the magazine sporting and military rifle that he did not leave for an hour and a half after the time arranged for his departure. His Highness asked many questions respecting the manufacture of rifles, and inquired if the magazine rifle were used in the Army. He was told it was not only supplied to the British Army, but was sent to the English Colonies as well. When the Prince left the factory it was nearly a quarter-past one, and a number of places which his Highness had consented to visit had to be struck out of the programme. The Shahzada ordered a number of rifles, both military and sporting, for presents to his friends.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT OCCURRED on the return to the city. One of the horses attached to a carriage containing several attendants and the Shahzada's favourite page became alarmed and bolted. The carriage collided with a lamp-post, and the attendants and page—Mohamed Hassan Jan—were thrown from the carriage. Another was procured, and the party were conveyed in it to the city. The first vehicle was greatly damaged, but none of its occupants were injured. The glass works of Messrs. Osler were visited, and after being presented with an address his Highness was entertained to luncheon. He subsequently visited the ammunition works of Messrs. Kynoch and Company, and was greatly interested with what he saw.

VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

The Shahzada left Birmingham at 5.45 by special train for Manchester. The special train reached Manchester shortly before eight o'clock, and was met by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and other local dignitaries. The route to the Queen's Hotel, where apartments had been reserved for his Highness and suite, was thickly lined with people.

On Tuesday the Shahzada visited the principal places of interest in the city. He was accompanied by the Lord Mayor, three members of the Corporation Reception Committee, Sir Joseph Leese, the Recorder, and Mr. W. H. Talbot, the Town Clerk. A guard of honour was formed by a detachment of the Welsh Fusiliers. Large crowds assembled at various points along the line of route to the mill of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Co., where the Shahzada appeared to take deep interest whilst the details of cotton-spinning were explained to him. Half-an-hour later the Prince drove to the Town Hall, where an address from the Corporation was read by the Recorder. His Highness was then entertained at luncheon in the State Dining-room. Here the Shahzada, again expressed the Ameer's desire for a continuance of the close alliance between England and Afghanistan. Later in the afternoon the Prince and his suite drove to the Ship Canal, embarked on the steamer Eagle, and went down the canal to Irlam, a distance of seven miles. At Irlam a special train was waiting to convey his Highness to Liverpool.

AT LIVERPOOL.

On his arriving at that city the Shahzada was met by the Lord Mayor and other leading citizens, and, escorted by mounted police and dragoons, drove to Newsham House, which had been set apart for his accommodation.

On Wednesday, starting from Newsham House, his Highness, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and a brilliant suite, proceeded, via the Overhead Electric Railway, to the North Docks. The apparent absence of motive power on the railway appeared to astonish the Shahzada. After inspecting New North Docks the party proceeded through Befton Park to St. George's Hall, and finished by sailing on the Mersey, and visiting the Cunarder Campania, where he took tea. At St. George's Hall, replying to the Lord Mayor's welcome, the Shahzada said he would always remember with pleasure the visit to the manufactories of England both in Liverpool and elsewhere. The Ameer sent him to England to show the sincerity of the friendship existing between the Government of Afghanistan and England, and trusted the friendship might increase day by day.

اجلہ و چین و سبج اور جوئی

مہمان اعلیٰ اور بڑے بڑے

از ملہ خط کارخانہ جات اسبج وغیرہ منہ نژادہ جلی محفوظ گشت -

بوقت مراجعت کالکے کہ دران بعضی از امر ایسان و غلام خاص منہ نژادہ سوار بود و در وقت و جست و سواران کالکے کہ محمد حسن جان غلام ختم از ایسان بود بر زمین افتادند و از نقصان جان نہ شد الحمد للہ -

رفتن منہ نژادہ در کلبہ

منہ نژادہ از بر سنگم روانہ شدہ بہ بلدہ باختر رسید و ہمراہی صفا و دید ملک و عمر اہل خویش مقامات قابل دید را سیر کرد - نماز میان مجموعہ مجومہ در کتب و بازار جمع بودند - از مسائے کارخانہ پنبہ و پارہ مانی جلی محفوظ شدہ و بعضی نکات متعلقہ کارخانہ حسب استفسار او عرضہ کردہ شدہ -

رفتن منہ نژادہ در کلبہ لورپول

چون منہ نژادہ در لورپول رسید لارڈ مہور و دیگر ضاویہ شہر بہ استقبال او حاضر بودند و از مسائے مار تھ ڈاک جلی محفوظ و منعجب شدہ و فرمودہ تماشای کارخانہ جات این نگاہی از یاد من نخواہد رفت - مدعای حضرت امر سوسہ از وستون منہ نژادہ جز این نبود کہ رالطہ خفت ماہن سلطنت خود و سلطنت اقلدین محکم تر کنند

The trip on the overhead electric railway so impressed his Highness that late in the afternoon, after returning from a cruise on the Mersey, which should have finished the day's proceedings, he asked to be taken to the generating station in connection with the overhead railway, whence the propulsive power for the trains is derived. Photographs had already been shown to him, but he preferred a personal inspection. Accordingly he was conducted by Sir William Forwood, the chairman of the company, to the generating station at the Bramley Moore Dock, and spent a considerable time in examining the appliances. The return to Newsham House, therefore, was much delayed. Completely tired with his day's sightseeing, the Shahzada was late in rising on Thursday morning, but once up his interest in the overhead railway at once manifested itself. He was, therefore, again driven to the generating station, and resumed his study of the ponderous machinery and dynamos. As a consequence his departure for Glasgow was much delayed. Before leaving Liverpool the Shahzada presented £2,500 to the Mohammedan community for the purposes of the Mosque in that city.

ARRIVAL IN GLASGOW.

The Prince arrived in Glasgow shortly after five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and received a most enthusiastic welcome. His Highness was received at the Central Station by the Lord Provost Bell and the magistrates of Glasgow, and as he drove away, escorted by a detachment of the 12th Lancers, the crowds in the streets raised loud cheers for his Highness. The Prince proceeded to the West-end Park, where the Royal Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and his carriage was the first to cross the new bridge which has been erected in the Park.

Considerable disappointment was caused on Friday by the refusal of the Shahzada to make certain visits arranged, including inspection of one of the shipbuilding yards, where luncheon was to have been served, and to which a large company had been invited. Friday is the Shahzada's Sunday, when he devotes the greater part of the morning to religious devotions.

A later Glasgow telegram stated, however, that the Shahzada, who complained of fatigue after Thursday's journey and entertainment, consented, at the last moment, to visit the Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard, but declined to fulfil other morning engagements.

A Paisley correspondent says: The Shahzada's failure to visit Messrs. Coats's thread works on Friday morning caused great indignation in the town. Great preparations had been made for the visit, and the establishment was splendidly decorated, while upwards of seven thousand young women employees had assembled in holiday attire to welcome his Highness. Flags were flying from the public buildings in Paisley, as well as the political clubs, and a guard of honour of Renfrewshire Volunteers, with their band, was waiting to receive the Prince. The town was, as a matter of fact, *en fête*, and a

number of railway officials had already assembled at the carpeted and decorated station to receive the Shahzada with due ceremony, when word came that he would not arrive, the explanation offered being that he was at prayer.

The Shahzada is not at all impressed by the beauty of English ladies. He says that the young ones are altogether too thin, and that their figures constitute an insuperable defect, while the ones which conform more to his idea of beauty in the way of plumpness are invariably too old.

UMRA KHAN.

Umra Khan has been placed in confinement by the Ameer, and strict watch is kept over him.

از سیریل برقی نش هزاره از بس موثر شد -

ز قنن نش هزاره در لیده کلا سکو

گشت

قریب پنج ساعت نش هزاره در لیده کلا سکو رسید و از استقبال خود خیلی محفوظ

چون نش هزاره از سیریل بعضی مقامات قابل سیرالها فرمود مردمان خیلی شگفته خاطر شدند

از حسن زمان این دبار نش هزاره محفوظانه شده است -

عمر خان

عمرخان را حضرت امیر سوط در زندان کرده است و حرکت نکند برو مامور

نموده است -

THE SHAHZADA.

BUSY THIS WEEK IN PROVINCIAL CITIES.

The Shahzada has left London for a time, and has been busy all the week in the provinces. Before going, however, he paid a private visit to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace. He was received by Lord Cork, Master of the Horse, Sir Henry Ewart, and Mr. Payne, the Queen's coachman. The latter brought out for the Prince's inspection cream-coloured Flemish horses and the blacks and bays used by the Queen on State occasions. The old and present State carriages and harness were also shown to the Shahzada, who was accompanied by a number of his suite and Colonel Byng. Later in the day the Shahzada paid a visit to Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, at his private residence.

At Birmingham.

His Highness had a great reception, and his visit was highly appreciated by himself as well as by the people. At the Small-Arms Factory, the report states that as he passed round the wood-turning shop his eyes quickly brightened, and when he came to that portion of the machinery which turned out the finished stocks and butts he carefully watched every detail of the operation as each of the tools in a rotating series came into play. From this point the manager and the engineer were constantly occupied in explaining and demonstrating the various processes of manufacture. This comparatively small department had taken so much of the time that Colonel Talbot was asked to point out to the Shahzada the importance of pushing on. But the Shahzada decisively intimated that he would see more. The party moved to a large machine-shop. Here again His Highness manifested a keen interest, watching the operations intently, and pouring out a stream of questions, and here again he was pressed to shorten his visit in order that the day's work prescribed for him might be got through in the allotted time. What the Shahzada firmly but courteously said in reply was in effect, "I have not come all the way from Cabul for a lunch. This is

What I Came to See,

and I will see as much of it as I can." His Highness then cut the discussion short by striding off to the next department. His Highness went perseveringly through all the details of manufacturing, visiting the shop in which the Martini-Henry bodies are made and the belts of the magazine rifles are machined, and next the barrel department. His Highness seemed to be primed with information, and full of curiosity as to the business of gun making. Every recent improvement in machinery and in the structure of the gun seemed to catch His Highness's eye, and Colonel Talbot, well versed as he is in Persian, was frequently hard put to find equivalents in that language to the English technical terms. One question was continually on the Shahzada's lips, and that was, "How much?" If he

ہمگی حضرت شہزادہ در تمامت ہی اسرار عدتہ مہر دت ماند۔

رفتن شہزادہ در برنگیم

از نواضع و مدارات این عہدہ شہزادہ خیلی مسرور شد و از مسائے کارخانہ اسلحہ یعنی آتواب و غیرہ اظہار سب طفرمود و در جہزہ انجوز تمام نگرانیست و اکثر سے در نکات درفت فرمود۔



VISIT TO THE SMALL ARMS FACTORY, BIRMINGHAM.

چون شاهزاده در باره اسلح سازی استفسار می نمود از رئیس محمد اکرم خان همراه بود.

had been getting out an estimate for a number of new rifles His Highness could not have been more particular about the cost of each detail. The Shahzada was closely attended by Mohammed Akram Khan, who examined the machinery and the parts of guns with equal intentness, and frequently made notes on scraps of paper. Occasionally the Shahzada himself made notes. Another attempt was made to cut the visit short, but still His Highness's curiosity was unsatisfied. He had had carried round with him a finished magazine rifle, and this he had again and again taken in hand—showing some expertness in its handling—to compare the appearance of its details with the corresponding pieces in course of manufacture. The Shahzada had inquired if the company made field and mountain guns. On being told that though they did not make artillery

**They had a Shell Factory,**

His Highness started those responsible for the carrying through of the day's programme by proposing to go to the place forthwith. The samples of cordite—looking like a bundle of catgut strings—the shells, caps, and other articles were examined with much minuteness. The price of rifled carbines was particularly inquired after by His Highness, who, before he left, ordered 20 magazine rifles and carbines—some of military and some of sporting pattern—as presents for his friends, and also asked that samples of rifles and carbines should be sent to Dorchester House for him. The Shahzada, through Colonel Talbot, thanked the authorities of the factory, saying that he had been so pleased with his visit that before he left the country he should make a special visit to Birmingham in order to have a long day at the factory and see everything. "Then," His Highness said, "I will sign your book that I have seen it all." It was a quarter-past one instead of a quarter to twelve when the procession started back to town.

**An Accident.**

An unfortunate accident occurred on the return to the city. One of the horses attached to a carriage containing several attendants and the Shahzada's favourite page became alarmed and bolted. The carriage collided with a lamp-post, and the attendants and page (Mohammed Hassan Jan) were thrown from the carriage. Another carriage was procured, and the party were conveyed in it to the city. The first vehicle was greatly damaged, but none of the occupants were injured. The Shahzada, who arrived in Manchester next evening, spent his morning in visiting some of the chief industrial centres of the city. He started off at 10 o'clock with a cotton mill, where His Highness had the whole process of cotton spinning explained to him. He asked almost innumerable questions, and tired out the whole of his staff by the minute care of his examination of the machinery, &c. His brilliant uniform was covered with cotton fluff, owing to his having handled the cotton in process of manufacture.

**At Manchester.**

The Shahzada's desire to see a Lancashire cotton mill was gratified when he was conducted to that of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Company (Limited), in Butler-street, Manchester. Nasrullah Khan afterwards proceeded to the Town Hall, received the address of the Manchester Corporation, written in Persian, and took luncheon with the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, some of the principal merchants, and the chairman of the Ship Canal Company and some of his colleagues. The Shahzada expressed through Colonel Talbot, as interpreter, his gratification at his reception. Afterwards the Lady Mayoress was presented to His Highness, as were the Mayors of Salford, Bacup,

ساعتی کارخانه شل فابری

از ساعتی این کارخانه شاهزاده خیلی مسرور شد و لوکس طفت از این شل فابری کارکنان

را اظهار شکر نمود.

وقت مراجعت یکی از ایشان کالسه که محمد حسن جان غلام خاص در وی سوار بود

بزرگ شد و در صحبت با سایر جان کوران خیر گذشت.

از مدد خط کارخانه پنبه شاهزاده خیلی مسرور شد.





Yorkshire Post  
17.6.95

THE SHAHZADA AT SILLOTH.

The Shahzada left Glasgow on Saturday morning for Carlisle. The train reached Carlisle at 1.25 p.m. The station was crowded with spectators, and an enclosure had been formed on the platform at which the Prince's carriage was drawn up. The platform was covered with crimson and white cloth, and guarded by Volunteers and a posse of police. His Highness was received by Major-General Sir Baker Russell, who introduced him to the Mayor. An address was then read, and the Shahzada, after saying a few words reciprocating the good feeling expressed, continued his journey amid loud cheers.

He travelled down to Silloth by special train, being accompanied by the Mayor and many members of the Corporation of that city and other local dignitaries. The Carlisle Artillery Volunteers travelled down in the same train, and were accompanied by Colonel Hilton, commanding the 34th Regimental District. The Volunteers, augmented by the Silloth Company, formed a guard of honour. His Highness was received with a salute of 21 guns, and as he walked into the battery, followed by his suite, the Volunteers presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. The Shahzada's first move was to inspect the guns, in which he seemed greatly interested, asking many questions concerning the method of working through Colonel Talbot. To witness the trials his Highness took a seat in a canvas-covered structure that had been erected for the purpose from which he had a fine view of the targets. Sir Andrew Nobbs directed the gunnery operations, Captain Lloyd and Mr. Haddock commanding at the guns. Ten rounds were first fired from a six-inch quick-firing naval gun on upper deck pedestal mounting at 2,000 yards. To give an illustration of the rapidity of fire that can be achieved with this huge gun it may be stated that 18 rounds have been fired in three minutes on board H.M.S. Blake when 15 hits were made on the target, the ship steaming eight knots at the time, and the range being from 1,600 to 2,000 yards. From ten guns in the same time 148 shots have been fired, of which 110 hit the target. A four-inch naval gun was next used, and then field and horse artillery quick-firing guns were shown in use, together with howitzers and small mountain battery guns. One of the latter was subsequently taken to pieces and strapped on saddles on dummy mules, the men exhibiting great quickness at the work. Good practice was made, although a stiff breeze rendered the day not one of the best for the purpose. The shrapnel bullets fell in showers round the target, and it was easy to picture the destruction a well directed shot would render in war time. His Highness seemed to be immensely pleased with the Maxim-Nordenfolt, and after the operator had exhausted his ammunition his Highness and suite went down and examined targets which had been used for this gun. Two of these consisted of plates of steel, but the third was the trunk of a fir tree which the gunner—who was from the Maxim-Nordenfolt Co.—stated he would cut down, but his ammunition ran out before he accomplished this feat. Scores of the bullets, it was found, had pierced the trunk, and it was stated that his Highness, seeing the marks where the bullets had left the wood on the far side, stated that they must have been made before, he evidently being sceptical that the bullets would pierce wood of that thickness. His Highness left by special train about five o'clock en route for Rothbury, the nearest station to Cragside, where he is the guest of Lord Armstrong.

اجتہاد یار شاہ سولہ مارچ ۱۹۰۵ء

تاریخ تقریباً

شہزادہ ازملکہ قلا گو لیبوب کارڈنسل روانہ شد و در انجا استقبال امانی آن ملکہ بسیار محفوظ گشت - از صحنہ سکنہ اظهار است ظر نمود۔

THE SHAHZADA AT ORDNANCE TRIALS.

The Shahzada returned to town from Glasgow on Saturday. The Shahzada and his entourage arrived at the Silloth big gun range of Sir William Armstrong and Co. during the afternoon. The Cumberland Artillery furnished a guard of honour, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The trials of ordnance of latest design were carried out under the superintendence of Sir Andrew Noble, and the exhibition proved of great interest to the Prince. Two naval guns were fired to exhibit quickness and precision, and practice was also made with howitzers, Nordenfeldts, and Maxims, the latter of which were used first on special armour plates, and then to cut a perpendicular baulk of timber. So interested was the Shahzada in the experiments that he delayed the departure of his special train half an hour in order that he might witness further trials.

رفیق شہزادہ بہ عیاشی کا خانہ اتواب داخل دست فرمود

Leeds

17-6-95

احبار تائز ۱۷ جون ۱۹۰۵ء

لہر سد خان در شمال

NASRULLA KHAN IN THE NORTH.

The Shahzada concluded his visit to Glasgow on Saturday, and left by special train for Silloth in order to witness a display of artillery of the most recent design at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co.'s range. At Carlisle Station the Mayor (Mr. George Coulthard) and members and officials of the corporation assembled, as well as Sir Baker Russell and others, and on the arrival of the train with the Shahzada and his suite, shortly before half-past 1, Sir Baker Russell received the Prince, and Sir Gerald FitzGerald presented the mayor to his Highness. The Recorder (Mr. A. Henry) read an address, which was presented by the mayor, Colonel Talbot acting as interpreter. His Highness briefly replied. This ceremony concluded, the Prince re-entered his saloon and the train proceeded to Silloth. The artillery range of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. is on the sea shore, about a mile west of the town of Silloth; but as a private line of railway runs to the battery the Prince and his suite were taken all the way in the train. Nine guns had been brought down specially from the Elswick Works. Sir Andrew Noble was in charge on behalf of the company, accompanied by Colonel Dyer, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Watts. Captain Lloyd and Mr. Hadcock had charge of the guns, which were manned by the company's gunners. The Prince was received with a salute of 21 guns. The Carlisle and Silloth batteries of Artillery Volunteers furnished a guard of honour, their band playing the National Anthem as his Highness alighted from the train. The visitors first inspected the guns, and then took up their position in a pavilion on a hillock at the rear, commanding a good view of the range. The weather was brilliant, but a strong breeze was blowing from the Solway, which interfered with some of the trials. Two naval guns were first brought into action, one a 6in. and the other a 4in. quick-firing gun. Five rounds were fired at targets moored at 2,000 yards range out at sea, and some capital practice was made with both guns. Then five rounds were fired to show how rapidly these guns could be worked.

بروز ہفتہ تک شہزادہ سبر خود را در گلدنگو اختتام داد و سواری ایل خاص لہر سکتہ روانہ  
برطین کا ریلوے میں حاضر ہوئے۔ سر باکر رسل نے اپنے قریبی  
انتقال شہزادہ و جماعت دی نمود۔ نامہ تہنیت فرستدہ خواندند و کرنل ٹالپٹ  
کوتر جان شہزادہ جو ایلش داد۔ باز شہزادہ بہ سکتہ رسید و بعد ہی سے لہر سکتہ  
کو پسر کردہ شد۔

مختلف ات م اتواب چھا سر کردہ شد و شہزادہ ریلوے میں ایلجا ریلوے طرف فرمود

The Prince apparently took more interest in the next series of trials, with guns for field service, which included mountain guns and howitzers of the most recent type. These were fired at a target at 1,000 yards range, with shot, common shell, and shrapnel in turn with excellent effect. One 11-pounder was mounted on a novel carriage, the wheels of which were of bicycle pattern, and were capable of being quickly repaired with spare spokes carried in the hollow body of the carriage. Two 11-pounder quick-firing mountain guns, a one breechloader and the other a muzzleloader, were jointed so that the front could be separated from the rear half, no single portion being more than a mule could carry. Guns of this type are largely used in the Indian Army. In order to give the Shahzada a practical demonstration of the rapidity with which these weapons could be taken to pieces and placed on the backs of mules, mule-saddles were provided, mounted on wooden "horses." The breechloader was dismantled, and its component parts were in a few minutes strapped on the saddles ready to be carried away. A Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun was next brought into action and fired at two steel plates erected on the shore. One of these was easily penetrated, while the other, which had been specially prepared at Elswick Works, was not penetrated, but only "buckled." This second plate, however, fell down before it had gone through the full trial. Plates of this kind are now being used to protect the small guns of torpedo-boat destroyers. An attempt was also made, but unsuccessfully, to cut in two with a Maxim gun a 12in. perpendicular baulk of timber. At the conclusion of these trials the Shahzada and his suite descended and inspected the plates and post. His Highness asked "if there was not a machine gun with two barrels." Sir Andrew Noble replied that there was such a weapon, but they had not one on the ground. The Prince then asked for a further display with the Maxim gun, but his wish could not be gratified, as there was no more ammunition available. Seeing the framework of velocity-testing screens lying on the ground, he expressed a strong desire to see these in operation. The train was therefore delayed half an hour in order that he might do so, and the Prince and his suite then took their departure at a few minutes before 5, the train travelling by Carlisle and Hexham to Rothbury, for Cragaide, the residence of Lord Armstrong.

اردو شہزادہ بلند اقبال لڑا کا بی بلدہ نیو کیس نامہ تہنیت قبول خواہ فرمود و مینے  
کارخانہ اسوک خواہ فرمود۔ بعد از ان روانہ بلدہ سید خواند شد۔  
یکگز اردو کھدو بجاہ ہوئے مری استقبال شہزادہ منظور شد۔ دست - فرود در پٹون  
نامہ تہنیت پیش کردہ خواہ شد۔

To-day Nasrulla Khan will receive an address from the Corporation of Newcastle, and will inspect the Elswick Works, afterwards proceeding to Leeds, where the Mayor (Mr. Peter Giston) and a committee of the city council will receive him. A sum of £1,250 has been voted by the council for his reception. The Shahzada will stay at the Great Northern Station Hotel. To-morrow an address will be presented at the Town-hall, and, after an inspection of some engineering and other works, his Highness will have luncheon with the Mayor and Corporation. Early on Wednesday the Shahzada will travel to Sheffield.

THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR.

The Shahzada concluded his visit to Glasgow on Saturday. His Highness, with his suite, left the Windsor Hotel in the morning, and, accompanied by the Lord Provost, drove to St. Enoch's Station, where a guard of honour was drawn up. Before leaving, the Prince expressed his great gratification at his visit to the city, and the hospitality extended to him. The Shahzada was loudly cheered as he departed, and at Titwood a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The train arrived at Carlisle at 1.25 p.m. A distinguished company had assembled at the station, where the Mayor presented the Prince with an Address from the Corporation, which had been illuminated upon velvet, and enclosed in a red morocco case. Colonel Talbot, interpreting the Prince's reply, said:— "His Highness receives the Address which you have been kind enough to give him with the greatest possible pleasure. All he has seen of the kindness of the English people and of their great institutions will no doubt be of benefit to him. His Highness wishes to thank you for the very kind way in which you have spoken." The Shahzada re-entered the saloon, and continued his journey to Silloth to visit the big gun range of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., about a mile from the port. The Afghan Prince was received with a salute of twenty-one guns fired from the Armstrong battery, and the band of the Carlisle Artillery played the National Anthem. Sir Andrew Noble was at the head of affairs on behalf of the gun manufacturers, accompanied by Colonel Dyer, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Waite. The visitors first inspected the battery, and it was after three o'clock when the Shahzada and his suite took their places in a pavilion which had been erected on a convenient sandhill commanding a fine view of the range.

The targets for the large type of guns were moored out at sea at a range of 4000 yards, the range for the smaller guns being 2000; whilst the targets for the Maxim-Nordenfelta were somewhat nearer. A battery of nine guns of the most recent design had been brought specially from Elswick to afford the Prince an opportunity of seeing what can be done in the way of ordnance at the present day. These were manned in succession by the gunners of the companies of Captain Lloyd and Mr. Haddock, who fired them under the supervision of Sir A. Noble. Two sets of targets had been set up, one at a range of 1000 yards, and the other at a range of 2000 yards. Two naval guns were first brought into action, one a 6in. and the other a 4in. quick-firing weapon on a pedestal mounting. The first of these forms the principal armament of all the cruisers and the secondary equipment of all the battle-ships in the British Navy. Afghanistan not being a naval power, however, it may be safely concluded that the next series of guns fired, namely, those for field service, were more particularly interesting to the Shahzada. These included mountain guns and howitzers of the most recent design. One eleven-pounder was mounted on a carriage with wheels of the bicycle pattern, the principal object of the arrangement being to facilitate repairs in case of damage, as spare spokes can easily be carried in the hollow gun-carriage and used for repairs very quickly. Two of the mountain guns, one of them a breech-loader and the other a muzzle-loader, could be taken to pieces, none of the component parts being too heavy for a mule, and an exhibition was given of the expeditious manner in which the operation can be performed, mule saddles having been provided for the purpose mounted on wooden "horses." These pieces are of a type largely used in the Indian Army. Excellent practice was made with all the guns with both ball, shell, and shrapnel. Finally came an exhibition of the wonderful performances of the Maxim-Nordenfelta guns. About 150 rounds were fired at a plate of ordinary steel, which was easily penetrated by the bullets; but the same number of rounds were fired in vain at a plate of steel prepared by a special process at the Elswick Works. The plate was penetrated by none of the shots; it was only buckled so long as it stood, but it was knocked over after a few shots had been fired. These plates are used for the protection of the guns of "torpedo catchers." The performances with the Maxim gun afforded the young Prince much pleasure, and as soon as the firing was over he went and inspected the plates at which the gun had been fired. He desired to see the practice continued, but there was no more ammunition available. He then inquired whether there was not a double-barrelled machine gun. He was informed that there was such a weapon, but that specimen was not on the battery. Finding that there were appliances for testing the velocity of shot, he expressed a wish to see the operation, and the train was, therefore, delayed about half an hour, to afford him an opportunity of doing so. This concluded the display, and the Prince and his suite entered the train, which started for Carlisle at 4.50. The train reached Carlisle about forty minutes afterwards, and, after a short delay, proceeded on the North-Eastern Line to Hexham, from whence it went on to Rothbury by the North British system.

امیر شہزادہ  
سیر شہزادہ

رفتہ شہزادہ بہ سعادت مختلفہ و زمان این دیدار استقبال کردن و نامہ نامی خیر مقدم  
بیکیش کردن و خیرش اصدتی این انگلیں اظہار ایشا طاف نمودن۔

مختلف نام آتوپ و اسلحہ را در کارخانہ اسلحہ معائنہ فرمودہ اظہار و تفسیر نمود

St. James Gar.  
17.6.95

The vivid interest which the otherwise rather unimpressible Nasrulla Khan displays in mechanical inventions was illustrated in his visit on Saturday to the works of Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. He could not have too much of the big guns and the Maxims. Nor is it merely the engines of destruction which attract him. He was almost equally pleased with the elevated railway at Liverpool. Apparently he did not think very much of the military review got up specially for his benefit, and the ceremonial observances leave him quite untouched. They can manage such matters quite as well in Cabul. But the Ameer has the sincerest respect for Western weapons of offence; and the Shahzada knows that it is on these points that he will be put through a rigorous examination when he returns to his royal father.

THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR.

INTERESTING ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

The Shahzada journeyed from Glasgow to Silloth on Saturday, where he visited the big gun range of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., about a mile from the port. The Shahzada was received with a salute of twenty-one guns fired from the Armstrong battery, and the band of the Carlisle Artillery played the National Anthem. Sir Andrew Noble, accompanied by Colonel Dyer, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Watts received his Highness. The visitors first inspected the battery, and it was after three o'clock when the Shahzada and his suite took their places in a pavilion which had been erected on a convenient sandhill commanding a fine view of the range.

The targets for the large type of guns were moored out at sea at a range of 4,000 yards, the range for the smaller guns being 2,000; while the targets for the Maxim-Nordenfelts were somewhat nearer. A battery of nine guns of the most recent design had been brought specially from Elswick to afford the Prince an opportunity of seeing what can be done in the way of ordnance at the present day. Two sets of targets had been set up, one at a range of 1,000 yards, and the other at a range of 2,000 yards. Two naval guns were first brought into action, one a 6-in. and the other a 4-in. quick-firing weapon on a pedestal mounting. The next series of guns fired were those designed for field service. They included mountain guns and howitzers of the most recent design. One eleven-pounder was mounted on a carriage with wheels of the bicycle pattern, the principal object of the arrangement being to facilitate repairs in case of damage, as spare spokes can easily be carried in the hollow gun-carriage and used for repairs very quickly. Two of the mountain guns, one of them a breech-loader and the other a muzzle-loader, could be taken to pieces, none of the component parts being too heavy for a mule, and an exhibition was given of the expeditious manner in which the operation can be performed, mule saddles having been provided for the purpose mounted on wooden "horses." These pieces are of a type largely used in the Indian army. Excellent practice was made with all the guns with both ball, shell, and shrapnel.

Finally came an exhibition of the wonderful performances of the Maxim-Nordenfelt guns. About 150 rounds were fired at a plate of ordinary steel, which was easily penetrated by the bullets; but the same number of rounds were fired in vain at a plate of steel prepared by a special process at the Elswick Works. The plate was penetrated by none of the shots; it was only buckled so long as it stood, but it was knocked over after a few shots had been fired. These plates are used for the protection of the guns of "torpedo catchers." The performances with the Maxim gun afforded the young Prince much pleasure, and as soon as the firing was over he went and inspected the plates at which the gun had been fired. He desired to see the practice continued, but there was no more ammunition available. He then inquired whether there was not a double-barrelled machine gun. He was informed that there was such a weapon, but that a specimen was not on the battery. Finding that there were appliances for testing the velocity of shot, he expressed a wish to see the operation, and the train was, therefore, delayed about half an hour, to afford him an opportunity of doing so. This concluded the display.

The Prince and his suite took their departure at a few minutes before five, the train travelling by Carlisle and Hexham to Rothbury, for Craggside, the residence of Lord Armstrong.

To-day Nasrulla Khan will receive an address from the Corporation of Newcastle, and will inspect the Elswick Works, afterwards proceeding to Leeds, where the mayor (Mr. Peter Giston) and a committee of the city council will receive him. A sum of £1,250 has been voted by the council for his reception. The Shahzada will stay at the Great Northern Station Hotel. To-morrow an address will be presented at the Town Hall, and, after an inspection of some engineering and other works, his Highness will have luncheon with the mayor and corporation. Early on Wednesday the Shahzada will travel to Sheffield.

Handwritten header text in Urdu script.

در بلاغ نظر پھرانے کا رخا نہ اسلحہ مورسہ ارم سٹرونگ میگل کے اردو کھینچنے  
شدہ بود شہزادہ اہل راجسی نمود و از مسائے ریل برقی نیز در بلکہ  
لور بول جینی محفوظ شد۔ ظاہر این معلوم می شود کہ شہزادہ از  
حد خط افواج چند ان سردار شدہ است زیرا کہ در دارالحدودہ کامل نیز  
این نظارہ می توان دید۔ حضرت امیر اسلحہ جنگ بود  
بہ کمال عزت می نگرد و شہزادہ را خوب معلوم است کہ لوقت مرخصت  
بوطن، لوف حضرت امیر اسلحہ درین معادہ استفادہ بر وجهی خاص خواهد نمود

سیستم نفاذ

رفتہ شہزادہ در بلکہ سبتہ و محفوظ داشتن از مدفظ آواب  
از اقامت مختلفہ۔

نامہ تہنیت پیشکش شدن از جانب اہل بلکہ نیوکیسل شہزادہ  
اظہار اسباب و ستریز فرمودن۔

Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
17.6.95

اجتاز یو سیل ریجی  
نقشہ تیار اور درکار و سکتے

### THE SHAHZADA.

#### VISIT TO CARLISLE AND SILLOTH

##### INTERESTING GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.

The Shahzada visited Carlisle and Silloth on Saturday afternoon. The great attraction for his Highness was the display of big gun firing made for his benefit at the battery of Sir Wm. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., on the Blitterless Bank at Silloth. It being necessary to pass through Carlisle on his way from Glasgow to Silloth it was arranged, on communication with the authorities in London that the Corporation of the city should present an address of welcome to the Afghan Prince. This scheme was cordially taken up by the Mayor and Corporation and various city officials, and a pretty successful effort was made by them to make the reception at Carlisle as pleasant and as brilliant as possible. A portion of the main platform was railed off by the station officials, and the address was presented on the arrival of the Prince from Glasgow at 1.25 in this enclosure, which had been laid with white and crimson cloth, and in which a distinguished company had assembled of county dignitaries, military officials, a guard of honour formed by the three Carlisle companies of the 1st V.B. Border Regiment, a posse of the city police and city halberdiers. The Major-General of the district, Sir Baker C. Russell, with his aide-de-camp, Captain K. MacLaren, was in attendance, as also were Colonel Hilton, of the 34th Regimental District, and Captain Caird, adjutant of the Cumberland Volunteers. The Major-General inspected the guard of honour before the arrival of the Prince, and complimented Captain Binning, their commander, upon their smart and clean appearance.

When the Shahzada arrived he was introduced to the Mayor by Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel Talbot acting as interpreter. After the Prince had briefly entered into conversation with the Mayor, he inspected the front line of the guard of honour, and was then conducted to the centre of the enclosure, where the Recorder, wearing his gown and wig, read the address of the Corporation, which had been illuminated upon velvet and enclosed in a red morocco case. The Mayor then formally presented the address to his Highness and made a few interesting observations in which he congratulated the Prince upon his arrival in this country and hoped that his visit would prove beneficial to him and to the people of his native country. The reply of the Prince as interpreted by Colonel Talbot was in the following terms:—"His Highness receives the address which you have been kind enough to give him, with the greatest possible pleasure. Ah, he has seen of the kindness of the English people and of their great institutions will no doubt be of benefit to him. His Highness wishes to thank you for the very kind way in which you have spoken."

This formality over, His Highness who had up to this time worn a serious and rather bored air, re-entered the saloon, and having got once more among his suite and free from further formalities, he entered into conversation with those around him, smiling and laughing pleasantly. The ceremony had provoked considerable interest in the town, and outside the barriers in the station there was a great crowd of people, many thousands looking on, and as the train left the station at 1.45 there was a feeble cheer which His Highness acknowledged by slightly waving his hand.

The train arrived at Silloth at twenty minutes to three, and travelled along the private railway to the big gun range of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., about a mile from the port. A string of flags of all nations were suspended near the entrance gate, and fluttered gaily in the strong breeze of the Solway; the vessels in the harbour were all dressed in their bunting, and many flags were displayed in the town. The Afghan Prince was received with a salute of twenty-one guns fired from the Armstrong battery, and the band of the Carlisle Artillery played the National Anthem. The Carlisle batteries of the camped volunteers, under the command of Capt. Main, furnished a guard of honour, reinforced by a detachment of 20 from the Silloth battery, under Capt. Crabb. Sir Andrew Noble was at the head of affairs on behalf of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., and he was accompanied by Col. Dyer, Mr Faulkner, and Mr Watts. The visitors first of all inspected the battery, and it was after three o'clock when the Shahzada and his suite took their places in a pavilion which had been erected on a convenient sandhill commanding a fine view of the range. Among those who were also present were the Mayor of Carlisle and several other city dignitaries.

The targets for the larger type of guns were moored out at sea at a range of 4,000 yards, the range for the smaller guns being 2,000; whilst the targets for the Maxim-Nordenfalta were somewhat nearer. A battery

سنا زیادہ بلند اقبال درملہ سکتے نزل اجبال فرسودہ و چون آوارب تم مختلف نمونہ  
اجل انونہ سرکارہ شدہ جینی سرور گشت

of nine guns of the most recent design had been brought specially from Elswick to afford the Prince an opportunity of seeing what can be done in the way of ordnance at the present day. These were manned in succession by the gunners of the company of Captain Lloyd and Mr Hadock, who fired them under the supervision of Sir Andrew Noble. Two sets of targets had been set up—one at a range of 1,000 yards and the other at a range of 2,000 yards.

Two naval guns were first brought into action, one a 6in and the other a 4in quick firing weapon on a pedestal mounting. The first of these forms a principal armament of all the cruisers and the secondary equipment of all the battleships in the British navy. Afghanistan not being a naval Power, however, it may be safely concluded that the next series of guns fired, namely, those for field service, were more particularly interesting to the Shahzada. These included mountain guns and Howitzers of the most recent design. One 11-pounder was mounted on a carriage with wheels of the bicycle pattern, the principal object of the arrangement being to facilitate repairs in case of damage, as spare spokes can easily be carried in the hollow gun carriage, and used for repairs very quickly. Two of the mountain guns, one of them a breech-loader and the other a muzzle-loader, could be taken to pieces, none of the component parts being too heavy for a mule, and an exhibition was given of the expeditious manner in which the operation can be performed, mule saddles having been provided for the purpose, mounted on wooden "horses." These pieces, which are of a type largely used in the Indian army, and being intended for mountainous countries like Afghanistan, must have afforded the Prince of that country especial delight. Excellent practice was made with all the guns with both ball, shell, and shrapnel.

Finally came an exhibition of the wonderful performances of the Maxim-Nordenfolt gun. About 150 rounds were fired at a plate of ordinary steel, which was easily penetrated by the bullets, but the same number of rounds were fired in vain at a plate of steel prepared by a special process at the Elswick works. The plate was penetrated by none of the shots; it was only buckled so long as it stood, but it was knocked over after a few shots had been fired. These plates are used for the protection of the guns of "torpedo catchers." The Maxim gun was next used to try and cut in two a baulk of timber twelve inches in diameter, but the wind from the sea being in the face of the operator he was unable to effect his purpose, although the post was well peppered with shot. The performances with this gun seemed to afford the young Prince the greatest amount of delight, and as soon as the firing was over he went and inspected the plates at which the Maxim gun had been fired. He "asked for more," but there was no more ammunition available. He then inquired whether there was not a double-barrelled machine gun. He was informed that there was such a weapon, but that a specimen was not on the battery. Finding that there were appliances for testing the velocity of shot, he expressed a wish to see the operation, and the train was therefore delayed about half an hour to afford His Highness an opportunity of doing so. This concluded the display, and the Prince and his suite entered the train, which started for Carlisle at 4.50. The train reached Carlisle in about 40 minutes afterwards, and after a short delay it proceeded on the North-Eastern line to Hexham, from which it went on to Rothbury by the North British system.

**AT HEXHAM.**

The special train conveying the Shahzada and suite from Silloth to Rothbury arrived at Hexham about 6.40 p.m. on Saturday night. It was timed to arrive at 5.55, but left Silloth at 4.50 instead of 4.10, and was consequently 45 minutes late. The train consisted of 13 vehicles, drawn by two powerful engines, and from Carlisle to Hexham was in charge of Mr Godfrey Smith, passenger superintendent of the North-Eastern, while from Silloth to Carlisle, and from Hexham to Rothbury it was in charge of Mr T. Phillip, district superintendent at Carlisle. The Shahzada and his personal attendants occupied a Midland saloon carriage in the centre of the train, which was pulled up at the North platform, and remained there for fully twenty minutes, during which time the few people who had gained access to the south platform had an opportunity of gazing upon the Afghan prince. When the train arrived, the blinds of the saloon were pulled down, but in a minute or two they were rolled up again, and the spectators had a good view of our Afghan guest. He was seated at a table on which rested an epergne filled with choice flowers, and after submitting to the gaze of the spectators for a brief period, lay down in a corner, chatting and joking with his attendants. After an interval of about ten minutes a lady who had travelled with the suite entered the saloon and engaged in conversation with the Prince, and then left the train, proceeding subsequently to Newcastle along with two other ladies. There was no demonstration of any sort at the station, as it had been generally expected that the Shahzada would proceed to Rothbury via Riccarton. The only privileged persons on the north platform were Mr Joseph Alexander, J.P., chairman of the Hexham Urban District Council, with Mr W. Pruddah (clerk) and Mr R. T. Surtees (surveyor). The train, to which two North British engines were attached, left for Rothbury, via Reedsmouth, about a minute past eight o'clock.

**AT CRAGSIDE.**

The Shahzada and suite spent the day quietly yesterday, at Cragside, occupying the apartments that were specially prepared for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his visit about eleven years ago. Yesterday the scroll containing the address from the Newcastle Corporation, written in Persian, was received and signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk. The Shahzada will arrive in the city about twelve o'clock to-day.

رفیق شاهزاده در اسکس

ایل خاص شاهزاده بروز یکشنبه وقت شام در اسکس رسید - و از مدظله این مقام خلیفہ

رفیق شاهزاده در اسکس

در مقامی که از هر پرسش ادب و یلظ طیار شده بود شاهزاده و نزول اجلال فرمود  
ویروز نامه نمنبت خیر مقدم بر بان فارسی در از اگلی عده نیز کیسلی مشتین شده بود -

Newcastle by Reader  
17.6.95

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO  
NEWCASTLE

Newcastle is to be visited to-day by Shahzada Nasrullah, the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan. The young Prince landed on our shores three weeks ago, and since then he has been entertained by London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. He has reviewed our soldiers, seen our largest ships and inspected our biggest guns, and he comes to-day to visit the Elswick Works, where the highest skill and inventive genius of our race are being wrought into the machinery of peace and war. Coming from a land which is more distant from us in habits and modes of life than the England of Henry II., the Afghan Prince must be deeply impressed by the sights he is seeing. He has come almost into a new world. His father during the last few years has been endeavouring to introduce a few European "improvements," mostly of a military type. A gun factory has been established at Kabul; even the electric light, if we remember rightly, has been seen in that far-off capital. But the inventions of the West are as yet only scientific toys. They have made no abiding impression on the life of the people, although they may help for a time to increase the feeling of dread which the ruler relies upon as one of the surest instruments of government. Afghanistan, outside a small area in Kabul, stands as it did half a dozen centuries ago. Its inhabitants consist of hostile tribes who have made no appreciable progress towards a consolidated national life. Abdurrahman, who now rules them, governs by the sword. Were his arm to fail or did his brain weaken the country would be plunged at once into civil war. He has already struggled through several insurrections, and so insecure does he feel himself with all his guns and scientific toys round him that he dare not leave his capital for a few months, lest he should find a rival seated in his palace at Kabul before he returned.

If the change within Afghanistan has been slight, it has been great outside. Bit by bit the authority of the Indian Government has been extended over the mountain districts which separate the Ameer's dominions from British India, until now the frontiers touch. By an arrangement only two years old, we have assumed jurisdiction over lands occupied by tribes part of whom live on one side of the border and part on the other. We had to pacify one section, while the Ameer was subduing those that remain within his realm. By these frontier rectifications and by other means the relations of Afghanistan to our Indian empire have grown into a definite alliance. The old policy of suspicion and latent hostility has given place to one of confidence and mutual helpfulness. For a number of years we have dealt squarely by the Ameer, and he has come to trust our Government. We have thus gained by honest dealing what two wantonly provoked wars were unable to accomplish. Afghanistan is generally termed a buffer State, but this term is hardly broad enough to cover the relationship that now exists. Abdurrahman has been for several years the pensioner of the Indian Government. He now receives a yearly sum of 18 lakhs of rupees, about £120,000, to guard the frontier. In return for this money he undertakes not only to maintain peace within his dominions, but to so watch his borders that there shall be no cause for encroachment on the part of Russia. Time alone, of course, can test the wisdom of such an arrangement. At the moment it seems the best possible basis of understanding. By convincing the ruler of Afghanistan that we covet not an inch of his territory, and that we do not wish to interfere in the internal government of his country, we have turned a foe into a friend. Adherence to this policy may not be an absolute guarantee against turmoil in the future, but it will win respect for the name of England and

اجار جو اسیر فریق کی عمارتوں کی

نورالابدولہ کی فرزندہ نازیہ بیگم  
امروزت ہزارہ نواسہ خان فرزند ثانی حضرت امیر المصطفیٰ ولی افغانستان درملکہ بیکسپل نزل  
اجعل خواہ فرمود - روز سیر لندن - ولورپول و گلدنگو فراغت یافتہ است - درمسائتہ افواج  
دکارضایات مجتہدہ سلج این دیار حلی محفوظ شدہ است - امروز کارخانہ اسلحہ  
راسائتہ خواہ کرد و درآجی ایجا دطبع مردم این دیار را دیدہ جیران خواہ شد -  
بہرینہ گواروس در چند سال گذشتہ سعی نموده است کہ بعضی ترقی اہل فرنگ خصوصاً  
ترقی صنعتہ افواج را در مملکت خود رواج دہد و یک کارخانہ اسلحہ انواب درملکہ کابل  
قائم فرمودہ است - مردمان افغانستان مشتعل بر اقوام جنگجو اند و زرافق قومی بی برہنہ  
امیرالمصطفیٰ امیر عبدالرحمن خند اللہ ملکہ بزور شمشیر برایشان حکومت می کند - و گاہی از قمع  
خود مطمئن نمی باشد -

از چند سالہای گذشتہ سلوک سلطنت اللہ علیہ بہ امیرالمصطفیٰ دوستانہ نموده است و ادرا حاصل سلطنت  
ما اعتبار شدہ است -

greatly diminish the risk of armed interference should the dynasty of Abdurrahman fall. Orientals are inclined to intrigue and duplicity, but it is the greatest mistake in the world to imagine

as some of our rulers of India have done, that duplicity can only be met by counter-duplicity. Honest, straightforward dealing will win the confidence and esteem of a wily Oriental as well as of a guileless Occidental.

Although the Indian Government have ceased to nurse the idea that the rulers and peoples of Afghanistan must be dragged into civilisation, they know full well that durable peace is not possible as long as the country remains in the present semi-barbarous condition. Their aim now is by gentle suasion and by the force of example to tempt the Afghans to advance slowly along the road of modern progress. The visit which the Shahzada Nasrulla is now paying this country is one of the results of the new policy. It was at first hoped that the Ameer himself would consent to be our guest, but, after a long illness, which gave rise to many alarms and much uneasiness throughout his dominions, he would not run the risk of leaving Kabul. His eldest son, and recognised successor, has been associated with him in the Government, and he also did not dare to leave. So the lot fell to the second son. He comes as his father's representative, and it is his representative character which gives the chief importance to the visit. All that he sees and does is being faithfully reported to the Ameer. The telegraph and the railway carry the messages of the son—the favourite of his father, it is said—to the frontier of India, and from there they are transmitted by the century-old system of couriers to the Ameer in Kabul. Were it not understood that we are feting the father through the son, the experiment of bringing Shahzada Nasrulla to England might be fraught with much danger. Even as it is the risk is by no means small. The right of succession is not well-defined in Mahomedan lands. Brothers and half-brothers very often become the most deadly rivals. The name of the young man who is now our guest has been frequently mentioned as a possible claimant. Although Abdurrahman has definitely chosen his eldest son, one can never be sure what the influence of a favourite concubine may do. Should there be strife in the future, Nasrulla's European experience may become an important factor in the complications, the influence of which no one can foresee. We must trust that all is for the best, but our past experiments of this kind with uncivilised or half civilised rulers have not been very successful. Whatever, however, may be the direct result of the visit of the Shahzada, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the new conciliatory policy towards Afghanistan. There is much in the methods of government of the Ameer to revolt a civilised nation. But neither he nor his people will be persuaded of the beneficence of just government by constantly hinting that an army is ready to cross the frontier, or by perpetually reminding them of this or that reform which we think ought to be carried out at once, and which if not carried out may lead to the occupation of Cabul. Progress may appear tantalisingly slow, but it may be all the surer. Because there has been an amazing advance in Europe during the present century, we are far too prone to think that all peoples can be driven at a break-neck pace along the line we are travelling.

سلطنت انگلیس یقین ہے ورنہ کہ تا وقتیکہ مردمان افغان نسبتاً بجا بہ تہذیب رسیده باشند امن مستقل نصیبش نہ خواهد بود۔ مای خواسم کہ تہذیب جدید مردم آن دیار اختیار کرده باشند و آردون لہر افغان درین دیار نتیجہ آن مصلحت است۔  
نخستین مامیہ ہے و نتیجہ کہ حضرت امیر اعظم بنفس نفیس مہمان ما خواهد بود اما از عکس بلع (نصیب اعدا) این عزم را فسخ فرمود۔ فرزند کلان کرد سعید سلطنت در کاو بار سلطنت حبیبی معروف است و از اینجا آن ہم نتوانست کہ از بلوہ کابل مفارقت اختیار کند۔ ازین سبب فرزند دوم و کما بفرج این دیار آیدہ است و بر چیز کہ از نظر و سہمی گذرد و اطلاع وی من و عنہ بہ حضرت امیر اعظم رسیده



استقبال شہزادہ در کارلائل دستہ

فرزند امیر

استقبال شہزادہ در کارلائل دستہ

THE AMEER'S SON.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT CARLISLE

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AT SILLOTH.

The Shahzada left Glasgow on Saturday morning, being escorted to the station by the Lord Provost and a detachment of the Twelfth Lancers. Deafening cheers were given as the train left the platform, and a salute of 21 guns were fired as it passed Titwood.

The visit of the Shahzada to Carlisle and Silloth on Saturday was favoured with fine weather. The sun shone with much brilliancy in a clear sky, and its rays were tempered by a sweet, cool air. The view on the Solway, from the big gun battery of Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., was remarkably fine, the sweep of country from the mountains of Kirkcudbright on the west; and the hills of Nithsdale, Annan, and Moffat Water, on the North; the Cheviots on the North-East, and the Skiddaw range on the South-East, standing out with remarkable clearness. The proceedings, both at Silloth and Carlisle, were interesting. The delay of forty-five minutes, which occurred on the arrival of the Prince at the Citadel Station, Carlisle, was fortunate from the point of view of the railway officials, as it enabled them to get the north and south expresses off without inconvenience. The station was open to the public, and every place from which a view of the proceedings could be obtained was



THE SHAHZADA, NASRULLAH KHAN.

fully occupied. A portion of the main platform had been raised off by the station authorities, and a part of the platform was carpeted with crimson and white cloth. An hour before the Prince's arrival, a posse of the city police, with a number of the city halberdiers, marched into the enclosure, and their presence was sufficient to prevent the crowd from disturbing the preparations which had been made. About half-an-hour afterwards, a guard of honour, formed of the Carlisle companies of the 1st V.B. Border Regiment, entered the station, and were admitted to the enclosure, in which they took up a position, in open order, in two ranks, the police retiring to the barrier in single file. The guard of honour was under the command of Capt. Binney, with Capt. Donald and Lieut. Allison as subalterns; and the band, which was present according to regulation, was under the leadership of Mr. Felix Burns. The Mayor of Carlisle, wearing his gold chain of office and his Mayoral robes, and the Recorder (Mr. Henry) wearing his full-bottomed wig and gown, walked into the enclosure at one o'clock, preceded by his Worship's mace and sword bearers, and two sergeants-at-mace, carrying the Corporation insignia, and followed by the members of the Corporation, by the City officials and magistrates, and by various county dignitaries, including Mr. R. A. Allison, M.P., for North Cumberland. At a quarter past one o'clock, Major-General Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.B., K.O.M.G., commanding the North Western District, arrived, and was received by the volunteers with a salute. The Major-General was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. K. MacLaren, Col. Hilton, commanding the 34th Regimental District, and Capt. Caird, Adjutant of the 1st V.B. Border Regiment. Officers from the depot at Carlisle, from the encampment of the 4th Battalion Border Regiment at Breckenber Moor, of the Cumberland Volunteer Artillery, &c., were also present in the enclosure, the different uniforms in scarlet, blue, white and gold producing a brilliant effect. The officers not already mentioned included Col. Gooding, Col. Atkinson, Col. Wheatley, Capt. Ealeon, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Dickinson, Lieuts. Wheatley, Matthias, and Pettinson, and Capt. Russell, adjutant of the Cumberland Volunteer Artillery; Capt. Harris of the Royal Artillery Militia; Capt. Mounsey-Heysham, Capt. Maunsell, of the 4th Battalion Border Regiment, and Lieut. Pollard, of the 34th Regimental District. The Bishop of Carlisle had intended to be present, but was prevented by an engagement at the last moment. Outside the enclosure, the scene was animated and in-

شہزادہ ناصر اللہ خان

interesting, although no portion of the building had been decorated for the occasion. The overbridge was filled with a picturesque crowd: rollers placed against the walls gave standing room to many ladies and gentlemen; and the ring of spectators outside the barrier was broad and compact. Many people got on the top of railway carriages and upon "coigns of vantage" just underneath the station roof. Photographers got perched with their apparatus upon the roofs of the superintendent's box, and the bookstall, and obtained some excellent negatives of the scene below.

The train by which the Shahzada travelled having been signalled, the order to stand at attention was given to the guard of honour, which had a few minutes before been inspected by Major-General Sir Baker Russell and Col. Hilton, who had complimented Captain Binning and the men upon their smart and soldierly appearance. At 1.25, the Prince's train, which had come by the Glasgow and South-Western line, under the charge of Mr. Cooper, general manager, and Mr. Cookburn, superintendent of the Glasgow and South-Western system, steamed into the station, and drew slowly up to the portion of the platform opposite the enclosure. After the train stopped, an inspector of the train, in scarlet uniform, walked along the carriages to the Midland saloon, which was occupied by the Afghan Prince. Major-General Russell followed with Captain MacLaren, and after the door of the saloon had been opened, several of the Shahzada's suite, including a fine-looking elderly Afghan in black turban, stepped upon the platform. The young Prince soon left his seat at the bottom of the carriage, and, on arriving at the door, he stopped to acknowledge with a slight movement of the hand towards the head the salute of the guard of honour. As he appeared thus at the carriage door, his Highness produced a favourable impression upon the minds of the onlookers. He was not dressed in the uniform represented in the popular illustrations. His costume was in every way English, except the headgear, which was a black Astrachan turban, of inverted sugar-loaf shape. His dark complexion, however, black soft eyes, slight black moustache and beard, his pearly teeth, which he showed when he smiled—and he can smile with great sweetness, in spite of what has been said about his languid, listless air—and the dresses and appearance of his suite looking out at the carriage windows, were well calculated to quickly throw the English imagination into the region of Eastern romance. The Englishmen accompanying the Prince were Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Col. Talbot (interpreter), Col. the Hon. Henry Byng (querry to the Queen), Surgeon-Major Leahy, and Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent-General to his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan.

When the Shahzada had alighted upon the platform, the Mayor and members of the Corporation, and others, advanced, and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald introduced his Highness to his Worship, Col. Talbot acting as interpreter between the two. After his Highness had conversed a short time with the Mayor, he walked to the guard of honour, and inspected the first rank. Having done this, he walked towards the centre of the enclosure.

The RECORDER, bowing to his Highness, took from its red morocco case the vellum illuminated address of the Corporation, which was published in our issue of Saturday.

The RECORDER having finished the address, Col. Talbot read the translation to the young Prince, who seemed to listen with interest to what it contained.

Col. TALBOT then, again acting as interpreter, said: His Highness desires to say, Mr. Mayor, that he is extremely pleased and gratified at the welcome and congratulations that he has received from the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle. He is aware that the English nation has shown him every mark of attention on his arrival in each of the cities through which he has passed. He hopes, also, that this visit of his may lead to increased friendly relations between Afghanistan and England. He prays for the long life of her Majesty the Queen, and he trusts that the friendly relations between England and Afghanistan may be strengthened.

The MAYOR said: Your Highness, as Mayor and Chief Magistrate of the ancient and royal city of Carlisle, it gives me very great pleasure to-day to present to you this address which has just been read by our learned Recorder, and we are only following the example of her Most Gracious Majesty, who on your arrival in England gave you a most gracious and cordial reception. There are many reasons for which we ought to be on friendly terms with your Royal Highness's family. Those reasons are, in the first place, that we are closely allied to the Indian Empire. We have taken notice that his Highness has taken a deep interest in all the industries in our country, including our shipping and our other industries, and we hope, when he returns to his native country, that he may have learned something from the English nation which may induce them to follow the example by which, I believe, the English

نامه تهنیت به تقریب خیر مقدم خوانده شد و شاهزاده به استقبال در لور کرسنل تالسبت بر زبان سار  
ادامی سکریتار محمود - کرسنل تالسبت از جانب شاهزاده لادو میورد رانفت که شاهزاده  
از استقبال و تواضع مردم این نواح خیلی مسرور شده است -

لادو میورد به حال شفقت و در رسم عبادت ادای محمود و شاهزاده بر زبان کرسنل تالسبت  
ادامی سکریتار محمود -

nation has become the greatest nation in the world. His Highness has also taken a deep interest in our military during his stay in England, and we wish to point out that our army is not kept for purposes of fighting, but rather that we may be at peace with all nations. It is the desire of our Queen that she should be at peace with all nations and more especially with those with which she is more intimately connected. I have great pleasure in presenting this address, and I hope His Highness will be long spared, and that his visit to England will help to cement the relations between Afghanistan and this country.

Col. TALBOT translated the observations of the Mayor, and also the reply of the Prince, which were made sentence by sentence. The reply was in the following terms:—His Highness receives the address which you have been kind enough to give him with the greatest possible pleasure. All he has seen of the kindness of the English people and of their great institutions will no doubt be a benefit to him. His Highness wishes to thank you for the very kind way in which you have spoken.

When the formalities of the reception by the Mayor had been finished, the Shahzada returned to his saloon, and at once entered into conversation with those of his suite who were his immediate attendants. The pretty boy who travels with his Highness seemed to be highly amused with what he saw, and his observations kept his elders in good humour. Some additions having been made to the train to accommodate Lord Armstrong's party, and also the Volunteer Artillery sent from Carlisle to act as a guard of honour at Silloth, a start was made for the interesting watering place on the Solway. A dinner was raised as the train steamed out of the station, and the Shahzada acknowledged it in his usual fashion. Mr. Deuchars, superintendent of the North British Line, had charge of the train to and from Silloth and Mr. Philip, the district superintendent, was also with it, assisting.

In a little less than an hour after leaving Carlisle, the train arrived at Silloth. The vessels in the dock, and many houses in the fort, were decorated with flags; and crowds of people, many of them visitors, had gathered on the sand-banks to witness the procession to the big gun battery and the firing. The Volunteer Artillery from Carlisle having been supplemented by a portion of the Silloth corps, a guard of honour was formed, under Capt. Main, of Carlisle, with Capt. Crab and Lieut. Hendle as subalterns. The Shahzada and his suite inspected the battery, and then retired to a pavilion which had been erected on a convenient sandhill commanding a clear view of the range. The Mayor of Carlisle and other dignitaries from Carlisle were present, and the party representing Lord Armstrong, who was not himself present, were Sir Andrew Noble, Col. Dyer, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Watts, and others. A battery of nine guns, of the most recent design, had been brought specially from Elswick for the purpose of affording the Prince an opportunity of seeing what can be done in the way of ordnance at the present day. The guns were manned in succession by gunners of Lord Armstrong and Co., under the command of Capt. Lloyd and Mr. Hadock. Sir Andrew Noble taking a general superintendance of the firing. Two sets of targets had been moored out at sea, one at a range of 1,000 yards, and the other at a range of 2,000 yards. Two naval guns were first brought into action, one a 6-inch and the other a 4-inch quick-firing weapon on a pedestal mounting. The first of these forms the principal armament of all the cruisers, and the secondary equipment of all the battleships in the British Navy. Then mountain guns and howitzers of the newest type, were brought into action. One 11-pounder was mounted on a carriage whose wheels were of the bicycle pattern, giving this advantage, among others, that in case of damage the wheel can be quickly repaired by spare spokes carried in the hollow gun carriage. Two of the mountain guns, one of them a breech-loader and the other a muzzle-loader, could be taken to pieces, of such weight as to be capable of being carried by mules. The mules were represented by wooden horses, and the examination of the guns, which are of a type largely used in the India army, must have impressed a Prince of a mountainous country. Excellent practice was made with all the guns with ball, shell, and shrapnel. An exhibition of the powers of Maxim-Nordenfolt guns seemed to interest the Prince most of all. About 150 rounds were fired at a plate of ordinary steel, which was easily penetrated by the bullets; but the same number of rounds fired at a plate of steel prepared by a special process at the Elswick Works failed to penetrate the object. These specially prepared plates are used for the protection of the guns of "torpedo-catchers." The Maxim gun was next used, to try and cut in two a balk of timber, 12 inches in diameter, but the wind from the sea being in the face of the gunner, he was unable to effect his purpose, although the post was well peppered with shot. After the firing, the Shahzada inspected the plates at which the Maxim gun had been fired. He expressed a wish that there should be a further exhibition of the capabilities of the weapon, but all the available ammunition had been exhausted. He then enquired whether there was not a double-barrelled machine gun, but was told that such a weapon had been invented, but no specimen had been brought to Silloth. A desire of the Prince to test the velocity of shot was gratified, and the return train, as a result, was delayed for half an hour. After the display of gunnery had been concluded, the Shahzada and suite returned to the station, from which his Highness's train was soon despatched. The train arrived at Carlisle at half-past 5 o'clock, and from that place it travelled by the North-Eastern line to Hexham, from where by the North British system it proceeded to Rothbury for Craggside, the seat of Lord Armstrong.

بعد از ادای مراسم استقبال و توضیح شایسته نهاد - در این مجلس  
 محنت بیان ازین دیدار شایسته جمع بودند - انواب آق و مختلفه روبروی شایسته  
 سرزده شد و از زمین این محنت شایسته انبار انب طر موده بر ایجا وضعی  
 این انکسار تمجید کرد -

SHORT STAY AT HEXHAM.

Our Hexham correspondent writes:--On Saturday evening, the special train conveying the Shahzada and his suite made a short stay at Hexham railway station on its journey from Silloth to Rothbury, en route for Craggside, where the Prince is to be the guest of Lord Armstrong. The train, which consisted of thirteen vehicles, and was drawn by two engines, left Silloth 40 minutes late, and Carlisle 54 minutes late, arriving at Hexham at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, instead of five minutes to six o'clock. The train left Carlisle at 5.49 p.m., and reached Hexham at 6.40, thus making the run from Carlisle in 51 minutes. Mr. Godfrey Smith, passenger superintendent at Newcastle, had charge of the train from Carlisle to Hexham. At the latter place, two North British Company's engines were attached to the train, and Mr. H. Philip, the district superintendent of the North British Railway, took charge of the train, which left Hexham at seven o'clock for Rothbury by Reedsmouth and Scots' Gap. During the twenty minutes' stay at Hexham, the Shahzada did not alight, but the curtains of his carriage windows were up, and he took an interest in what was going on around him. Several of the attendants got out on to the platform. The down platform was well filled with spectators, but very few were allowed to go on to the up platform, except railway officials and the Chairman (Councillor Jos. Alexander, J.P.), and the Clerk (Mr. William Pruddah) of the Hexham Urban District Council. The arrangements were in charge of Mr. John Sword, station-master, and all passed off in a very orderly manner. In addition to a number of the N.E.R. police, there was a small number of the county constabulary, under Supt. Harkes, present, to assist the railway servants in keeping order.

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO NEWCASTLE.

The following is the official programme of the Shahzada's visit to this city to-day:--

11.52 a.m.--His Highness The Shahzada Nasrulla Khan will arrive at the Central Railway Station by special train from Rothbury, and will be received on the platform by the Mayor, Sheriff, Aldermen, and other members of the Corporation, and the Town Clerk. The Mayor will present to His Highness an address of Welcome from the Corporation. The 3rd Volunteer Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers will furnish a guard of honour.

12 noon.--His Highness, accompanied by the Mayor in a carriage and four with postillions, escorted by Northumberland Hussars, and with His Highness's suite, the Sheriff, Lord Armstrong, and others in carriages, will proceed by Neville Street, Collingwood Street, Mosley Street, Grey Street, Grainger Street, Newgate Street, Clavton Street West, Marlborough Street, and Scotswood Road, to the Elswick Ordnance Works.

12.30 p.m.--The Shahzada will arrive at the Elswick Works, when a Royal salute will be fired. The 1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteers will furnish a guard of honour at the works. His Highness will be entertained at luncheon by Sir Wm. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., and will inspect the works.

4.30 p.m.--His Highness will leave the Elswick Works and proceed by Water Street, Scotswood Road, Marlborough Street, and Neville Street to the Central Railway Station, and is expected to leave by special train for Leeds about 5 p.m. The 1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteers will furnish a guard of honour at the station.

THE SHAHZADA AT CRAGGSIDE.

In the presence of a large crowd the Shahzada and suite of 40 of his countrymen, accompanied by Sir Andrew Noble, Mr. Falkner, Mr. Cruddas, Sir G. Fitzgerald, and others, arrived at Rothbury at 8.30 o'clock on Saturday evening. A detachment of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour within the station. The distinguished party was conveyed to Craggside in 10 carriages, and a troop of Northumberland Hussars, under command of Lieut. Watson-Armstrong, formed a mounted escort. Yesterday the Prince rested most of the day. In the evening he walked in the beautiful grounds of Craggside, accompanied by Lord Armstrong and others.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE AFGHANS

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-east portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500 miles, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khyber Pass, about 600 miles; its area being about 300,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Suliman Mountains, on the south by Beloochistan, on the west by Persia, and on the north by Turkestan as far as the Oxus. The population is probably about four millions. The chief tribes are the Ghilzais, in the Province of Cabul; the Duranis, between Herat, and Candahar; the Ainaks and Hazaras, in the Paropamisus Mountains, north of the Duranis; and the Uzbeks and Tajiks. The four principal provinces are Cabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Candahar. The government of Afghanistan is monarchical, under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. Each of the four provinces is under a Lakim, or Governor, under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. The climate is generally Continental in character, but the difference of elevation and unequal distribution of water render it varied. The date palm ornaments the oases of the sandy desert to the south-west; and in the deep sheltered valleys to the east,

قیام قبیل تقیم هیکم  
بروز شنبه لونت شام ریل خاص شاهزاده در هیکم رسید - انظام استقبال  
لوج حسن کرده شد و شاهزاده از حسن انظام حین مسرور و محظوظ گشت

افغان شاهزاده در نیوکاسل

از دیدن صفات عالی سیر این عده شاهزاده مسرور گشت در دهان این  
عده استقبال لوج حسن کرده -

افغان شاهزاده در کریگ ساید

در موجود کل جمعی کثرت شاهزاده عده استقبال همراه چهل کس از جهت خویش  
و دیگر صفات دید دولت انگلیس لونت هفت و نیم ساعت در راه تفریح بری رسید

افغانستان و افغانان

افغانستان در وسط آسیا واقع است - آبادی این ملک تقریباً چهار گرو است  
سلطنت افغانستان مطلقاً افغانان است و بر فرمان یک پهلاد می باشد  
سلطه پهلاد حکمران می باشد -

حدت افغانستان دكو صمان دى دز سینه اربان دى و قس سید و دار آبی

نقیم حصص مکت افغانستان -

coffee and sugar are cultivated. The high terraces of Cabul and Ghaznee—8,000 or 9,000 feet above the level of the sea—are exposed to the severe winter and heavy falls of snow. The vine flourishes, in common with apricots, apples, plums, pears, cherries, and fields of European corn. Tulips, aromatic herbs, rhubarb, tobacco, and asafoetida are extensively grown; and in the well-watered valleys pomegranates, and oranges, and roses, are abundant. There are five classes of cultivators—first, the proprietors, who cultivate their own lands; second, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of produce; third, buzzars, who are the same as the metayers in France; fourth, hired labourers; and fifth, villeins, who cultivate their lords' land without wages, and are, in effect, slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghanistan. One of these is sown in the end of autumn, and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, peas, beans, &c. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, Indian corn, &c. Fruits form the principal food of a large class of the people, both in a fresh and in a preserved state. Northern Afghanistan is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. There are iron and gold also. Silk is largely produced, and excellent felts and carpets are manufactured. The trade routes are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herat; from Bokhara by Merv to Herat; from Bokhara by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Cabul; from East Turkestan by Chitral to Jelalabad; from India by the Khyber and Abkhana roads to Cabul; from India by the Gurnal Pass to Ghaznee; and from India by the Bolan Pass and Sind-Pishin Railway to Candahar. The Candahar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Candahar and Cabul respectively. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There



THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

are practically no navigable rivers in Afghanistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

THE AFGHANS.

The Afghans claim descent from King Saul, and profess to be "Beni-Israel." Their physiognomy has led travellers to believe in a Jewish origin. The Afghans seem to have been in their present seats in the 13th century, and for a century and a half were under Mongol rule. They first appeared as an independent power during the internal discords of Persia, after the death of Nader Shah. Ahmed Khan, of the race of Abdalli, took advantage of these feuds, and liberated Afghanistan from Persian rule. When his son, Timur, died, in 1793, a contest for the throne took place among the brothers Zemaun, Mahmoud, and Shah Sujah. This ended in the success of Mahmoud, who, however, was compelled to abdicate the throne in 1823, and died in 1829. The empire now fell into the hands of three brothers, of whom the eldest, Dost Mahommed, ruled at Cabul, the most important of the divisions of the country, where he had a revenue of 1,400,000 dollars, and an army of 18,000 men. Still, the country was in an unsettled state, for Dost Mahommed was at war with Lahore in the east, and in the west Persia had invaded Herat. On October 1, 1838, Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, declared war against Afghanistan, on the grounds that Dost Mahommed had unlawfully attacked a British ally, Ranjeet Singh, that the military operations of the Afghans had betrayed a hostile purpose towards India, and that Shah Sujah, as rightful heir to the Afghan throne, had placed himself under British protection. A British force advanced through the Bolan Pass to Candahar, where Shah Sujah formally claimed possession of the country. On July 21, 1839, the army encamped before Shinzee, and, after severe fighting, that fortress was taken. On August 7, Shah Sujah, with the British force, entered Cabul, and the conquest was regarded as complete. It was not so, however. Dost Mahommed had surrendered to the English, but his son, Akbar Khan, was actively engaged in a conspiracy, of which Sir Alexander Burnes and the envoy, Macnaghten, were not aware until it was too late. At the beginning of winter, when help from India was impossible, an outbreak took place at Cabul and Burnes, Macnaghten, and several British officers were slain. It was then agreed that the invaders should leave the country; while, on the other hand, Akbar Khan and his confederates stipulated to provide an escort and make

امیر افغانستان

افغانان

افغان نسل خود دزنه س اول نقل ے کمنده دعوی می کنند که ایشان از زقوم بنی اسرائیل اند

سلطنت افغانستان را احمد شاه ابدالی بنا نموده بود - در زمان امیر حسن اربستان

دوست محمد خان صاحب ملک در این زمان بود زیرا که ایشان را در شمال و جنوب سرزمین می کارند

از پیش می آمد -

قتل برادر میباشان -

other necessary arrangements for the retreat. Depending upon these promises, the British army left the capital on Jan. 6, 1842, in order to retire by the Khyber Pass to India. But neither the promised escort, nor provisions were forthcoming, and the severity of the season increased the severity of the retreat. The fanatical tribes of the districts harassed the flanks and rear of the army, and slew women and children, as well as men. Out of a host of 16,000 men—or, if women and children were included, 26,000—only one man, Dr. Brydon, escaped to bear the terrible story to General Sale, who still held the position at Jelalabad. Almost against his own will, the new Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, sent another force into Afghanistan. General Nott marched from Candahar to Ghinzee, which was again taken after a slight resistance, and then proceeded to meet the army which under General Pollock, had marched through the Khyber Pass to Cabul. Here, the force of Akbar Khan was defeated and routed, and the place was, as far as possible, desolated. The English officers and their ladies who had surrendered themselves as prisoners to Akbar Khan were liberated, and soon afterwards the troops marched back into India. It was believed now that the Afghans were deprived of the power to confederate against the government of India. But this conclusion was too hasty, for in 1846 they formed an alliance with the Sikhs against the British, and the disturbances in the Punjab were not quelled without several sanguinary engagements. After the decisive battle of Gujerat, Feb. 21, 1849, the Sikhs were deserted by the Afghans, and Dost Mahommed, with about 16,000 men, fled over the Indus. After this, Dost Mahommed devoted his attention almost exclusively to the consolidation of his dominions. He died in 1863, having appointed Shere Ali, one of his younger sons, as his heir. This choice was acquiesced in by the sixteen sons of Dost Mahommed, a large number of whom were governors of provinces; but disputes followed, and for many years kept Afghanistan in a state of anarchy.

**THE BRITISH ALLIANCE.**

The British Government of India had recognised Shere Ali at his accession, and when, in 1868, after his long struggle with his brothers, he obtained possession of Cabul and became actually ruler of the greater part of the country, direct assistance was given to him to secure the position for which he had fought. Sir John Lawrence, then Indian Viceroy, sent him first two and afterwards four lakhs of rupees, and 3,500 stand of arms. The next Viceroy, Lord Mayo, met the Ameer in state at Umballa, in March, 1869. It was then explained to him that her Majesty's Government had no desire to interfere with the affairs of Afghanistan, except to check civil war and, by so doing, to secure peace and prosperity to the country. This intimation was accompanied by another large present. In the same year, the Ameer conceived the idea of invading Bokhara, and attacking the Russians, but was restrained by English advice. After 1869, Shere Ali endeavoured to secure tranquillity in Afghanistan. He was alive to the strife that had been occasioned by entrusting power to relatives, and endeavoured to replace members of his family as much as possible by strangers. He also indicated very clearly that he did not intend to elect as his heir his son Yakooob—who at an early age had shown great ability as governor of Herat, and had on many occasions given his father valuable assistance—but a younger son, Abdullah. The claims of Yakooob to share in the government of Afghanistan were ignored, and the result was that in 1870 he headed a rebellion against his father; but in the following year a reconciliation was effected through English intervention. In 1869, it was settled between England and Russia that the provinces between the Oxus and the Hindoo Kooch should be treated as part of Afghanistan. In 1878, in consequence of new Russian diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Shere Ali was invited to receive a British mission. His refusal to receive the mission, which had advanced to the mouth of the Khyber Pass, led, after some fruitless negotiations, to war. Hostilities began by the forcing of the entrance to the Khyber Pass, towards the end of November. There was some severe fighting in the Pass, but the invaders were everywhere successful. Before the end of December Jelalabad was occupied without resistance, and Candahar a little later. Shere Ali, who had fled, died early in 1879, and Yakooob Khan, proclaimed Ameer, made peace in May. It was provided that there should be a British residence at Cabul; and that Britain should defend Afghanistan against foreign aggression, the Ameer to receive a subsidy of £120,000. The Kuram, Pishin, and Sibi valleys, became British territory, and the Khyber and Minchi Passes came under British control. In December of the same year, the revolted tribes of the Ameer surrounded and attacked the British Residency. The Resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, and his staff, with almost the whole of their Indian guard, were slain, after a desperate struggle. Measures were immediately taken by the British Government to punish the outrage. The Ameer put himself under British protection and abdicated his sovereignty; and, after some fighting, Cabul was occupied by the English troops in the beginning of

ذکر جنگ های ابرخان و ذکر حریفین سیل دلف و ذکر سیر علمی ابرخان و دیپلماتی وی

جلوس شیره علی خان بعد از ابرخانبخشیدن دست محمد خان

رابطه اتحادیه سلطنت انگلیس

سلطنت انگلیس امر شیره علی خان را ابر تقسیم نمودن و واسیرائی هند او را  
چار لک روپه فرستادن - مددات لدره میو با ابر شیره علی خان بقوام  
اسلام -

لقوب خان بر سلطنت افغانستان دعوی کردن و دعوی او قبول نه شدن -

در ابتدای ماه اکتوبر افواج سل انگلیس بر کابل تصرف شدند -

October. The war was maintained in a desultory way, and it was not until the middle of 1880 that peace negotiations were again fairly undertaken. Progress seemed to have been made, and Abdurrahman Khan, son of Dost Mohammed's eldest son, who had been living under Russian protection, was proclaimed Ameer of Cabul. Soon afterwards, England was startled by the intelligence that an English force had met with a severe defeat near Candahar at the hands of Ayoub Khan, Yakoob's brother. The disaster was avenged on September 1, when General Roberts marched from Cabul, and routed and dispersed Ayoub's army. Shortly afterwards, the English troops began to be withdrawn from Afghanistan, but until 1881 a force was left in Candahar and neighbourhood. In March, 1885, in consequence of the annexation of Penjdeh, a serious strain resulted between England and Russia. A Commission for the delimitation of the frontier was appointed, and in June, 1886, the Frontier Commission partly settled all the questions in dispute. In 1887, the commissioners resumed their labours at St. Petersburg, when Sir West Ridgway and his Russian colleagues settled the boundary question. Afterwards, Ayoub Khan escaped from his asylum in Persia, but was unable to make his way either to the Russian headquarters or to his friends at Herat, and ultimately surrendered. He was interned in India. There have been many troubles in Afghanistan since, but none of any great political importance.

**THE PRESENT AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.**

The present Ameer, Abdurrahman Khan, is more enlightened than any of his predecessors. A few years ago, he inaugurated the policy of employing Europeans, whom he placed at the head of the mint, and engaged to undertake mineralogical surveys. He established a gun factory, and other works, at Cabul. His relations with the British Government are cordial, and he has frequently given expression to his admiration of and friendship for England. In June, 1883, Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy of India, wrote to the Ameer, telling him, "if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you to such an extent and in such manner as might appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it, provided that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government, in regard to your external relations." Lord Dufferin then also undertook to pay to the Ameer, as an aid towards meeting the difficulties in the management of his State, a subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees (£120,000), payable monthly, to be devoted to the payment of his troops and to the other measures required for the defence of his north-western frontier. Abdurrahman Khan, in reply, wrote: "I have been exceedingly pleased and satisfied at the manifold favours shown me by the illustrious British Government. I have announced the glad tidings of your Excellency's determination, which is calculated to conduce to the well-being of the British Government and of the people of Afghanistan, and to put in order and keep going my affairs, to the people of Afghanistan at large, who all offered up thanks, saying: 'For many years we, the Afghan nation, have been suffering from innumerable calamities. Thanks be to God that a glorious Government like this has befriended us.' God willing, the people of Afghanistan will never allow their heads to swerve from the use of friendship to the illustrious British Government, and so long as I live I will not think of making friends with any one but with the illustrious British Government. I have offered my prayers to God, for the (increased) glory of that powerful Government." In 1892, the "Bombay Gazette" published a translation of a State paper, which had been distributed by the Ameer among his chiefs, explaining why Afghanistan should join with England, and not with Russia; which, he said, only wanted possession of the country as a high road to India.

In 1895 the Ameer received a mission led by Sir Mortimer Durand. The expedition started from Peshawar on September 16, and was received at Dakka, over the frontier, by the Commander-in-Chief, General Gholan Hyder. The capital was reached on October 2, and the Ameer showed great attention to the members of the mission, receiving them with a salute of 21 guns and a parade of his troops, the band playing "God Save the Queen." An arrangement was made by which Chitral, Bajaur, Swat, and the neighbouring States in Indus-Kohistan, were left outside Afghan and within British sphere; while Asmar, north of Jelalabad, was retained by the Ameer. Waziristan was put wholly under British influence, and it was also arranged that the subsidy of £120,000 should be increased to £180,000, and that all restrictions on the importation of arms, stores, &c., should be removed.

In July, 1894, the Ameer was invited by Queen Victoria to visit London. A few months later, he was reported to be very ill, and considerable anxiety was felt as to the safety of the Europeans at Cabul. During his illness, the question of his successor naturally arose, and on his recovery he designated his eldest son, Habibullah, as his heir. It was this son who, as at first arranged, was to visit England in his father's stead. The Ameer, however, afterwards suggested that his second son, Nasr Ullah, should make the tour. The Indian Government acquiesced in this plan, Nasr Ullah started; and he it is whom England has to-day the honour of receiving as a guest.

خلف در ملک برپاسته و در شمشاد حضرت امیر اعظم امیر عبدالرحمن خان فرزند پسر  
 میر دوست محمد خان به تخت سلطنت کابل نشست - بعد از مدتی قبل از ملک خراسان  
 که فوج امیر القیس از دست لوب خان رود میوزبان شکست یافته است  
 بعد از آن انتقام این شکست گرفته شد و قبضه حرمی برت فوج او  
 خان افروخت فاشش دو و پنجاه فوج بی شکست از افغانستان باریس  
 آمدن شروع کرد - در ششمین ماه جون پنجاه ملک نشانی عظیم مابین دولت روس  
 و سلطنت انگلیس برپاسته - لوب خان از روس گریخت اما به بعد روس یا  
 به دوستان خویش که در برات بودند نرفت و به هند آمد -

امیر جمال افغانی  
 معنی امیر اعظم افغانستان

ایر موجوده افغانستان یعنی حضرت امیر اعظم امیر عبدالرحمن از جمله متقدین خود مذهب  
 تراست - کارخانه اتوای سازی در بلده کابل قائم کرده است - تعلق نشان به سلطنت  
 افغانستان دوستانه است و اکثر ادبانه اظهار رابطه اتم فرموده است - در سیدع لارو  
 و فرن و انراوی هندوستان بود به خدمت حضرت امیر اعظم نوشته بود که اگر کسی اعدا  
 اینان بر مسکت این حمد آرد نمود ما حتی الامکان و قبضه از امداد کمک فرود گذاریم  
 کرد ملک از هر مصارف حفاظت مسکت انگلیس دو آورده یک رده ب لار امداد کرد -  
 در جواش امیر موصوف نوشت که من از اشفاق در اعطاف سلطنت انگلیس خشنی سرور شده ام  
 بعد الحمد که افغانستان را به سلطنت عظیم انان من سلطنت انگلیس رابطه صفت مستقیم شده است  
 در سیدع کستن (سفارت) برگردگی مژد بوزند به کابل رفت و حضرت امیر اعظم به کمال  
 به الشن سوگند فرمود و بعد از مدتی معینه لغدر نم یک ما هو از زمان آورده در سیدع حضور ملک  
 اینان در لندن دعوت کرد اما بوجه عدالت طبع با یک قبول دعوت نخواست فرمود - آخر کار  
 فرزند دوم خود ش پزاده نصر الله خان برای سیر زنگنه روانه فرمود

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT.

It is to-day our pleasing duty, as it is that of every other resident on Tyneside, to welcome to the metropolis of the North the Shahzada Nasr Ullah Khan, the son and representative of our neighbour, friend, and ally the Ameer of Afghanistan. To urge that our distinguished and interesting visitor should be accorded a hearty greeting would be altogether supererogatory. Here, if anywhere, he is assured of that in advance; and it seems rather necessary to express the hope that his hosts will remember that their guest, albeit a prince and an Asiatic, is nevertheless flesh and blood, and will see to it that he is not exposed to the risk of being killed by kindness. Judging from the events of the past few weeks, the fact that a foreign dignitary is as much liable to fatigue as ordinary mortals appears to have been overlooked; and, moreover, hardly sufficient deference has been paid to Nasr Ullah Khan's religious convictions, which are doubtless much deeper, and, consequently, much more susceptible, than those of the majority of his entertainers. There was, we are told, much indignation at Paisley, on Friday, when he was in Scotland, because he refused to inspect a cotton factory and some eight or ten thousand work-girls who had donned their smartest for his delectation. The arrangements were, of course, well intended, and the disappointment was natural. But Friday chanced to be the Mahommedan Sabbath; and, as a devout son of the Prophet, the Shahzada is as much entitled to repose and to an opportunity of offering up his crisons on the sixth day of the week as the Scottish Higginbothams are on the first. So much has been written and read about Nasr Ullah Khan and his country since he set foot on British soil, last month, that it is needless here to make lengthened reference to either. Equally superfluous would it be to recall the circumstances which gave rise to his tour, and which must be fresh in the public memory. Everybody knows that when Sir Salter Pyne, and the other Englishmen in the service of the Ameer, returned to Afghanistan after their visit to England at the termination of Sir Mortimer Durand's mission, they bore with them a pressing invitation that the Ameer himself would cross the seas to the island home of that people with whom he is acquainted mainly as the rulers of India and the dominant authority in Southern Asia. It would have given the utmost satisfaction to both the Indian and British Government if Abdurrahman could have accepted this proposition. Unfortunately, however, he is not blest with the best of health. Furthermore, he wields the sceptre over a turbulent race; and he was afraid to entrust the task of governing them to other hands, even temporarily. For these reasons, he felt compelled to decline the proffered honour, but, while doing so, suggested that it should be conferred upon his eldest son, the Crown Prince Habibullah Khan. Subsequently, this plan was modified to the extent that Nasr Ullah, the Ameer's second son, was nominated in the stead of Habibullah as his father's representative; and thus it happens that he finds himself in our midst to-day. A more worthy, more dignified, or more amiable deputy could not have been selected. The Shahzada has made friends wherever he has gone; and that is saying a good deal, for he has been nearly everywhere, and has been brought into contact with almost all classes of society. His graceful bearing and agreeable manners have been universally admired. Nor, if descent counts for anything, is it surprising that this should be so. Nasr Ullah Khan has the noblest of Afghan blood in his veins. His sire is the grandson of the famous warrior and statesman Dost Mahommed; and it is, accordingly, the great grandson of that hero, for whom English Radicals shouted "hurrah" half a century ago, that the population of Tyneside will be able to cheer this afternoon.

انجمن نیوکیسٹل ڈی ایچ ایچ

ترغیب آوری شہزادہ

امروز فرض ہا مردم است کہ ستر کنیم بہ تشریف آوری شہزادہ نواسر اللہ خان کفرزند دوم

رفیق و صحابہ سلطنت اقلتین صند است - بسبح ہا رسیدہ است کہ جون شہزادہ

از مدظہ کارخانہ بنہ در سکاٹلنڈ انکار کرد ہا عت ملول الای کارخانہ شد - اما

بروز جمعہ شہزادہ کہ مسکلی ست ارشد تعطیل کرد و آن روز ہنگی سیر مقسوی کرد

بر شمس سے دانند کہ جون سربا لٹر باسن وغنہ اہل القبلت کہ ستر فی سب مدد دست حضرت

اسلام لودند بہ القبلت باز آمدند گفتند کہ خود امیر المومنین مبارک اراں سیر القبلت

سے دارند - ہا افوس کہ حمت ابرو صوفی کی لت تکی کشن نہ بود و دریں سبب

این عزم رو لظہور نہ بیویت - آفر کار فرزند دوم نواسر اللہ خان راہ سیر القبلت

فرستاد - از سخل جنوب و اشدن حمیدہ شہزادہ مردم این دیار ہر جا کہ می آود

جلی سرد رہی نتوند - شہزادہ از تشریف برین قوم افغان است - نذر رگوار

یعنی حضرت ابراہیم بنیہ ابرو دست موفغان است -



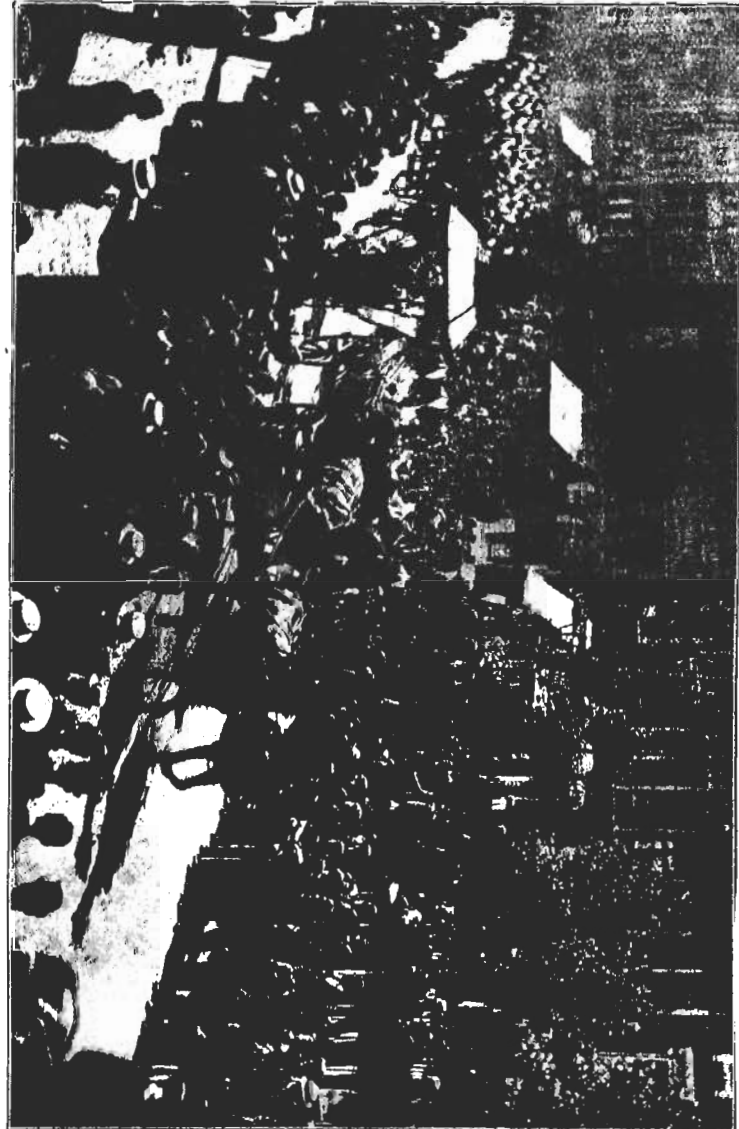
صورت کارخانه توپ سازی درنده کابل قائم کرده است و عهد اوزار  
 دادند در آبی طیار می نمود - در صفت گذشته چون شترزاده مدظله  
 کارخانه آدلت سازی در ملکه برینگم کرد خیالات گوناگون در دانش گذشته  
 داشته + این قدر که کرده جزو است - کار کلمی حضور در قدر است

Varied and interesting as have been the Shahzadas' experiences since he turned his back to his native Orient, it may be questioned whether he has enjoyed any of them so much as he will enjoy his visit to Newcastle. Elsewhere, we publish a programme of the proceedings, the chief feature of which, it will be seen, is an inspection of the Elswick Works. There he will be in his element. He may, it is true, witness nothing calculated absolutely to amaze him, partly because Sir Salter Pyne and his coadjutors have already familiarized the Cabulis with many of the latest resources of civilization, and partly because, during his tour, he has inspected other factories of a similar character. Abdurrahman now coins his own money in his own mints, grinds out his own electricity from his own dynamos, and manufactures his own rifles, and even his own Gatlings, in his own workshops. The change which a handful of Englishmen, aided by the readiness of an enlightened sovereign to avail himself of European methods of surmounting natural obstacles, utilizing natural forces, and annihilating time and space, have effected in the aspect of the Amoor's capital can scarcely be credited save by those who have beheld it. In a small way, an Elswick has been established in the heart of Afghanistan; and Nasr Ullah, as one of his father's right hand men, is necessarily well acquainted with its details. Last week, when he visited Birmingham, and was taken through the Small Arms Factory, strange thoughts must have flashed through his mind as he reflected that he stood upon the training ground of the same author of this metamorphosis. But, however great or however small his knowledge of them may be, mechanical and scientific appliances possess an irresistible attraction for the young Prince. Evidence of that has been furnished in abundance by his demeanour on his travels. Occasionally he has displayed symptoms of weariness while he has been subjected to the ordeal of purely formal ceremonials; but never while the intricacies of some ingenious me-

As a rule we don't," remarked the Poet, "and that is why we're so thoroughly and generally detested. It is the curse of self-respect that it is almost always followed by disrespect for everybody else."

"Yes," said the Ordinary Man, "but then we've had Frenchmen here before—many Frenchmen—and they all think more or less alike. It seems to me that it would be more self-respecting not to care one straw what any person in any foreign part thinks about us."

"Well," said the Journalist, "he kept the train waiting at Euston while he amused himself with putting pennies in the slot of a working model, and he spoilt the Mayor of Birmingham's nice little arrangements by insisting on stopping too long at the Small Arms Factory, but otherwise he has not been nearly as Oriental-despotic as one might have hoped. In some ways it's a pity. There are so many people who really ought to be sewed up in sacks and dropped into the Thames, and now they've lost a chance."  
 "Whatever we may think of the Shahzada," the Eminent Person said, "it would be much more interesting to know what he thinks of us."  
 "Shahzadas don't write for the Press," remarked the Journalist. "He has said that England is an old country with old institutions, but we knew as much as that ourselves, and it doesn't seem likely that he'll give us any further details. Now, M. Daudet was more obliging."



THE AFGHAN PRINCE IN THE CITY  
 From a photograph by ...

mechanical or scientific device have been explained to him. Then he has been all attention and all intelligence. The other day he was so much fascinated by the sights presented to him in one of our hives of industry that nothing would content him but a second inspection, and, half in jest and half in earnest, he declined to sign the visitors' book until his curiosity had been satisfied. "I shall then," he remarked to his guide, "be able to say I understand everything; at present I cannot honestly do so." And, if these were his sentiments respecting a minor institution, what are they likely to be respecting our vast Northern arsenal, crowded as it is with the latest developments of mechanical and scientific ingenuity in their most perfect form, and containing material for years of study? It need surprise nobody if the Shahzada manifests a desire to pay a second visit to Elswick. And, indeed, it is a pity that his stay in Newcastle is to be so short, and that a Prince of his tastes cannot be shown more of the scientific and mechanical marvels with which the locality abounds than will be possible in the time at his disposal.

Meanwhile, glancing a moment from the Shahzada himself to his home on "the roof of the world," it is gratifying to learn that the news of the warmth of his reception and of the unbounded hospitality with which he has been treated, has afforded much pleasure to the Ameer -- so much that he has consented to his son's absence, which was to have been terminated as quickly as might be, being prolonged until September, or two months beyond the date originally fixed. There can be no doubt that Nasr'Ullah Khan's visit, marked as it has been by the wish of all sections of English society to render it happy and profitable, has already served in a great measure to remove the cloud of suspicion which has hitherto hung between the two countries, and has so often, fatally marred the relations between the Indian Government and the occupant of the throne of Afghanistan. From this point of view the political significance of his tour cannot be overrated. In spite of all the protestations of amity indulged in during the past few years both at Simla and at Cabul, in spite of successful diplomatic missions, "ententes cordiales," and the fidelity of the Englishman whom the Ameer has engaged, a continuance of this mistrust has throughout been apparent to such as were able to look beneath the surface of smooth words. It may not have been so pronounced as it used to be, but it existed nevertheless. So far as Abdulrahman is concerned, a lack of confidence was evinced right down to Nasr'Ullah's arrival on our shores. The Ameer evidently hesitated to entrust one of his relatives to our custody. Unable or unwilling to come to England himself, although pressed for such a token of his good-will, he consented to send his heir. Then he repented him, and substituted his second son; and he had hardly departed ere letters were despatched after him, begging him to expedite his return. It almost seemed as if the Ameer feared that having got the Shahzada, we should keep him, as a kind of hostage, as it were, for the future policy of his father. The worst of it is that suspicion engenders suspicion, and the mere fact that the Ameer suspects us gives us cause to suspect him. Happily, as we have seen, the mists are now in process of dispersion. The extension of Nasr'Ullah's holiday is convincing proof of it; and it may be hoped that the return of the young Prince will be the signal for their final and permanent dissipation. Certainly, there is now greater need for confidence between the two States, whose interests are identical, than there has ever been in the past. The ties of neighbourhood uniting India and Afghanistan have been knit very closely indeed since Sir Robert Low's march to Chitral. And all history, whether of nations or individuals, demonstrates that the nearer neighbours are, the more apt they are to quarrel, unless they understand each other thoroughly.

این امر قابل اظهار است که مراسم استقبال و مهمان نوازی شت مزاده وقت فوقت حضرت  
 امیر اعظم را اطلاع می نمود و اد اظهار است که میفرمائید و نیز ادت ان اجازت داد  
 که عرصه قیام او درین دیار افزوده شود - درین صیحت نسبت که از نزلت آردی  
 شت مزاده نظر کند فان جمیع اتخاص این دیار خیلی محفوظ شده اند و این امر خست  
 افتاده است و باعث است که مابین دولت انگلیس و دریا شدن شده  
 است -

مکن حضرت امیر اعظم و فرزند خود درین دیار تا ابد می کرد - گو صورت در  
 خود سخن نهنس نتوانست که سیر این دیار کند اما فرزند دوم را فرستاد - امر و صورت  
 اندیشه بود که ما مردم سیرش را با خود نگه داریم درین راه مصالح است - اما این  
 اندیشه صاندارها فر عاظر امر و صورت گرفته است و نیتش این است که او عرص  
 قیام شت مزاده را ازیر او فرموده است - ازین تقریب را بط اتمام وقت  
 که مابین دولت انگلیس و دریا شدن قائم بود منتهی مستحکم شده است

# NOS CORRESPONDANCES

## LETTRE DE LONDRES

Londres, 16 juin.

Le « Shahzada », c'est-à-dire Nasrulla-Khan, continue à être, de près ou de loin, le lion du jour. Il y a, dans ces princes orientaux, un mélange de grandeur native et d'attitudes enfantines qui forment un singulier contraste. Les anecdotes abondent sur le fils de l'émir, depuis son arrivée en Angleterre.

On se souvient qu'il fut impossible de décider le Shah de Perse à monter dans l'ascenseur qui devait le porter au sommet de la tour Eiffel. Ces sortes de mécanismes modernes semblent inspirer aux Orientaux une crainte invincible. Nasrulla-Khan, qui visite actuellement la province, arrive, il y a quelques jours, à Birmingham. On le conduit à l'ascenseur; le prince se montre tout étonné de cette nouvelle manière de se rendre dans les appartements, réservés pour lui au deuxième étage. Est-ce crainte, est-ce dignité blessée? Toujours est-il qu'il hésite. Alors un membre de sa suite fait, sous ses yeux, un premier voyage d'essai.

Le jeune « boy » qui accompagne toujours le prince, s'offre alors pour un second essai. Il monte dans l'ascenseur et disparaît aux yeux de son maître, pour réparaître une minute après, souriant et enchanté.

On pouvait supposer que Nasrulla-Khan allait enfin se décider à entrer lui aussi dans l'ascenseur. Eh bien, pas du tout; il avait trouvé la chose amusante pour les autres; mais, elle ne convenait pas pour lui. D'un mouvement rapide, il fit volte-face et, faisant signe à sa suite de l'accompagner, il se dirigea vers l'escalier.

On raconte que le prince afghan fut pris d'un commencement de panique, lors de la revue passée, en son honneur, à Aldershort, et qu'il eut, à cette occasion, un mouvement qui prouve que la confiance n'est jamais complète dans son pays. Il se trouvait avec le prince de Galles, le duc de Cambridge, le duc de Connaught et un nombreux état-major, lorsqu'on donna l'ordre à un régiment de lanciers de faire une charge de front. On voulait lui montrer le mouvement d'arrêt subit; mais, ne saisissant pas très bien le but de cette manœuvre, le fils de l'Emir, voyant venir à lui cette masse, avec un fracas terrible et une vitesse effrayante, fut sans doute pris d'une forte pensée de méfiance, car il fit reculer et retourner son cheval pour être prêt à fuir en cas de danger.

من فرادہ نصر اللہ خان مر جا کچھ اود شیر وقت می نماؤ۔ جیڈس عت گزشتہ  
کہت فرادہ دربر ملکیم رسید و از طریق جدید رفتن خود در کمرہ کہ بالا خانہ منزل دھم لود  
جیران شد۔ نخبین از رفتن نامل کرد۔ یکی از صحرا ہیئت کجبتن این راہ اختیار  
بعد از ان غنیمت فرادہ کہ کچھ صہنہ سن است بالہ کتشدہ شد۔ باز فرادہ فر  
قدم بر زمین نهاد و صحرا ہیجان خود را استارہ کرد کہ در پس ک آسند۔  
آوردہ اند کہت فرادہ از صحنہ انواع در ایڈارث ت جیران شد۔ پرس اوف  
وکلز و لوک اوف کناٹ صحرا کاب وی لودند۔ جرت فرادہ وی  
کہ صحنہ از سب ہیجان ہ آرز مسیب کن کن کن سومی ادبی آید بر سید و  
عنان رسب گزردند و چنان می نمود کہ در خطو گزیر سے جوانہ۔

Pall Mall Gaz:  
18.6.95

THE TOUR OF THE SHAHZADA.

Nazrulla Khan arrived in Newcastle yesterday and inspected the Elswick Ordnance Factory. He received the customary address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, and made what appears to be his stereotyped reply. He first thanked God for the continuance of peace between two great countries like England and Afghanistan, and then assured his hearers that he should never forget his visit to this country. He afterwards left for Leeds on a three days' visit. He was due at seven o'clock, but did not arrive until an hour after the appointed time. Without any ceremony he proceeded to the Great Northern Railway Hotel. To-day he will receive an address from the City Council and visit various industrial establishments. It has now been definitely arranged that the Shahzada shall finish his provincial tour to-morrow, when he will return to London, reaching Euston by special train at 7.21. At eleven o'clock on the following morning his Highness will leave and proceed to Ascot.

St. James Gaz:  
18.6.95

THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR.

VISITS TO NEWCASTLE AND LEEDS.

The Shahzada arrived in Newcastle yesterday to inspect the Elswick Engine Works. In reply to an address of welcome by the mayor and corporation, he said he prayed God for the continuance of the friendship between Afghanistan and England. He had, so far, been extremely delighted with his visits to other cities, and on his return to Afghanistan he would never forget them. His Highness witnessed the progressive stages of gun-making at Elswick and went on board a torpedo-catcher and saw a torpedo fired. He had lunch and tea at the works, spent twenty minutes at prayers in a private room, and before leaving expressed himself highly gratified by his visit.

After leaving Newcastle the Shahzada proceeded to Leeds. He was due at seven o'clock, at which time the mayor, members of the corporation, and other city officials were at the station to welcome him. His Highness, however, did not arrive until an hour after the appointed time. Without any ceremony he proceeded to the Great Northern Railway Hotel. To-day he will receive an address from the city council and visit various industrial establishments.

It has been arranged that the Shahzada shall finish his provincial tour to-morrow evening, when he will return to London, reaching Euston by special train at 7.21. At eleven o'clock on the following morning, his Highness will leave Dorchester House, and proceed from Waterloo by special train to Ascot. After witnessing the races the Prince will return to town.

انجمن پال مال گزٹ - ۱۸ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
سیرت مزادہ

شہزادہ در نیوکیسل رفت و در مسکنہ السورک بکٹری غایت  
از صوبہ رمالی شہزادہ نعت پیشی کردہ شد۔

انجمن سٹ جیمس گزٹ ۱۸ جون ۱۹۰۵ء

شہزادہ در نیوکیسل نزعاً صبل فرمود و در سندھ طرہ کارخانہ  
نوب جنگی سرورگشت۔ بعد ازاں در لوبہ بیٹرس رسید و علمہ  
آنجی برای استقبال وی بر سٹیشن ایل حاضر بودند۔

Newcastle N.  
18-6-93

افغانستان کے امیر شہزادہ کا دورہ  
افغانستان کے امیر شہزادہ کا دورہ

THE SHAHZADA IN NEWCASTLE.

The son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, in pursuance of his tour through the northern parts of the country, visited Newcastle yesterday, mainly for the purpose of witnessing the process of gun manufacture at Elswick. The people of this country are notable for the interest they take in distinguished strangers; and the citizens of Newcastle certainly do not fall behind the rest of their countrymen in this spirit of laudable curiosity, in which hospitality and respect so largely mingle. Although greater potentates and Royal personages have visited us than the Shahzada, it is the first time we have been brought into such close and amiable relations with the family of an Ameer of Cabul. It is over half a century since Afghanistan, with its ruler and its mountain tribes, first became a subject of profound interest to the English nation. As we know, there was a terrible tragedy and a national calamity bound up with these events, followed by a campaign of conquest and vengeance. But the experience we then derived of the Afghans was impressive enough to induce a strong desire to leave them alone as far and as long as possible; and it was not until more than thirty years afterwards, when the Russian advance in Central Asia and the hostile attitude of the Ameer Shers Ali provoked another march upon Cabul. On a lesser scale the misfortune of 1841 was again repeated; and once more there had to be a campaign of conquest and vengeance. After that, however, we could not again merely draw down the curtain and leave Cabul and its rulers to themselves. The present Ameer came to the throne under circumstances that rendered the establishment of friendly relations and a certain measure of dependency almost necessary, unless we were content to turn over Abdurrahman Khan to the protectorate of Russia. As a matter of fact, we have since helped the Ameer to delimit his boundaries against Russia, and have, after some trouble obtained a definition of his frontier on the Indian side. We pay him a yearly pension; we have undertaken to defend him against outside aggression, and he, on his side, has consented to permit and to facilitate a closer commercial intercourse than has hitherto existed between India and his dominions. It is under these circumstances that the son of the Ameer has accepted an invitation to visit this country, and is now being shown the wonders of Western civilisation. The Shahzada is therefore to us, both as patriotic Englishmen and as a courteous people, a "persona grata," and as such is an object of friendly interest as well as curiosity.

The municipal share in yesterday's reception was limited to the presentation of an address from the Mayor and Corporation and to the task of escorting the Prince through the principal streets on his way to Elswick. The Shahzada has exhibited a very intelligent interest in all that has been shown to him, and a pleasing and happy manner of responding to the hospitality and the compliments of which he is the recipient. His enterprise is not one without its drawbacks and its fatigues. If he were permitted to wander about at his sweet will, to see exactly what he wished to see, and to meet whom he wished to meet,

فرزند شہزادہ امیر افغانستان دیروز دربنو کیسل رسید و غرض وی ازین سفر جز این نہ بود کہ  
مدد خطہ کارخانہ اتواب کند - مردم این مدبہ دین امر شہزادہ خاص سے دارند کہ مسافران  
نماز را بہ کمال رغبت استقبال و سلوک سے کنند - اگرچہ پیش ازین ما مردم منظم اسان  
شخصان خاندان شہزادہ امیر افغانستان اول وقت است کہ از خاندان صورت  
نہ جوئے خوش نقل پیش ما رہے است - تقریباً از عرصہ سجاہ سال ما قوم انگلیس در مسافت  
افغانستان جیسی سے دریم - لیکن در آن وقت از تجربہ ناست کہ وہ کہ ما قوم افغان  
بر حال ایشان گذاریم - اما در زمان شہزادہ علی خان حرکات او دیدہ ما مجبور شدیم کہ حملہ دیگر  
بر کابل کنیم - چون صورت امیر اعظم امیر عبدالرحمن خان مرتکب سلطنت نشست  
صفت و ارتکام ما بین او و سلطنت انگلیس ہم شد تا کہ بار دیگر اور صورت بہ پناہ لوک  
نہ رود - مدد بہ ما امیر موصوف را ازین غرض اور آدمی کنیم کہ حدود سلطنت خود را  
بہ مقابہ روس مستحکم کند - ما اورا وظیفہ سادہ سے و ہم دانا تہجد کردہ ام کہ مقابہ  
جلد اعدائی وی اور اور گار باقیم - اور موصوف برین رضادادہ است کہ نسلن تجارت  
ما بین افغانستان و هندوستان بیشتر محکم شود - از ہمیں غرض امیر موصوف فرزند خود را  
اجازت میرا اعلان مرحمت فرمودہ است -  
دیروز نامہ نسبت خبر مقدم پیش کردہ شد و نہ نرادر کہ اب وی اظہار کثیر بہ محمودہ است

no doubt he would find his task easier and more enjoyable. That however, is, in the circumstances, hardly possible; for arrangements have to be made beforehand and programmes framed in order to accomplish what it is thought advisable should be done in a given time. What wonder if the Shahzada occasionally shows himself restive under these bonds, keeps trains waiting, does not turn up at the given moment, and wants to leave out things that have been with some trouble and ceremony planned for his supposed delectation. It must be honestly admitted that the delectation of those who plan them is also an element in the case; and that this Asiatic prince is not consciously touring in this country to be seen of all its inhabitants and to visit everybody's shop or factory. His interest in gun manufacture is natural and reasonable. Afghanistan has not yet arrived at a condition, either social or political, when it can afford to regard any product of civilisation as more important than a clever and effective mountain gun. The Amer's son was much engrossed in witnessing the performances of these light and handy pieces of ordnance at Silloth on Saturday, and yesterday he saw the process of their manufacture at the great Elswick factory, and also the manufacture of the ammunition which is turned out there in such large quantities and variety. The Shahzada, no doubt, went away with a clearer notion of how it is that the military power of this small island is felt so irresistibly to the farthest mountain fastnesses of the great Asian continent. Nowhere has he expressed more warmly the intense pleasure and interest that have been afforded to him than on the occasion of his visit to Craggside, with the scientific marvels which Lord Armstrong has there to show, and in his inspection of the great Elswick arsenal. Let us hope, however, that his visit to England will not merely impress him with the military and naval power and resources of the West, but that he will also carry back with him some clearer notion of the industrial energy of the British people, and of the thought which underlies all this energy and strength, and has enabled it to become not only the conqueror but the teacher and organiser of an Eastern continent.

اگر شاہزادہ حسب مرضی خود رجوعی کرے تو اسے بہتر لودے۔ یہاں نظام میں  
 شدہ بہت کچھ ایسی باتیں طبع و ادبی شاہزادہ ممل می شود۔ در سائنس کا خاصہ اتوار میں  
 محفوظ شدہ است۔ ماہیہ سے در سائنس کہ ازین نظر اللہ کی طاقت سلطنت اللہ کی  
 رہی ظ آلت و سہاں حرب برداش نقش شدہ است و اور البقن شدہ است  
 قوم اٹلیس چھ محنت کش است۔ و ازین ظاہری خود کو قوم اٹلیس سے صرف فاج  
 ہندوستان است بلکہ استاد و ادب آموز ہم است۔

Although the Shahzada has had three weeks' experience of English life, he has not yet come to recognise the need of punctuality in our railway system. He has lost none of his Eastern lethargy, and he goes about all he does as though eternity was before him. Novocastrians, however, may pride themselves upon one thing. Though the Ameer's son was in no hurry to arrive at Newcastle, he was even less ready to depart from it. By order of the Mayor certain streets had been closed until five o'clock, but as it was nearly half-past seven before the Shahzada showed a willingness to leave the Elswick Works no little inconvenience was caused to the traffic. It would be interesting indeed if we could know what the Afghan prince thinks of us in the North. There was little disposition in the crowd which awaited his arrival to make him a popular idol. Thousands had turned out to see our visitor, but the spectators were more curious than enthusiastic. But the Shahzada himself was even more impassive than the crowd. He never unbent until well within the famous Elswick works. There he found much to astonish and to fascinate him, and his reluctance to leave showed the attraction that the wonderful specimens of mechanical engineering had for him. It may be noted that nothing has so pleased the Ameer's son as the complex instruments for slaying hich we produce. Let us hope that when the Shahzada leaves this country not the least pleasant of his recollections will be his day in Newcastle.

اخبار نیویکس

اگرچه گذر سه هفته شازاده درین دیار نزول اجلل فرموده است اما هنوز باندی اوقات  
مسکون ریل راه نموده است - از حکم درویش در بعض بازارهای این مله دکانات تا  
بسیار عت بند بود اما شازاده تا هفت و نیم ساعت رز کارخانه السواک ببرد  
نیامد - خیزش تمانت نیمان در کورج و بازار از بی زاریت شازاده الیتاده بود -  
اسبه ۷ و ایم که چون از دیار بار هفت شود مسرت که او را از سیر نیویکس حاصل شده است  
در دلتش خواهد بود -

Yorkshire Post  
18.6.23

**THE TOUR OF THE SHAHZADA  
VISIT TO NEWCASTLE.**

His Highness the Shahzada and suite visited Newcastle and the Elswick Ordnance Works yesterday. The party arrived in the city by special train from Craggside, the seat of Lord Armstrong at Rothbury, where the Sunday had been spent, and were met at the station by the Deputy Mayor (Alderman W. D. Stephens), the Sheriff (Councillor Sanderson), and others. The platform was laid with Persian carpets. The 3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers and the Durham Light Infantry formed guards of honour. The Shahzada was welcomed to Newcastle by the Deputy Mayor, and the Town Clerk read an address. The Deputy Mayor next presented to the Shahzada the adfoll, written with silver letters, in Persian.

The Shahzada, replying through his interpreter, said he was extremely pleased at the welcome given him by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the City of Newcastle, and he had no doubt that his visit to England was a strong proof of the friendship of England to Afghanistan. He prayed to God for the continuance of that friendship. He had been extremely delighted with his visits to other cities and to their industries and different manufactories, and he hoped to have the pleasure of inspecting the great gun factory at Elswick. On his return to Afghanistan he would never forget the kindness that had been shown him by the English people.

A procession through the streets followed, the line of route being thronged by people, and his Highness and suite afterwards inspected Elswick works, where Lord Armstrong showed the various processes in the manufacture of all descriptions of guns from the Hotchkiss to the "hundred tonner." The party was served with luncheon in the works, and left Newcastle in the evening.

The Shahzada arrived in Leeds last night at a quarter to ten. He was met at the Great Northern Station by the Mayor and the members of the local reception committee, and by Colonel Harrington and Colonel Belford, as representing the military authorities. The Mayor and others were introduced to his Highness, who with his suite passed at once from the station to the Great Northern Hotel, a large part of which has been arranged for their reception. There was a large gathering of the public in the precincts of the station, and they cheered the Prince heartily as they caught a brief glimpse of him passing to his hotel. To-day his Highness will receive an address from the Corporation, and visit some of the principal industrial establishments of the city.

اجہڈ پارک شہزادہ لوہے  
سیرنگھاروہ

دیروز شہزادہ ملکہ اقبال درملہ بھوکھیل نرول اجیل فرمود۔ مردمان اس ملکہ  
مراسم استقبال بوجہ احسن ادا کونند و نامہ تہنیت ہر مقدم سہیل کردار و شہزادہ بندہ نرول  
جواب داد و مردم این دیدار را شکر کرد۔ از من آئے کا افانہ السووک حیل  
سرورند۔

رفتن شہزادہ درملہ لیدرس و از استقبال مردم آنجا اخبار رسا و دلچسپ فرمود



THE SHAHZADA.

THE VISIT TO NEWCASTLE.

The Afghan Prince and suite, having spent a restful Sunday at Lord Armstrong's Northumbrian seat of Cragside, among the Rothbury Hills, left yesterday morning in a special train, accompanied by his host, for Newcastle, where he was timed to arrive at about twelve o'clock. At the Central Station betimes there were the Deputy-Mayor (Ald. W. D. Stephens, J.P.), to whom was assigned the honour of presenting the Shahzada with an address from the Corporation, the Sheriff of Newcastle (Councillor Sanderson), in their official robes and wearing chains of office, the Town Clerk (Mr. Hill Motum), and Mr. Dickenson, Deputy-Sheriff, also in their more sombre official garb. They had word by telegram that the expected Prince was half an hour late of starting at Rothbury, and in consequence, the train did not reach the Central Station till half-past twelve o'clock. Meanwhile a very large crowd thronged every permissible space both within and without the Central Station, a coign of vantage being the new bridge over the main lines to the excursion platform, to which the usual through trains were relegated. The arrival platform for the "special" was laid with Persian carpets, and here were assembled nearly all the members of the Corporation with their wives and daughters. A passage was kept clear direct to the portico where a carriage and four were drawn up, and mounted Hussars and policemen ready to escort the procession. The 3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers provided a detachment of sixty men, in command of Captain Clay and Captain Swanson for a guard of honour within the station, while on the main platform, a similar guard was formed of soldiers from the depot of the Durham Light Infantry, with three colour-sergeants, the company being in charge of Lieutenant W. C. Lascelles. Other officers in uniform were Colonel Upcher, a tall, soldierly man, with a breast covered with medals and decorations, and who is now in command of the 6th and 8th Regimental Districts; and Captain Sitwell, of the Durham Light Infantry. The station arrangements by Mr. Reid and Mr. Ellis were perfect. The train rather overshot the opening where the Deputy-Mayor, flanked by the mace-bearer and sword-bearer, the latter in a head-piece more ancient and wonderful than any worn by the Afghans. Two trumpeters gave a flourish of welcome, Lord Armstrong and Colonel Dyer, as well as some of the swarthy members of the Prince's suite stood outside waiting the advent of the Shahzada from the saloon carriage; but he did not emerge until he had taken time to pull on his gloves. He was immediately followed by Mr. Martin, the Ameer's English agent from Afghanistan, who kept hold of the little boy, Mohammed Hassan Jan, who will be a Khan when he comes of age. He is one of four sons of a Sirdar, afterwards assassinated, who really won Afghanistan for Abdurrahman Khan. Two of his sons have been adopted by Abdurrahman Khan, one by his eldest son, and the fourth by the Shahzada. The little noble, with his fez, long-tailed coat, and trousers, attracted particular notice.

The Shahzada, accompanied by Colonel Talbot, in civilian attire, the accredited agent of the Indian Government in the tour, stepped up in front of the Deputy-Mayor (Ald. W. D. Stephens), who said: I have the honour, your Highness, on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to offer you a most hearty and cordial welcome to this ancient city; a centre of commercial life of which we are justly proud on Tyneside; but mostly so because Lord Armstrong is one of our citizens, that illustrious and eminent man, whose works you will have an opportunity of seeing to-day. We hope your visit to England will cement that friendship which has so much to do with the happiness and prosperity of nations. I will ask the Town Clerk to read the address from the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The proceedings were of so conversational a tone that there was no opportunity for the surrounding onlookers to mark anything by sign or sound of appreciation. The Town Clerk read the address, and the Deputy-Mayor, presenting the scroll, written in silver lettering and put into Persian, said—I ask your Highness's acceptance as a memento of your visit to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Shahzada took time to read over the Persian, a trusty and swarthy Afghan looking over his shoulder and reading at the same time, and then dictated the following reply through his interpreter.

Colonel Talbot said: His Highness, Mr. Mayor, desires me to say he is extremely pleased at the welcome given him by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the city of Newcastle. (The Deputy-Mayor graciously bowed.) He has no doubt that his visit to England is a strong proof of the friendship of England to Afghanistan, and he prays to God for the continuance of this friendship between the two nations. He has been extremely delighted with his visits to other cities and to their industries and different manufactories. He now hopes to have the pleasure of inspecting the great gun factory at Elswick. On his return to Afghanistan he will never forget the visits he has paid to these different manufactories and the kindness that has been shown him by the English nation.

There was another flourish of trumpets, and the Shahzada, with Colonel Talbot and the Deputy-Mayor, left the station and entered the foremost carriage of the procession that was formed for the passage through the principal streets, en route to Elswick Works. Large and cheering crowds thronged the streets the whole way. Captain Sir Andrew Noble received the distinguished visitors for the exhibition of the gun factory.

استقبال شاهزاده بوجو حسن انجام دادند و شاهزاده را به استقبال فرمودند

لارڈ میور از جانب راجا میبدہ گفت کہ ترتیب آوری شاهزادہ بہ علت کمان محمد عزت  
ما مردم بہت درد دیدہ در نصیب آنا رشا فرادہ خینی مسرور شدہ ایم

نامہ نسبت بہ مقدم کہ محمد اسم فونٹہ بود نمکس کرده شد۔ شاہزادہ عدالت بدریہ  
بر جانب بیدارت تلبیس و فصیح در در و بہا رکنیم فرمود۔ چون بہ فرادہ تحف  
فرمود محکوم تات بیان بر سرورہ البسادہ اور د عہدہ مردم نعرہ کھن و دسترت  
ملف کردند۔

ARRIVAL IN LEEDS.

Our illustrious visitor, the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, arrived last night from Newcastle-on-Tyne. He came considerably after the appointed hour. It was originally arranged that he should arrive at seven o'clock, but yesterday the Mayor (Ald. Gilston) received a telegram to the effect that he must not be looked for until eight. Ere that hour all was in readiness for the reception of His Highness. The servants attached to the numerous suite came by special train with the baggage shortly before five o'clock, and took possession of the rooms set apart for the accommodation of the Shahzada and his attendants in the Great Northern Station Hotel. Busy preparations had all day been in progress in the hotel, but these had been completed early in the evening. Meanwhile a crowd, which acquired large dimensions by seven o'clock, had assembled in Wellington-street opposite the hotel, and in the approach to the Central Station and to the platforms large numbers of people had gained admission. Amongst the latter were several members of the Corporation. It was perhaps just as well that the arrival of the Shahzada was deferred till a later hour. As our readers will observe from other columns, the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association took place in Leeds yesterday, and during the evening, and, indeed, until a late hour, the miners and their friends were leaving for home by the special trains in which they had come hither. This caused an unusual bustle and thronging of the Central Station, from which a considerable proportion of the sixty or seventy thousand excursionists departed, and even the strong force of railway police on duty would have found it impossible at seven or eight o'clock to preserve anything like order in the station. The delay must have been disappointing to the great crowd awaiting the coming of His Highness, and the tedium all the more irksome because no information could be obtained as to when he would appear. All that could be learnt was that it would be late.

It was not until twenty minutes to eight o'clock that the time of arrival could be calculated. Mr. Chamberlain, the district superintendent of the North-Eastern Railway, then received a telegram stating that the special train conveying the Shahzada and his entourage had left Newcastle at 7.25. It was computed that Leeds would be reached about a quarter to ten. It seems that His Highness had first intended to leave the northern city at 5.35 p.m., in which case he would have landed here at 8 p.m., but he afterwards decided to depart at 4.40 p.m. and arrive at seven, and that he once more changed his mind.

About nine o'clock the station officials began to prepare for the arrival. Immense rolls of broad scarlet felting were brought out and stretched along the centre platform, thence across the general platform, through the Great Northern booking-hall, and onwards to the entrance of the covered way leading to the hotel. The Mayor had been advised as to the time at which the train would come in, and it was not until a few minutes before it was signalled that, accompanied by the Town Clerk (Mr. John Harrison), Mr. Jolliffe (Deputy Town Clerk), and some of the members of the Reception Committee, including Councillors Garnett, Hirst, Houghton, Lee, Boston, Gaunt, and Wilson, his Worship was conducted to the platform by Mr. Cookshott, superintendent of the Great Northern Railway. There were also present Councillors Scott, Graham, Denison, Midgley, Ambler, J. Carter, Tolson, Boccock, Ringrose, and Vickers. The representatives of the Corporation were closely followed by Colonel Harington, commanding the 14th Regimental District; Colonel Belford, of the 17th Lancers; Captain Anstruther, and Captain Daly, A.D.C. to Colonel Harington. Amongst others who assembled was Mr. Chamberlain, North-Eastern District Superintendent, and the Chief Constable (Mr. Webb) was likewise present.

At a quarter to ten Mr. Cookshott informed the Mayor that the train was at hand, and a couple of minutes afterwards it glided into the station. In the first carriage following the front brake-van rode some of the Shahzada's attendants. The next vehicle was the saloon in which his Highness Muhammad Hasan Khan, Muhammad Akram Khan, and Hakim Bashi Mirza Abdul Fattah Khan had travelled. Of the distin-

جهان میرزا شہزادہ نصر اللہ خان شب گذشتہ از نیوکاسل در اینجا رسید  
آدم استقبالش بوسیله اسس کرده شد و در واقع مردم این عداد خیلی محظوظ گشتند

چون شہزادہ بندہ آقبان پیشین رسید فرس با نات سرخ بر لبست فرم جی دریل ستادہ  
می شود کردہ بودند - لوقت قریب دہ ساعت شہزادہ مع عمر میدن رسید و صاحب  
برای استقبال می پیشین حاضر بودند

gished party were also Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng (Queen's Equerry), Mr. Martin (Agent-General for the Government of Afghanistan), and Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy, I.M.S. Some of these latter gentlemen immediately alighted, and the Mayor was introduced to his Highness, a young gentleman with a pleasant, swarthy face, wearing a light overcoat and a dark Astrakhan hat, on the side of which blazed a large star studded with diamonds. The general body of spectators had been carefully excluded from the central platform, and the cordial, though informal, greeting over, the party, with the Mayor and the Shahzada leading the way, walked leisurely along the carpeted path from the station to the hotel, entering it by the covered way. The spectators on the general platform obtained a good view of the distinguished party, but the dense crowd in Wellington-street, kept back by a barricade at the foot of the hill that gives access to the station, saw nothing of it, and there was consequently but little demonstration. It was not intended, however, that there should be anything more than a private reception on the occasion. The Shahzada and his attendants at once took possession of their rooms, and fatigued with their sight-seeing at the Elswick Works and elsewhere in Newcastle, as well as by their long journey, they were, no doubt, glad to seek rest. Had they arrived earlier, Superintendent Baker would have been prepared to show them what a smart fire brigade he commands, but any such spectacle was out of the question when darkness had set in. Soon after the arrival the crowd melted away. The miners and their friends were still trooping to the station, however, and the bustle in the street did not subside until a later hour.

The exterior of the Great Northern Hotel has been prettily decorated with trophies of flags and shields. Along the balcony in front of the building is a crimson valance, edged with yellow fringe. A new verandah of wrought iron and stained glass has been erected over the Wellington-street entrance by Messrs. Talbot and Co. Above this has been placed a large crystal illumination. In the interior of the hotel nothing has been omitted that can add to the comfort and convenience of the illustrious visitors. Palms and pretty flowering plants adorn most of the corridors. The covered way from the station, along which the Prince and his suite passed, is lined with handsome specimens of the gardener's and florist's art. Around the vestibule is a circle of neat little flowering plants, a fine palm in the centre rising in effective contrast. The apartments reserved for the Shahzada and his sirdars are situated on the first floor, some distance apart from the other occupied rooms of the hotel. Room No. 7, overlooking Thirsk-street, is the Prince's dining-room. It is elegantly upholstered. Scrupulously clean and tastefully furnished, nothing more comfortable could be wished. The next room, a smaller one, is the sitting-room. Like the dining-room, it is comfortably furnished, and a few small plants help to enhance its appearance. Adjoining this room is the Shahzada's bedroom, which is simply but very neatly furnished. Attached is a small dressing-room. Along the same corridor are the rooms occupied by the Shahzada's principal Sirdars. At the corner of the building, and facing the station, is a spacious sitting-room for the Sirdars. At the extreme southern corner there is another large sitting-room for the British officers and staff.

مکان نزلت شاهزاده ملکه تیسراں در لندن در وقت رسیدن ایشان  
 در وقت ورود شاهزاده ملکه تیسراں در لندن

THE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO BE VISITED.

The entrance to Messrs. Barran and Sons ready-made clothing factory has been decorated with flags, banners, and venetian masts. The spacious rooms inside have also been touched up by the decorator. Strips of crimson cloth have been placed in all the apartments through which His Highness is expected to pass. At the woollen manufactory of Messrs. Joshua Wilson and Sons, Wellington-street, decorations are also plentiful. Over the entrance to the mill-yard a lattice-work arch has been erected. Adorned with Oriental draperies, it is very attractive. In the centre there is an inscription, which, literally translated, reads, "Pleased you come." In the mill-yard a large marquee has been put up. In this are displayed goods in the various stages of manufacture. In the interior of the workshops of Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, and Messrs. Kitson, little in the way of decoration has been done, the firms preferring that His Highness should see the premises in their ordinary condition. At the former place, however, a couple of elegant reception-rooms have been prepared, and it is expected that the Shahzada will retire to one of these for prayers. The front warehouse of Messrs. Jackson's, opposite the Great Northern Hotel, is adorned with trophies of flags, and the Great Northern Offices adjoining are treated in a similar way. Messrs. Womersley, of St. James's-street, have done most of the decorative work referred to above, whilst the floral decorations at the Great Northern Hotel have been supplied by Mr. Featherstone, of Kirkstall.

TO-DAY'S TIME-TABLE.

- 10.45 a.m.—Departure of the Shahzada and suite from the Great Northern Hotel for the Town Hall, by way of Wellington-street, Boar-lane, Briggate, Upperhead-row, Albion-street, Bond-street, Park-row, and South-parade.
  - 11.30 a.m.—Presentation of the Corporation address at the Town Hall front.
  - 12 Noon.—The Prince leaves for the works of Messrs. Fowler and Co. and Messrs. Kitson and Co., by the following route:—South-parade, Park-row, Bond-street, Briggate, Hunslet-road, and Leathley-road.
  - 1.30 p.m.—Luncheon at the Victoria Hall.
  - 3 p.m.—Procession re-formed, for visits to the clothing manufactory of Messrs. Barran and Sons, Messrs. Wilson and Sons, and Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's works, Armley-road, going by way of East-parade, St. Paul-street, Queen-street, Wellington-street, Wellington Bridge, and Armley-road.
  - 5 p.m.—Return to the Great Northern Hotel.
- WEDNESDAY.
- 10 a.m.—Departure of the Shahzada from Leeds to Sheffield.

مجلس کا افتتاح

از مناسبت کارخانہ پارچه بافی شہزادہ مسد قبل چلی گھنٹہ منت و تانی تانی کا

وقت نماز در رسیدہ وقت شہزادہ فریضہ نماز کی دعا فرمود اور بعد نماز کے چلی گھنٹہ

سید بزمین

تقسیم اوقات امروزہ

روانگی شہزادہ و وساعت دی بڑے سونے سونے ہوں

منہیں کردہ شدن نام نہایت رز جانب رانی شہزادہ

روانگی شہزادہ سونے کا رفاہ حضرت

طعام خوردن شہزادہ در سونے ہوں

روانگی شہزادہ از لیدہ سس بجائی منہیں

مجله اخبار و اطلاعات

NASRULLA KHAN, heir to a kingdom famed in song and in history before the English people had come into these islands, will doubtless derive many strange impressions from the visit with which he favours us. London itself must have surprised him by its size and magnificence—probably he was not invited to visit, incognito, the palaces of the East End, and to note the high civilisation of their dwellers; he has met the wealthy and the decorated, seen the Houses of Parliament, and may have marvelled, as other Orientals have done, at the ease with which our blue-coated protectors can keep crowds in order, and at the fact that here men walk the streets unarmed; while in the provinces he is able to inspect England the workshop. If he have some little Afghan disdain for shopkeepers and traders of all kinds, this need not interfere with his appreciation of many of the results of our trading proclivities; and, indeed, in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle, and to-day in Leeds, as becomes a future ruler of a nation, he has tried to understand those features of our civilisation which seem to have the greatest usefulness for him and his people. Not that he can be expected to assimilate and judge all the facts that come before his eyes. Out of a world where men sleep in the heat of noon, where the remnants of an ancient civilisation have not yet given place to a bad copy of European manners; from a land which was one of the first to embrace the religion of MAHOMET, and which might provide an artist with men and women models for Old Testament illustration—so Jewish is the type—NASRULLA KHAN has come to a world filled with the buzzing of wheels, the screeching of railway whistles, the thud of the steam hammer, and the hum of busy crowds from morning till night. The change is one that might soon wear out a weak brain, and weary the strong; those of us brought up in the midst of it, and seasoned, have to mitigate the strain by not infrequent holidays; and the SHAHZADA may well be excused if he longs to devote attention mainly, or even solely, to the industrial studies which are the object of his visit. Of these industrial studies the chief, as might be expected, are connected with military science. The ruler of a people who once conquered India as far as Delhi, and who regard with more or less contempt all business but that of arms, must naturally take more interest in works like those at Elswick than in any that Yorkshire can boast; even were it not the fact that the position of Afghanistan between the territories of Russia and our Indian Empire did not make it a first necessity with the AMIR, and his nearest advisers, to see that guns and shot and shell are not lacking in the armories of Cabul.

Deeply concerned with these things, it is small wonder if NASRULLA KHAN is wearied by the attentions of the various municipal bodies into whose borders he is led. When he has fed at one banquet, to all intents and purposes he has fed at all; for one is practically the counterpart of another, and each additional festivity must be to him a trouble. Upon these occasions he cannot fail to have a sad feeling that he is on show, providing entertainment for people who, if not quite barbarians, are of no rank or lineage; for the most part neither arms, nor art, nor literature know them; were they to return the visit in Cabul as tourists, they might not find entertainment in the Palace. Besides, from his point of view, we are all heathens in this country; doubtless he would subscribe freely to a mission fund for the conversion of England to his faith; and this condition must increase the irk-

ست نزاده نصرالله خان فرزند امیر سے کہ در نوارجی ہمشہرت نام دارد در برابر برطانیہ  
 نزول فرمودہ است۔ از صحنہ لندون و از دین و سمت و شان و شوکت این ملکہ  
 غالباً حیران ماندہ باشد۔ شہرت نزادہ تقریباً عظیم الشان کہ جانب مشرق واقع است  
 ندیدہ است۔ از تماشاگری ہر گیم و ہنر و مہکتسو و بیہ سس تہذیب و شان و شوکت این  
 انگلیس ہنر مندہ عمودہ است۔ این سیر از ہروی و توروی آئندہ جنی سفید خواندہ شدہ است  
 از ملک لندن آمدہ است کہ در درباری نقل سنگی ال فرنگ ہنوز ندادہ شدہ است و در ملک منزل  
 فرمودہ است کہ از سعی ہات بر است و مردم ایجا در روئش گرفت و دستکاری معروف می ہانند  
 شہ نزادہ کہ در شہ بر ملک ظہور است کہ در زمان گذشتہ در ماہروی آن ملک صندہ تہذیب  
 نام و بی باج بودہ بطبعاً ہا مان نزاع حرب جہاد و بیسی سے دارد و از تماشاگری مسلح  
 تہذیب چہلی مسرور سے تہود

ماہیہ می در شہ شہ نزادہ و ہر سان او چون بعد از تماشاگری این و یاد ہا مال باہر بیس روند  
 کو تماشاگری قصرت ہی معمور و شہر قافانہ ہنر مندہ شدہ۔ در میان شہ نزادہ نامور کف ریم  
 در او دن زبان ہر اندو است کہ ہنر مندہ شدہ و شوکت سے ہنند

someness of municipal banquets and complimentary addresses. And withal, these things add nothing to his knowledge. They are not a part of the ordinary life of the people, not even of that of the members of municipal corporations. From the point of view of the observant foreigner, it would be more profitable to take a leaf out of the Arabian Nights, don a disguise, and wander out into the highways and byways to discover the true inwardness of our civilisation, if perchance this is to be found in the condition of the lives of the masses. A princely visitor who did this might not form opinions altogether favourable to us; they would probably be one-sided, not taking into account certain features of our national and industrial life which are common knowledge to Englishmen; but it is certain that he would be right were he to decide that the advantages are not wholly on the side of Europe, and that conditions natural to the Afghan races which most Englishmen would regard as well-nigh intolerable are set off by conditions in this country which an Afghan would probably die rather than accept. It may be, however, that NASRULLA KHAN cares little for whatever evils are in European civilisation; for no ruler of Afghanistan is likely to impose them upon the independent peoples who own his sway. Still, it is in some respects unfortunate that a distinguished Prince should come so far and not obtain a closer acquaintance with the people of this country than can be got from an inspection of municipal dignitaries. For example, a sight of the demonstration of the Yorkshire miners on Woodhouse Moor yesterday would have opened the eyes of the SHAHZADA and of the nobles of his suite to the extent of one important feature in our national life; and if, further, it were possible to organise for him a great political meeting, with speeches by a PREMIER or an EX-PREMIER, would not this be worth folios of dissertations upon the relations between statesmen and people in this country? Not, indeed, that in Afghanistan, or any other non-decadent land, there is a high barrier between the governing and the governed. Similarity of sentiment there must be, or a revolution is sure to occur sooner or later; but there is a gulf between the systems of East and West in this matter; and a ruler who is necessarily in close touch with the rulers of this country would do well to be in a position to appreciate it fully. Without this, he cannot be expected to understand the course of our politics, either at home or in regard to foreign affairs.

Still, there is much which, amid the bustle, and noise, and general feverishness of his visit to the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, the SHAHZADA will be able to gather, adding to his knowledge of customs and systems, if not to his knowledge of humanity. Nor, from the point of view of British statesmen, is the least important portion of his knowledge that of the fact that wherever he goes in this country he is certain to be treated with friendship and with the respect due to his rank. We are all of us Democrats, and therefore admirers of rank, and especially rank which hails from a foreign source. And it has often appeared that the towns most Radical politically are the most ready to pay homage to potentates who may be supposed to hold all Radicalism in contempt. But, in any case, the son of our trusted ally, the AMER of Afghanistan, was sure of a hearty welcome in all parts of this country, and if with this welcome is mingled an active curiosity not wholly consistent with high breeding as this is understood in Oriental civilisations, doubtless it will be excused. We do not see a Prince every day; and never before have we had an opportunity of showing that the alliance between this country and the regions over which the AMER rules need not be dependent solely upon military considerations.

ممكن است كه شاهزاده لفظه خان آن نقص را نهي در مفاصله نهي در درك درت لشكرى ان  
 شطرنجى آيد زير كه كس از زما نرو امان امانت ان اين نقص را را برسان دور حادى  
 شوقه نند در سلطنت او اسليم نيسند با اين همه حادى فرانسى است  
 امانت ان از زمين راه دور بيايد و اذ صحت مردمى در آنجاى بر چه حادى  
 نيكند - منتلا از مودنه كارخانه در باركش مرث شاهزاده غائب مستر خود به  
 كرين قسم انگليس به قدر جفا كنى و درنت دوست است اگر شاهزاده مجس  
 بار كميٹ راه بنيد و در انجا كبت حاضرين رت به نند سا با چين نود امانت  
 ديار رعيا را با حكام به نند است و مردم نيا به طور دور سلطنت نند  
 حاصل است -

از من سنه آن عده ما كردا نجا بسايدى از كارخانه حاجت حرفت و جمع است از منظر  
 نود نند و از انتر مطالب بفيده مطلع نود نند - بر جانك و ريس و مارى دور  
 استقبال نود نند افسران و ضاويه سلطنت و بر حادى نند حلى مسروى قد  
 به حال فرزند نند معاون سلطنت با نندى حضرت امرا عظمى بهر جا و در منظر نند  
 و اكرام و بيه مى نند و اگر ذبيقه از تنديب نند نند نند نند  
 مردم را معذور بايد شمرود -

THE Shahzada is to be one of the lions of Ascot, though, as at present arranged, he is not to be included in the traditional semi-state procession of the royalties which is one of the recognised features of Ascot. The Ameer's son is once again to make acquaintance with Windsor Castle, which on his former visit struck him so forcibly. It is little wonder that even so impassive a being as an Oriental ruler has been moved to surprise by all that has been witnessed by the Shahzada.

Two statements have appeared with regard to the Ameer's son's sojourn and movements in England which are calculated to gratify those who take an intelligent interest in his welfare and mission. He is not going to remain with us until September, and he is to be taken to Ascot. A prolonged stay in this country would have been a mistake. He would have wearied of us, and we should no doubt have considered his presence a bore. As to the Royal meeting—fancy a visitor of this importance being in England without contributing to the brilliant functions incidental to the Cup Day!

Newcastle Leader  
18-6-95

**VISIT OF THE SHAHZADA.**  
**RECEPTION IN NEWCASTLE**  
**PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY**  
**THE DEPUTY-MAYOR**

The Afghan Prince and suite, having spent a restful Sunday at Lord Armstrong's Northumberland seat, Oraside, among the Rothbury hills, left yesterday morning in a special train, accompanied by his host, for Newcastle, where he was timed to arrive about twelve o'clock. At the Central Station betimes there were the Deputy-Mayor (Ald. W. D. Stephens, J.P.) to whom was assigned the honour of presenting the Shahzada with an address from the Corporation, and the Sheriff of Newcastle (Councillor Sanderson), both in their official robes and wearing chains of office; the Town Clerk (Mr. Hill Motum), and Mr. Dickenson, Deputy-Sheriff, also in their more sombre official garb. They had word by telegram that the expected prince was half-an-hour late in starting at Rothbury, and in consequence, of course, the train did not reach the Central Station till half-past twelve o'clock. Meanwhile a very large crowd thronged every permissible space both within and without the Central, a cognomen of vantage being the new bridge over the main lines to the excursion platform, to which the usual through trains were relegated. The arrival platform for the "special" was laid with brilliant Persian carpets, and here were assembled nearly all the members of the Corporation with their wives and daughters. A passage was kept clear direct to the portico, where a carriage-and-four were drawn up, and mounted hussars and policemen ready to escort the procession. The 3rd V.B. Northumberland Fusiliers provided a detachment of sixty men, in command of Capt. Clay and Capt. Swanson, for a guard of honour within the station, while on the main platform, a similar guard was formed of soldiers from the depot of the Durham Light Infantry, with three colour-sergeants, the company being in charge of Lieut. W. C. Lascolles. Other officers in uniform were Col. Upcher, a tall, soldierly man, with a breast covered with medals and decorations, and who is now in command of the 6th and 8th Regimental Districts; and Captain Sitwell, of the Durham Light Infantry. The station arrangements by Mr. Reid and Mr. Ellis were perfect. The train rather overshot the opening where the Deputy-Mayor, flanked by the mace-bearer and sword-bearer, the latter in a headpiece more ancient and wonderful than any worn by the Afghans. Two trumpeters gave a flourish of welcome, Lord Armstrong and Col. Dyer as well as some of the swarthy members of the Prince's suite stood outside waiting the advent of the Shahzada from the saloon carriage; but he took it very leisurely, and did not emerge until he had taken time to pull on his gloves. He was immediately followed by Mr. Martin, the Ameer's English agent from Afghanistan, who kept hold of the hand of a little boy, Mohammed Hassan Jan, who will be a Khan when he comes of age. He is one of four sons of a Sirdar who really won Afghanistan for Abdurrahman Khan. After this had been secured he was assassinated. Two of his sons have been adopted by Abdurrahman Khan, one by his eldest son, and the fourth by the Shahzada. The little noble with his fez, long-tailed coat and trousers, attracted particular notice.

فرزند دلبند حضرت امیر باریکوار از ده تاخت می وند کسیر  
سے دارو... مقام سمکیت کرمت مزادہ از مسکنہ اس عہ  
عجائبات حیرن شدہ است۔

مقامت مزادہ درین دیار نامہ سمر کھوہ بود اگر رادو مزادہ  
دیں دیار کند نسبت . روز ما رادو می سیر زونم

انبار نیو یس - بار - جو - کس

سرف آدمی شت مزادہ نظراند فان

استقبال در بدو نیو نیو کس

پیشکش کردہ شدن نامہ تمنیت خرمقدم

استقبال شت مزادہ درین بدو بوجہ اسن کردہ شدو باخت سرور شت مزادہ شد۔

نسخہ ایہیان شت مزادہ سطرارٹن و غنم محمد حسن خان (یکم خورد سال) بودند

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

The Shahzada, accompanied by Col. Talbot, in civilian attire, he being the accredited agent of the Indian Government in this tour of Prince Nasrulla, stepped up in front of the Deputy-Mayor.

Ald. W. D. STEPHENS said: I have the honour, your Highness, on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to offer you a most hearty and cordial welcome to this ancient city, a centre of commercial life of which we are justly proud on Tyneside; but mostly so, because Lord Armstrong is one of our citizens, that illustrious and eminent man, whose works you will have an opportunity of seeing to-day. We hope your visit to England will cement the friendship which has so much to do with the happiness and prosperity of nations. I will ask the Town Clerk to read the address from the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The proceedings were in so conversational a tone that there was no opportunity for the surrounding on-lookers to mark anything by sign or sound of appreciation. The Town Clerk read the address as follows:—

To His Highness the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan.  
May it please your Highness,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Council assembled, desire to offer your Highness a respectful and hearty welcome to our city.

The visit of your Highness to this country, as the representative of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, affords a gratifying illustration of the friendly and cordial relations subsisting between your country and ours; relations which we trust your sojourn among us will greatly strengthen.

It is a great satisfaction to us that your Highness has included in your tour through this country a visit to the great manufacturing and commercial city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and to that important arsenal, the Elswick Ordnance Works.

We offer our sincere wishes for your welfare, and for the welfare of your illustrious father, the Ameer, and the prosperity of the country over which he rules.

Given under our corporate seal, this 12th day of June, 1895.

Wm. Haswell Stephenson, Mayor.  
Thomas Barkas Sanderson, Sheriff.  
H. I. Motum, Town Clerk.

The DEPUTY-MAYOR, presenting the scroll, written in silver lettering and put into Persian, said—I ask your Highness's acceptance as a memento of your visit to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Shahzada took time to read over the Persian, a trusty and swarthy Afghan (Colonel Hasan Khan, Governor of Jellahabad) looking over his shoulder and reading at the same time. When it was handed to the latter they both smiled, perhaps at some mistake in the writing, but with this exception the young bearded face of the Shahzada was as placid and inscrutable as that of the Sphinx. He had not understood nor had translated the Deputy-Mayor's preliminary brief and happily-conceived address; but now the Shahzada dictated the following through his interpreter.

Colonel TALBOT said: His Highness, Mr Mayor, desires me to say he is extremely pleased at the welcome given him by the Mayor, aldermen, and Corporation of the city of Newcastle. (The Deputy-Mayor graciously bowed.) He has no doubt that his visit to England is a strong proof of the friendship of England to Afghanistan, and he prays to God for the continuance of this friendship between the two nations. He has been extremely delighted with his visits to other cities and to their industries and different manufactures. He now hopes to have the pleasure of inspecting the great gun factory at Elswick. On his return to Afghanistan he will never forget the visit that he has paid to these different manufactories, and the kindness that has been shown him by the English nation.

There was another flourish of trumpets, and the Shahzada, with Colonel Talbot and the Deputy-Mayor, left the station and entered the state carriage of the procession that was formed for the passage through the principal streets en route to Elswick Works.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS

If the Shahzada can be gratified by the numbers of the people who thronged the streets to catch a view of his face, he must have been fairly well satisfied with the crowd of yesterday. The line of route has on other occasions been much more densely crowded, but remembering that there was no closing of places of business, and only those who could steal a couple of hours out of the day had a chance of turning into the streets, the crowd of yesterday was fully as great as could have been expected. The vicinity of the railway station was the favourite standing place, and from the portico along by Neville Street to Grey Street, there was a crowd three or four deep on the roadway and footpath, which it required all the efforts of the police to keep within the bounds of sober decorum that was thought to befit the occasion. The long delay before the appearance of the cavalcade was the subject of much comment, humorous and otherwise, as to the Shahzada's observance of punctuality, but at a quarter to one, nearly an hour behind time, the procession moved from the station. The cavalcade was headed by four mounted policemen, then came a couple of carriages containing officials of the Corporation, and next followed the carriage containing the Shahzada, Col. Talbot, and Ald. Stephens (Deputy Mayor), several troopers of the Northumberland Hussars acting as the escort. Lord Armstrong and Col. Dyer occupied the next carriage, and last came the Shahzada's suite. The reception from the crowd was decidedly cold. A faint cheer was raised at the outset, but the enthusiastic ones lost heart, and their voices died away when it became evident that the most of the people in the streets were simply there to see the Eastern faces and not to rear out their enthusiasm at a moment's notice. His Highness too, made no response to the shouts of welcome that were raised, and there was certainly nothing rousing during the drive from the station to Grey Street, where the crowd was densest. A few flags were shown from windows in Neville Street and Collingwood Street, but the best display in this respect was in Grey Street, where banners were freely flying

301 نامه نسیب از جانب امانی ملده سپین کرده شد دست نزاده در کوچه و بازار در ملده سوکسین  
الهدار است طو ستریه کرد - نامه نسیب بر الفاظ سپین نوشته بود و بزبان فارسی بود

گفته شد سوار سیت نزاده در کوچه و بازار در ملده سوکسین

بجای مجرم تحت بیان در کوچه و بازار از بهر دیدار فیض آند نرزد و بنده حضرت  
حاضر بودند و از این نظاره خیلی مسرور و محظوظ گشتند - استقبال از صاحب امانی  
شهر بود احسن و اکمل ادا کرده شد و دست نزاده در زبان صدق ترجمان اهدار شد

فرمود



from the roofs of buildings. A few cheers were raised, and handkerchiefs waved by the groups of persons at the windows; here, as elsewhere, the ladies showing a good deal more spirit than the men, but nothing could affect the immovable faces of the Shahzada and his suite. The procession turned Groy Street at the Monument, and proceeded by Grainger Street, where both sides of the carriage way were well lined. There was a fair show of bunting, but the same want of heart in the people, who merely stared with lively interest at the faces of the Afghans, and were satisfied with the sight. The Scotch Arms was well decorated, and one of the best displays was made in Clayton Street, where rows of flags were stretched across the road, but the Shahzada gave no sign of interest. He did turn his head to have a second look at the blackened building of Messrs Brooks, at which the fire occurred a fortnight ago, and the gilt guns advertising the business of a gunsmith in Clayton Street made him turn his eyes in that direction, but it was an indolent glance at the best. One lady, who from a window near at hand, had just waved her handkerchief, caught the glance for herself, and bowed with wondrous gravity. The memory of yesterday may live with her, and she at any rate will never forget the honour. Leaving Clayton Street the Shahzada had the opportunity of inspecting the more industrial part of the city in the run along Scotswood Road, where a good number of people were collected, and he received a hearty welcome from the crowd which pressed round the gates of the Elswick Works until the whole party had alighted.

**VISIT TO ELSWICK WORKS.**

**THE SHAHZADA GREATLY INTERESTED. A PROLONGED INSPECTION.**

His Highness the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan was due at the famed Elswick Works at 12.30 p.m. For a considerable time before that hour Scotswood Road, and especially in the vicinity of the works, showed signs by unusual crowds of persons that something out of the ordinary was afoot. This was emphasized by the martial strains of the band of the 1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteers, under Mr Amers, which led the Elswick detachment of that regiment from their quarters in Water Street shortly after noon, bringing to doorways and windows many workmen's wives, amongst others, from probably the active preparation of the midday meal. The detachment on arriving within the gates of the Ordnance Works took up an allotted position to form a guard of honour to his Highness. Their wait, and that of the swarm of officials and others who were on the qui-vive for the arrival of the Afghan Prince and his suite, was, however, a long one. It seems his Highness had maintained his reputation, earned since his arrival in this country, of being very much behind the heels of time, and was again late. A telegram passed round explained that he had left Rothbury some fifty minutes late. The guard of honour was under the command of Captain Hadcock, and the other officers with him were Lieutenants Carter and Hartley. The secretary of the company (Mr J. M. Falkner) and Mr Thomas Purvis, busied themselves in looking after a large number of privileged guests, who came down upon them at a most trying juncture. Time slowly went by till one o'clock arrived, and still no distinguished visitor. The several bells of the works, however, tolled out the dinner hour in the western range of the vast workshops, and immediately a perfect horde of workmen issued forth, filling each spacious yard with a perfect sea of blue slops. Generally a large number find their exit by way of the principal gateway, but traffic was temporarily diverted, and hence there was a perfect stampede to other outlets with a view apparently of getting into the neighbourhood of the Crooked Billet first, in time for a glimpse at the visitors.

About ten minutes past one o'clock—the Corporate officials must have made up a little time during the procession round the town—there were unmistakable signs outside the roadway that something of importance was going on. A little cheering, and then a fanfare of trumpets put the expectant people in the works at rest. The individual members of the guard of honour at once straightened themselves up from as many individual take-it-easy attitudes as equalled their numbers, and in a trice were at attention followed by a presenting of arms.

His Highness was accompanied by Lord Armstrong, General Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Major-General Sir John Ayde, Col. Talbot, the Hon. Henry Byng, C.B. (Equerry to the Queen), Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieut. Beville, Mr T. A. Martin (Agent General to the Ameer of Afghanistan), and his suite, which included Sirdar Mahomet Houssam Khan, Sirdar Mahomet Akram Khan, Sirdar Mirza Abdoner Rouf Khap, Mahomet Hussan Yhan (page boy), and Hekim Pasbi. There were also in attendance the Deputy Mayor (Ald. W. D. Stephens, J.P.), the Town Clerk (Mr Hill Motum), the Sheriff (Councillor Sanderson), the Under-Sheriff (Mr Dickinson), and other members of the City Corporation. His Highness was received at the yard by Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B. (vice-chairman of the company), and there were also present Col. Dyer, Major Laird, Mr W. W. Oriddas, Mr J. M. Falkner, Mr Thomas Purvis, Capt. Lloyd, Mr P. Watson, Mr Saxon Noble, Mr Marjoribanks, Cpl. Watts, Mr Spenser, Mr Brakenbury, Mr Thompson, Captain Rivadavia, and others.

مجلس شاهی برادره سنده تیبلیج بھاشتی کارخانہ اسلوب

بوخت فریب و دروہ سعت شہزادہ بہ کارخانہ اسلوب رسید و از تماشاچی و سینی محفوظ گشت - همراه شہزادہ جمعی از ضابطہ شہر و عمائد سلطنت بود۔

جون سن فراڈہ پہنچا قبل برب دربار سید سبت و بک توب ہسٹمی وی سرکارہ

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired over the river as the party made their way down the yard. A kind of procession having been formed, the inspection of the works commenced. A very interesting programme of objects of interest had been arranged by the secretary (Mr Falkner), and at first it seemed so exhaustive that some speculation arose as to whether the visitors would not tire of it before half through. On the contrary, His Highness exhibited a keen interest, and in all probability would have gone on sightseeing till midnight if left entirely to his own choice. The company broke into the programme with an interval for lunch, and the visit was timed to conclude at 4.30 p.m. It was considerably after five o'clock, however, ere the steel works were reached; and that show represented a large slice of the work still to be done. His Highness's intention of going to the end of the business at all hazards also soon became apparent, inasmuch as a desire was expressed for tea, which meant another journey back to the head offices: and as at about this time there also were urgent telephonic messages after the party from the Central Station, where the delayed "special" for Leeds was vexing sorely traffic and officials alike, matters began to look lively.

The first incursion was into No. 11 shop, devoted to one part of the finishing of guns. The first machine looked at, and here great interest was evinced, was one winding steel wire on to guns. A 6-inch quick-firing ribbon gun was on the machine, and the steady work and wonderful precision of winding from a coil on to the barrel of the gun of a thin ribbon of steel at high tension seemed to strike the company as marvellous, as it truly was. Next came the turning of a barrel of a 12-inch 50-ton 40 calibre gun, and a slotting cradle, at work, for a 8-inch quick-firing gun. On the way to No. 12 shop, which is devoted to fittings for medium and heavy guns, a rammer, worked by hydraulic power, for pushing shot and shell home into the breeches of long guns, was exhibited in action. It is a wonderful machine on the telescope principle. A huge shell, weighing some ten cwt., was placed at the end of a long trough, leading to the breech. On turning a tap a thick tube sent the shot along for some eight feet and then another tube within this took up the running and pushed the load forward a similar distance, and when that one had done its work, still another rod shot out from that and pushed the shot home. They were then withdrawn, each going within the other like the several parts of a well regulated toasting fork. It greatly puzzled the visitors. In No. 12 shop were seen innumerable fittings, the polished brass and steel attracting great attention, coming under the heading of stop valves, strikers, and gun washing appliances. There were also specimens in all stages of completion of shrapnel shell and projectors for armour-clad vessels. Much admired also was the lantern of a huge electric search light in the silvered walls of which many of the brown faces were reflected. The next run of shops was a tremendous ordeal. The places were literally a humming and buzzing hive of lathes, drills, slotters, and milling machines of all sorts and sizes; so full, indeed, that the party had perforce almost to wend their way along the alley ways in India file. An interesting display was the seven, three, and one-pounder shells in all stages of the process, also the preparation of time fuses and the rifling of Hotchkiss guns. In many instances the minute and precise nature of the machinery seemed to keep the visitors spell-bound. Finally the maze of shops had been negotiated, and the company left with a view of a pair of beautifully finished high speed steam engines for running dynamos.

At this juncture, after a brief look at some steam hammers at work, the company found themselves once more in fresh air, and on the way to headquarters for luncheon. The distinguished company were entertained in the large dining room used by the directors. Here was a beautifully decorated table in the form of a horse shoe. At the head sat Lord Armstrong, with the Shahzada on his right and the Deputy-Mayor on his left. The Afghan suite occupied the right wing, and other guests the left. A very nice menu, consisting of asparagus soup, salmon, aspic of lobster, chandroid of lobster, lamb, roast beef, cherry and gooseberry tart, and ices, was served, under the superintendence of Mr J. E. Gould. It may be of interest to know that his Highness partook of salmon, fillet of sole, asparagus, cherry tart, and dessert, but he eschewed the ices. A number of his retainers, who lunched together in another apartment, devoted themselves exclusively to vegetables and fruits. The luncheon was a

از معائنہ کارخانہ اسلحہ مثل توپ و دیگر اسلحہ مثل آن جیسی محفوظ شد

lengthy affair, his Highness retiring in private for some time for devotions and ablutions, during the latter part of which the page boy (Mahomed Hassan Yhan) occupied a position at the door of the apartment as a kind of guard.

A fact worth mentioning is that the party, just as the Shahzada and Sir Andrew Noble were shaking hands at the entrance gates, were subjected to instantaneous photography, by Mr James E. Goold, who occupies the position of photographer to the firm and is a noted expert in instantaneous work. We understand that the negative has secured a number of the leading faces admirably.

Leaving the offices again, the visitors were shown that beautiful and all absorbing mechanical process of rifling guns. There were a number of heavy calibre illuminated internally by electric light, and to look down their long length of well defined and twisted grooves, all glittering brightness, seemed to be a matter of keen delight. The Shahzada evinced great personal interest in the gun carriage department, especially that devoted to several field carriages for quick-firing and small mountain guns. One of the latter, carrying a small Hotchkiss quick-firer, the framework of which could be taken to pieces in a few seconds and packed up in a few minutes, drew marked attention from His Highness, who seemed loth to leave it. However, he was journeyed on to another place, where a gun on hydro-pneumatic disappearing mountings seemed to act as a counter attraction. After this came a sojourn in the large department devoted to the construction of heavy guns, and the building of their carriages and turrets. There were many monster guns on hand, some running up to fully forty feet in length. A curious sight amongst them was a gun, though of medium size, stuck in a framework which held it perpendicularly, with its nose right up in the air. In this position a machine was quietly slicing off long shreds from the trunnion wings as easily, and perhaps with more ease and satisfactory precision than a barber sometimes removes the hair from a customer's chin. Amongst the great guns lying here and there were some in process of boring—the machines doing their precisely fine work apparently unattended by human care; others being drilled and turned in an endless number of ways, all of which seemed more marvellous in the sight of the party from the East than before.

The next move was to the shipyard, and this was reached by means of the western yardway, the visitors having to pass the quay where the steamer Bamburg, discharging, was "swaggering bunting over head" in honour of the day. There was much of interest in the shipyard, if it was but the hundreds of workmen, with the days toil now completed, who rushed too and fro over piles of iron plates and rails in a way that astonished some of the visitors, to see what was to be seen. A large ironclad, in process of shell plating, the same being for the Japanese Government; and a very lively looking torpedo boat, for the Chinese Government, proved items of considerable attention. The latter was boarded and the process of firing two torpedoes was witnessed. Close at hand lay, singular to say, two craft, a trifle smaller, of the torpedo catcher kind, belonging to the British Government—vessels of immense speed. The yard was shortly afterwards vacated, and a short journey by rail, brought the visitors on to the level of the steel works. A marvellous sight; indeed one or two of the retinue seemed a trifle nervous at the ponderosity of everything and the general great noise. Chief of the exhibits was the forging by hydraulic pressure of heavy steel ingots. The frightful looking furnaces, out of which were drawn the red-hot ingots, tons in weight, with the ease, owing to the splendid hydraulic machinery, of a blacksmith drawing a piece of shoing iron from his hearth, seemed to strike several of the visitors as awfully suggestive. When, however, one of these great lumps of metal was put under what appeared to be a huge steam hammer, and the appalling crash seemed to be near, and did not come; but the apparent hammer came down slowly and gave it a squeeze that reduced the mass like a pressed pudding with no thumping whatever, then did the Aigbans marvel, and looked at each other significantly, with much chattering in native tongues. There were many other interesting items connected with a great show of this kind; but they saw them all, and then, as indicated above, journeyed back for tea, which was leisurely partaken of. Meanwhile the railway officials at the Central waited, as also did thousands of people in the line of route from above the Crooked Billet to the Central Station. His Highness and party quitted the works at 7.5 p.m., over two hours and a half behind time.

صنعتی قسم توپ کندن و خورد بکریست ش مزاده نوض بد خط آدرن شته  
وز تماشای مسلح ش مزاده نهار و چسبی فرمود۔

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAHZADA

A LONG WAIT.  
NEWCASTLE ONE OF THE PLACES NOT TO BE MISSED.

The proclamation of the Mayor closed Scotswood Road on to the Central Station against vehicular traffic between four and five o'clock so as not to interfere with the return of the royal and civic procession. The whole line of route at that time was thronged with people, largely of the working class population, but four, five, six, and seven o'clock came and no procession. Many came and went and returned again, hundreds stayed there for hours and after all seemed quite delighted when the cavalcade and carriages with the distant visitors, the officers, and civic authorities quickly passed. At the Central Station express trains had to go to distant platforms, passengers were diverted by other than the main entrance, and even the royal mails had to get trained by circuitous routes. Still everything was done in a quiet and orderly fashion, Mr Reid and Mr Ellis being on the scene, and the police arrangements under the experienced superintendence of Mr Darrell. The protracted "wait" beyond the latest specified time must have been disconcerting to the officials, but they did not manifest the slightest impatience, the cause being philosophically treated as altogether exceptional. Soon after four o'clock there was drawn up in open line to the main platform a guard of honour, consisting of 100 men drawn from the Elswick battery of the 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery, a soldierly array of men who are themselves employes at the Elswick Works. The band of the corps was also in waiting, and they had to wait for fully three hours. There were several "false alarms" when the guard stood to "attention," and the bandsmen encircled themselves in their wind instruments and took a long breath; but "stand easy" again became the order of the day. About five o'clock the special train was drawn up to the platform, consisting of two saloons, a composite, and two vans, drawn by the N.E.R. engine 1,636, and though it gave the weighty crowd on the bridge some hope it was time and again deferred, and the new bridge must have become a veritable bridge of sighs. Another interlude was in the running out of the crimson cloth from the train to the portico, not the rich Persian carpet of the morning, but the ordinary felt for such occasions. There was only one passenger in the train—a swarthy Afghan—and he never left it; in fact he had remained in it all day, guarding with sang froid the treasure chest of his lord and master, Prince Nasrulla. The physician of the suite subsequently joined the train, an English doctor, and he soon, by the aid of a spirit lamp, made his tea. The majordomo in all the arrangements for travelling was Mr Dossie, a portly gentleman of the Royal household, well-known in the travels of the Prince of Wales and Royalties whom it is the Government's pleasure to honour. Mr Smith, the passenger superintendent, was also in waiting to take the train in charge, as well as an official of the Midland Railway Company, whose luxurious saloon carriage was at the service of the Shahzada. The last alarm came by messenger to Mr Dossie, who was desired to provide food for the journey to Leeds. This was at ten minutes past seven o'clock, and in other ten minutes the Royal provider had porters carrying to the train baskets with tempting viands culled from the refectory of the Station Hotel.

At the five-and-twenty, the foreign visitors and their Newcastle guides, philosophers, and friends entered the station. The band after three hours' waiting played one stave of something too brief to distinguish, but some one said it was from the old Jacobite airs—"Oh, but ye've been lang o' comin'," and then all was hushed.

At the saloon carriage door the Prince wheeled round with military precision and smilingly signed for Lord Armstrong to approach. He shook his lordship by the hand in the heartiest fashion, and speaking quietly, but with some animation, he said through the interpreter, Col. Talbot—"I thank your lordship for the hospitality of your house. I shall never forget you as long as I live." Lord Armstrong answered—"No more will I, I am sure."

The Shahzada next shook hands with Captain Sir Andrew Noble and said he was very much obliged to him for the trouble he had taken in showing him round the works. He had had a most interesting day.

Col. Upcher was also cordially recognised. The SHAHZADA then turned to Ald. Stephens, and, addressing him, said he was exceedingly obliged for the address presented that morning by the Municipality of Newcastle, and for the attention accorded to him by the chief functionaries. He felt that Newcastle was one of the places he ought to see, and he had gained a great amount of insight and information by going through the Elswick Works. His Imperial Highness then directed the attention of the famous Afghan warrior, Hassan Khan, to Alderman Stephens's blue ribbon badge, and complimented him upon being a total abstainer in this country, where drinking habits were so customary. He shook hands cordially with the Deputy-Mayor, entered the saloon carriage, and the train departed amid cheers and bows from those left on the platform.

It appears that the Shahzada, who is very observant, noticed Alderman Stephens's blue ribbon badge as soon as ever they got together in the same carriage, and had an explanation through the interpreter. It seemed to be his first enlightenment in regard to the fact of there being pledged abstainers in the country and in all ranks of life.

روانگی است بزاده بلند آفتاب  
انتظار بیشتر

بعد انتظار طولی است بزاده بلند آفتاب در دیده نیوکاسل رسید. امکان آن شده نباشت ریخ انتظار کشید. صنادید و اراکین دولت مصافحه کرده و با یکدیگر خوشترانه ها می خوانند.  
فرمود

چون نامه نداشت از نیوکاسل بیگمی مستی کرده است بزاده بدو اراکین است اظهار کرد  
فرمود - و از من گشته کارخانه السوک اظهار است با فرمود

چنان معلوم می شود که است بزاده از بس مستی است در جزیره نظر عودت نظر می برد

# THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO LEEDS.

## PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY THE CORPORATION.

### TOUR OF WORKSHOPS.

After yesterday's experience in Leeds it cannot be said that the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan is regardless of the virtue of punctuality. It was evident so far as yesterday went that his Highness is not a believer in the dictum that time was made for slaves only, for he observed with business-like punctuality the series of engagements of a long and arduous day. The weather was not all that could have been wished for. Rain fell early in the morning, and continued for a short time after the Shahzada had entered on the work of the day. About noon it cleared up a little, but though no more rain came in the afternoon, the sky continued heavy and threatening. The Shahzada was timed to leave the Great Northern Hotel at a quarter to eleven. He was about ten minutes late, but this was soon made up, and his engagements before luncheon were carried out with commendable punctuality. At the Great Northern Hotel the Shahzada was met by the Mayor and Corporation, and they went in procession to the Town Hall steps, where the Mayor on behalf of the municipality presented his Highness with an address welcoming him to the city. From the Town Hall the Shahzada proceeded to visit the works of Messrs. Fowler & Co. and Messrs. Kitson & Co., and then returning to the Town Hall he was entertained to luncheon with his suite. After luncheon some time was lost, as his Highness retired to a private apartment and remained there a considerable time. Later on the works of Sir John Barran & Sons, Messrs. Joshua Wilson & Sons, and Messrs. Greenwood & Batley having been visited in succession, his Highness returned to the hotel, which was reached at 6.15, and did not again appear in public. That the visit of the Afghan Prince excited a very wide interest in the town was evident from the crowds that assembled at every point on the route taken where it was likely that the spectators would be rewarded with the sight of the distinguished visitor. At the Town Hall, in the vicinity of the factories visited, and at several points on the route thousands of people congregated. The reception accorded to his Highness was of the most respectful kind, and though not much enthusiasm was exhibited by the crowd their interest was obvious, and occasionally they broke out into a hearty cheer. Not much time was spent at Messrs. Fowler's and Messrs. Kitson's. Later in the day his Highness exhibited great interest in the works he visited. He spent about three-quarters of an hour at Messrs. Wilson & Sons, where he was shown every step in the process of manufacturing cheviot cloth. At Messrs. Greenwood & Batley an hour was spent in inspecting the manufacture of machinery used in the making of small firearms and in the manufacture of ammunition and torpedoes.

The driving rain that attended the early proceedings of the day did not prevent large crowds from assembling both in the vicinity of the Great Northern Hotel and in Victoria Square in expectation of a sight of the Ameer's son. They had not very long to wait, for the Shahzada was remarkably punctual, and the early appointment made for members of the Corporation at the Town Hall proved an admirable arrangement. By ten o'clock most of the aldermen and councillors put in an appearance. They met at the Town Hall, and a score of carriages conveyed them thence to the Great Northern Hotel, where the Shahzada and his suite, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, were in readiness to join the procession. The long line of vehicles, their covers up to ward off the threatening downfall, drew up in Wellington Street, while the Mayor (Alderman Gilston) proceeded to the hotel entrance to greet the honoured guest. In the open space here a guard of the Leeds Engineer Volunteers was stationed, along with their band, and the escort for the day was also at hand—a squadron of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, under Lieutenant Nickalls, looking smart in their picturesque uniforms, and carrying their flag-bedecked lances. The appearance of the young Prince in the side doorway of the hotel was the signal for a general salute, and courtesies having been exchanged between

شہزادہ نسر اللہ خان کی آمد اور پندرہ بیس برس کی عمر میں مسافر اور سفیر و دولت مردوں میں ملکہ جی  
 مسرور است چون امان شہزادہ نمینیت سببش روز خوب و اہل شکر یہ بوجہ جس  
 فرمود و زودین در کتاپ جیے مسرور است۔

Nasrulla and the Mayor, through the courteous offices of Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, who acted as interpreter throughout the day, the procession to the Town Hall was formed. Mounted police, under the Chief Constable (Mr. F. T. Webb) headed it, accompanied by the band of the 17th Lancers, and then came the long string of carriages containing the members of the Corporation and the Press; the carriages of Lieutenant-Colonel Belford (commander of the 17th Lancers) and Major Herbert; Colonel Harrington (commander of the 17th Regimental District) and Major Mills, aide-de-camp; and carriages conveying members of the Shahzada's suite and other officials, including Lieutenant F. G. Beville, C.S.I., Mirza Abdur Rauf Khan (Kotwal of Cabul), Hakim Bashi Mirza Abdul Fattah Khan (physician), Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy, I.M.S., Mr. T. A. Martin (Mercantile Agent to the Ameer of Afghanistan), Muhammad Hasan Khan, Muhammad Akram Khan (the Ameer's brother-in-law), Mir Ismail Khan, Resaldar; Khan Sabub Shaikh Amir Baksh, Khwaja Muhammad Khan (Superintendent); Mulla Muhammad Sarwar (Mullah of the Presence); Mirza Izzat-ullah (Leader of Prayers); Mullah Abdur Razzak (Nurezzin for Prayers); Colonel the Hon. H. Eyang (Her Majesty the Queen's Equerry in attendance), and the Town Clerk of Leeds (Mr. Harrison). The carriage containing his Highness the Shahzada also held the Mayor of Leeds, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India), and Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E. It was drawn by four handsome greys, and postillioned by outriders attired in maroon jackets and caps of old gold silk. The departure from the hotel was watched with rapt attention by the large throng of spectators, who added a respectful welcome to the expressions of goodwill depicted in bunting on the walls of the adjoining buildings. The Prince gazed with intelligent and pleased interest upon the gathering all along the route, and was, naturally, himself an object of curious and admiring concern on the part of the people. His Highness was dressed in a morning suit of soft dark grey material relieved by a tie of greenish hue, and his only adornment was the brilliant star of diamonds worn in his astrachan cap. Among the members of his suite—some of them attired in uniform with gold braiding, and others in plain cloth suits of the pattern of that worn by their Prince—the most interesting personage to the public seemed to be the young page of honour, who, with his quaint child's face glancing from beneath a large green and gold turban, and his little body clad in frock-coat and trousers—he is only ten years of age—peered about him wonderingly, and occasionally addressed an inquiring remark to one of his companions, from whom he received most kindly attention. To the strains of the Afghan March the procession went along Boar Lane, into Briggate, thence along Upperhead Row and down Albion Street into Bond Street, up Park Row and along South Parade to the Victoria Square. The pavements were thronged with sightseers nearly all the way, and hundreds of people looked out of windows and from other convenient positions. A guard of the Lancers, drawn up at the corner of Commercial Street, especially seemed to please the eye of the Prince, and the orderly character of the crowd likewise impressed him. A hearty cheer was raised for him at the Conservative Club in South Parade, and met with a wave of the hand by way of acknowledgment. It could not be said that there was any show of enthusiasm, and under such a depressing sky the cavalcade did not show at its best. After the Town Hall had been reached the dampness previously pervading the atmosphere began to disappear, and carriage covers were entirely let down.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

The ceremony of presenting the address of the Corporation in Victoria Square was marked by a degree of seriousness of purpose that seemed to impress the Shahzada considerably. The quiet, contemplative mood of the guest of the day seemed to repress what Yorkshiremen call enthusiasm. But, infecting the on-lookers, it redoubled their interest in and regard for the thoughtful, earnest student of European life from the Far East whom they desired to impress. His Highness and the Afghan nobles about him treated the function as one of solemn import, and the five or six thousand citizens of all ranks who clustered under the shadow of the classic columns of the Town Hall at once fell in with the mood of the guests. The brilliancy of the spectacle, too, was marred by showers; yet all that happened was interesting. When the procession arrived all whose tickets entitled them to positions within earshot and commanding a peep of the Shahzada had arrived, and when the escort and band of the Lancers—playing the "Afghan March"—the Mayor, aldermen, and councillors of Leeds and the Mayors of many other Yorkshire municipalities, wearing their official symbols, had been marshalled around the

بجویم حالت بیان میں جل در کوب و باہار استیلا و بوند و زردین این نظارہ شہزادہ محظوظ شد

وقت پیش کردن نامہ تعہیت تقریباً پنج نشست نزد نغرازانکی ملودہ حاضر بودند کہ باعث سرور خاطر

عاطرت بر اودہ بود

Shahzada and his retinue, the picture presented must have gladdened the heart of the photographer of the scene. On being escorted to a seat, with the Afghan flag waving over him, his Highness was briefly addressed by the Mayor, who asked leave, on behalf of this large and important city, to welcome him. Indeed, said his Worship, that welcome might be said to come from the whole of Yorkshire, many of whose chief magistrates were present. Leeds was glad to see the Shahzada, and hoped that its industries might yield him pleasure and instruction. He trusted that the Prince would be favourably impressed by his reception, and that he would convey the tidings of his welcome to his illustrious father. (Applause.)—The Town Clerk then read the address of the Corporation, which hailed with satisfaction the visit of the Prince to this country as a mark of the friendship happily existing between the Sovereign of Great Britain and the Ruler of Afghanistan, expressed rejoicing at the opportunity of showing some of the industries carried on in the city, described generally the manufacturing pursuits of the population, and expressed the hope that the prosperity now happily reigning throughout Afghanistan may long continue, and that the illustrious visitor might bear away from Great Britain happy recollections of the Queen and her subjects. The address was bound in crimson morocco, in a beautiful folio volume, and enclosed in a morocco box, the city arms in gold being one of many pretty ornamental features. On the title-page "Welcome to Leeds" is inscribed in Persian characters, and the monogram of his Highness and the City arms and mace, in heraldic colours, form an appropriate introduction to the text of the address. Each page contains views of Leeds in its various aspects, industrial and artistic, including sketches of Roundhay Park, the Town Hall, the new Post Office, the Municipal Buildings, the Yorkshire College, the Infirmary, and a general view of the City, minus the smoke. The gift is a beautiful work of art produced by Messrs. Goodall & Suddick. Mr. Harrison having read the address in English, Colonel Talbot read to the Prince a Persian translation thereof, after hearing which the Shahzada, through his interpreter, thanked the Mayor and Corporation for their welcome. His visit to England was a sure proof of the friendship existing between the Governments of England and Afghanistan, and of the friendship existing between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Highness the Amser of Afghanistan. He trusted that his visit might further cement the friendly relationship subsisting between England and Afghanistan. He had been much pleased with what he had seen of the manufacturing industries of this country, and hoped that what he was to see in Leeds would be worthy of his inspection. He would never forget the honours paid him by Englishmen, and would pray for the long life of Her Majesty the Queen and the permanence of the friendly relations between the two countries. (Applause.) The Mayor then, on behalf of the Corporation, presented the address to the Shahzada as a small token of their appreciation and respect for the illustrious House he represented. (Applause.) The address having been handed to one of the principal Beldars, Colonel Talbot said he was desired by the Shahzada to assure them that he would always retain most pleasant recollections of his visit to Leeds. The Mayor of Leeds then introduced the Lord Mayor of York, and the Mayors of Brighouse, Bradford, Pontefract, Ripon, Huddersfield, Harrogate, Halifax, Doncaster, Morley, Wakefield, and Batley. The Shahzada was, before going to visit the works of Messrs. Fowler and Messrs. Kitson, to have gone up into the vestibule of the Town Hall, but, as his Highness wished to push on with his day's programme, he elected to set out at once on his tour of inspection. So he was conducted back to his carriage, and, amid the acclamations of the assemblage, and accompanied by his suite and many members of the Corporation, he left the Square for Hunslet.

عبدالکریم خان در تبریکت در مقدم خوانده شد که بر او در آینه آینه تبریکت در پیش می آید و در این دست  
 تبریکت در مقدم خوانده شد که بر او در آینه آینه تبریکت در پیش می آید و در این دست  
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THE LUNCHEON.

SPEECH BY THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada returned from the visit to Messrs. Fowler's and Messrs. Kitson's a few minutes earlier than had been anticipated, and, retiring to a private apartment, he remained there a short time before entering the Victoria Hall. When his Highness arrived there was a crowd of many thousands in the vicinity of the Town Hall, who accorded him a hearty reception, and as he entered the building the band of the 17th Lancers, stationed in the vestibule, played the "Afghan March." Meanwhile, the hall had been gradually filling, the area with the gentlemen who had been invited to luncheon, and the orchestra and gallery with the ladies who had obtained tickets of admission to those parts of the hall. The coup d'œil at this moment was very effective and pretty. Probably the hall never looked better than it did under the soft radiance of the electric light, which brought out prominently the permanent artistic decorations, and set off to the best advantage the crimson and gold draperies, and the adornments of the rows of tables fringed with flowers and bright with silver ware. The vestibule was used as a drawing-room. In the Victoria Hall the top table extended from the orchestra to the vestibule, and ran alongside the hall, the other tables branching off at right angles. At a quarter to two the Shahzada and suite entered the hall by the principal door and made their way to their seats at the top table, their entrance being heralded by the band of the Lancers striking up the "Afghan March," and Dr. Spark joining in on the organ. The royal visitor had a hearty reception, the company receiving him standing, and applauding with vigour and goodwill. Behind the Shahzada marched a servitor bearing a brazen vessel containing water. His Highness immediately took his seat by the side of the Mayor, and at the moment of doing so he showed more animation than was subsequently discernible. To those sitting in front it seemed as though the brilliancy of the scene had caught his attention, for he surveyed the room with obvious interest, more especially turning his eyes towards the orchestra. It might be that this was a tribute of silent admiration extorted from him by the gathering of ladies in that part of the hall, though some one subsequently somewhat ungallantly vouchsafed the information that it was not the ladies but the electric light that evoked this unwonted display of animation and interest. The principal table provided places for 38 guests. The Mayor, of course, presided, and had on his right the Shahzada. Others at the head table were Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Beville, Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., Colonel Harrington, Lieutenant-Colonel Belford, the United States of America Consul, Major Herbert, Mr. T. R. Leuty, M.P., Captain Anstruther, Mr. O. M. Atkinson (Stipendiary Magistrate), Mr. T. A. Martin, his Honour Judge Gates, Q.C., Vice-Admiral Philip H. Colomb, R.N., Sir E. Gaunt, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Mayors of Ripon, Pontefract, Doncaster, Bradford, Harrogate, Ossett, Morley, Wakefield, Halifax, Batley, Huddersfield, Keighley, and Brighouse, Surgeon-Major Leahy, and Mr. John Harrison (Town Clerk). The 350 guests present comprised, in addition, the members of the City Council, the city justices, public officials, representatives of the School Board and the Board of Guardians, Consular representatives, the officers of the 17th Lancers, representatives of military establishments, members and representatives of large mercantile, commercial, and other public bodies, and a number of prominent citizens. The Shahzada apparently enjoyed his luncheon, eating very heartily of fish, bread, potatoes, and fruit, and partaking also of ices. The luncheon, which was admirably served, was provided by Mr. Powolny, of Leeds. After luncheon the Mayor rose to propose "The Queen," and was greeted with hearty cheers. He said the Queen's character, life, and rule needed no word of commendation from him. They were all pleased to have such a Queen to rule over them—(applause)—and they hoped her reign might long continue, and be as happy and prosperous in the future as it had been in the past. (Loud applause.) The toast having been loyally honoured, the Mayor again rose, and in a few felicitous sentences proposed the health of the Ameer of Afghanistan and of his son the Shahzada. His Worship said they all regretted the absence of the Ameer, and their regret was not lessened by the cause of that absence. They hoped that his health might be soon restored, and that he might continue to be a wise ruler and guide over his people. They were pleased to have in their midst as his representative his son—(applause)—a young man he had reason to believe his father the Ameer need not be ashamed of. (Applause.) Their hope was that that character might be maintained, and that his future might be not only a pleasure to himself, but a joy to all belonging to him. (Applause.) They were pleased to have him in their midst as the guest of England's Queen—(applause)—and of England's people; and he could say this, that in no part of Her Majesty's dominions would the friend and the guest of Her Majesty have a more hearty reception or meet with warmer hospitality than in the broad acres of Yorkshire. (Loud applause.) He hoped that this visit of their friend the Shahzada would be such that when he had left our shores he would carry with him pleasing remembrances of our Queen, our people, and our country—(applause)—and that our industries might be held up by him as models

حیات شاهی  
تشریف آوری

دولت تشریف آوری شہزادہ شاہزادہ اقبال نزار کو دربار جمع ہوئے اور اس موقع پر استقبال کیا گیا  
جس موقع پر تشریف آوری شہزادہ شاہزادہ اقبال نزار کو دربار جمع ہوئے اور اس موقع پر استقبال کیا گیا  
حضرت شاہزادہ تشریف آوری شہزادہ شاہزادہ اقبال نزار کو دربار جمع ہوئے اور اس موقع پر استقبال کیا گیا  
دولت تشریف آوری شہزادہ شاہزادہ اقبال نزار کو دربار جمع ہوئے اور اس موقع پر استقبال کیا گیا  
ہائیں سلطنت اللہ و دولت اعلیٰ شان مہم تر خواہ ہو۔



to his own people in the future, and that he would see from what he had witnessed in our workshops that day, and in other towns that he might visit or have visited, that industry, manufactures, and commerce had their victories no less glorious than those of war. That he might take from us a message of peace and goodwill to his father and his country was his earnest wish and theirs. They hoped his Highness might return home in safety and in good health, and that his visit might be an oft-told tale to his father and his children in years to come. (Loud applause.)

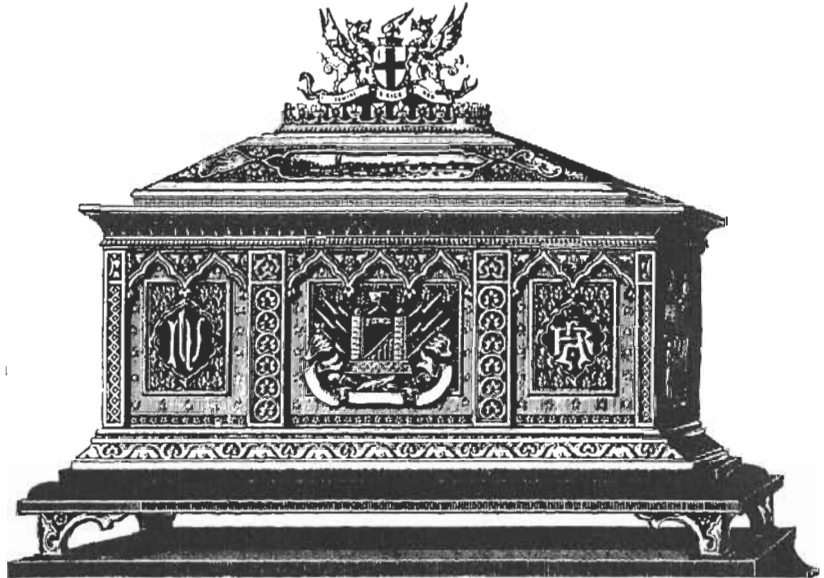
The toast was honoured with three ringing cheers, the band again playing the "Afghan March."

There was a brief interval, during which Colonel Talbot seemed to be translating the Mayor's speech to the Shahzada. His Highness and suite afterwards rose, and his Highness's reply as given through Colonel Talbot was as follows:—Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—His Highness the Shahzada wishes to thank you very much for the kind manner in which the toast of his Highness the Ameer and that of himself has been proposed and received, and for the great hospitality which has been shown him in this city. His Highness the Ameer was extremely anxious himself personally to pay a visit to this country, but, unfortunately, owing to indisposition he was unable to fulfil that intention, and sent his son in his place. (Applause.) His Highness hopes that the result of this visit may be to strengthen and to increase the friendship between the two countries. (Applause.) His Highness says that when he returns to his own country he will never forget the kindness which he has received from the whole English nation, nor the sights, the industries, and the manufactories he has seen in the different cities which he has visited. He prays to God for the long life of Her Majesty the Queen—(applause)—and for the maintenance of the friendship between England and Afghanistan. (Loud applause.) He will not fail to convey to his Highness the Ameer the sense of the honour done to him by the British nation from the bottom of their hearts—(applause)—and he will tell his Highness the Ameer of the favours that have been shown to him. (Applause.) He asks me to propose to you "The Health of the Mayor and Municipal Council of Leeds."

The Mayor having briefly responded, the Shahzada and suite left the room, retiring to their private apartments. Aware, probably, of the Shahzada's indifference to sumptuous repasts, as known in England, the greater number of the crowds of spectators who lined the streets during the afternoon estimated only a short period of time for the luncheon at the Town Hall, and so it was as early as two o'clock when the thousands who made the half-holiday began to take up their station at the various points along the route which the procession followed for the remainder of the day. However, it was twenty minutes to four o'clock before the signal was given for a start on this second portion of the tour, the Shahzada and his suite having been resting and also engaged at prayers in the interval immediately after luncheon. A personage who excited a good deal of comment among the bystanders throughout the day's proceedings was the carrier of a fearsome-looking silver implement resembling a short thick club or a closed vase, together with a small case strapped across his shoulders. The rumour went forth that this was the Prince's pipe-bearer, and the apparatus he carried the narghileh. That, however, was not so. The gentleman in question illustrated the survival of the Oriental custom which demands that a certain officer shall be responsible for the food and drink supplied to the Sovereign. He was none other than the water-carrier, and the vessel he bore about with him wherever the Shahzada went held nothing less than a bottle of fresh water, while the little case on his back contained a drinking cup. The eldest member of the Shahzada's suite was not among those who accompanied his Highness on his subsequent visits to the Leeds works. Fatigued by the morning's exertions he retired to the hotel. He, by-the-way, is one who led the Afghan warriors against us during our last campaign in that country, and, to-day, he reverts to the fact without any bitterness, remarking only that if it were not for war there would be no promotion! From the Town Hall only a minute or two was occupied in reaching Messrs. Barran & Son's warehouse in St. Paul's Street, where a vast throng awaited a glimpse of the foreign visitors. The same intense interest was manifested all along the route afterwards taken by the procession, the whole length of Wellington Street, and later, along Armley Road and back to the Great Northern Hotel. Crowds of people, covered the footpaths, climbed the walls, and chartered buses and tramcars to look down upon the novel scene.

From the Town Hall the procession went to Hunslet, where arrangements had been made for the Shahzada to visit the works of Messrs. Fowler & Co. and Messrs. Kitson & Co. It was now noon, and the crowds in the streets had somewhat increased in the centre of the city, but it was along Hunslet Road and Leathley Road that the deepest interest appeared to be manifested in the movements of the distinguished stranger. This time the Prince's carriage headed the procession, with its escort of Landers. The route taken was along South Parade, Park Row, Bond Street, and Commercial Street into Briggate, and so on over Leeds Bridge into Hunslet Road, where, although there was nothing very impressive about the buildings for the visitors to survey, there was at any rate the spectacle of genuine working class crowds, come in their working dress, to greet the Ameer's son. At St. Jude's school the children, glad of their holiday and pleased with the procession, gave rounds of cheering, and the Shahzada showed a genial face.

کے نسل و نسل ترحم سب نرا دہ نظریہ فانی ہرگز نہ دیکھا ہوگا اور نہ دیکھ سکتا ہوگا  
خود کو بے اختیار انہماک شہریہ کر دیا اور گشتِ روزگار میں اپنے لئے سب کچھ  
تعمیر کر دیا اور اپنے دباؤ شہریہ میں فریاد کیا کہ حضرت! یہ سب کچھ میں نے کیا کیا  
کہ از تفریح میں دباؤ محفوظ خود اما از با عنت عدلت جمع این عزم والا نظر نہ بیست  
سب نرا دہ مندا قبلا از آدمی دیدم کہ این نفوس درین دباؤ با عنت استحکام باطل خلعت و ارتقا  
ہمیں سلطنتِ اقصیٰ و دولتِ نولستان خواہد بود



CASKET PRESENTED TO THE SHAHZADA BY THE CITY CORPORATION.

The solid gold casket containing the address of welcome presented to H.H. the Shahzada by the Corporation at the Guildhall on June 6 was the work of Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 151 to 162, Oxford Street, W. The right and left panels bear the monograms of the Shahzada and the Ameer, respectively, divided from the centre panel by pillars in *copied* Persian Arabesque. The reverse bears an equivalent inscription in Persian characters, flanked by the arms of Afghanistan, with pilasters and ornamentation as on the obverse. Upon either extremity are depicted in relief views of the Guildhall and Dorchester House.

جو سب نرا دہ وقت در محبت از یوم و بار روزی گزشت تجر تماشایان از برج بستاند  
منہ می کردند و اطفال مدرسه چون روی در فضا سب نرا دہ سے دیدند تجر حیات دی منہ سے کردند

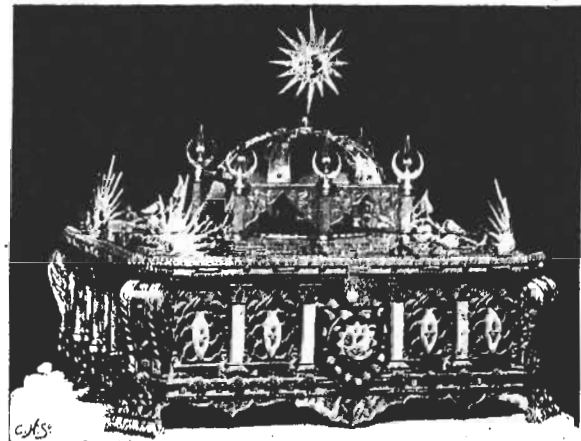
It was a quarter past twelve when the head of the procession arrived at the works of Messrs. John Fowler & Co. (Limited), in Leathley Road. At the entrance to the electrical department the Shahzada and the Afghan and British officials were received by Mr. Reginald Wigram, Mr. Henry Fowler, and Mr. Robert Eddison, local directors, who were introduced to his Highness, through the agency of Colonel Talbot, who throughout the day acted as interpreter. The Mayor and the members of the Corporation also alighted and took part in the inspection of the works. There was much to interest the Prince in the electrical shop, and he closely followed the interpreted explanations of Mr. C. J. Hall, the electrical engineer. A large dynamo, of 400 horse-power, manufactured for the central station of the Leeds House-to-House Electricity Company, was working at the time, and this attracted much attention, as did also a 200 horse-power alternating current dynamo intended for the Coventry Corporation. In passing the distinguished visitor saw a number of electrical motors varying from five to twelve horse-power; a huge fly wheel alternator—one of the latest developments of electricity—made for the Reading Electric Lighting Company's Works; and an overhead crane, capable of lifting ten tons and worked entirely by electricity. In this department were several girls who might readily be pardoned the furtive glances they cast at the young Prince as they quietly pursued their occupation of winding the coils round dynamos. This, it may be remarked, is a new industry for girls, about a score of whom are employed at Messrs. Fowler's works. With Mr. Wigram as cicerone the party proceeded to the new shed. Here the Ameer's son saw a portable railway, with engine and stock, similar to one which the firm recently supplied to his father. Standing on a specially erected platform the Shahzada and his suite had a good opportunity of seeing the operations of some powerful traction engines like those which have just been built for the Italian Government. Two of them each drew a 40-pounder gun which had been sent from the Leeds Artillery Barracks—each is capable of dragging a 40-ton gun—while a third hauled a heavy waggon along. These engines appeared to interest the Prince more than anything else he saw. After he had been shown a set of steam ploughing tackle in motion, worked from a large engine, his Highness was conducted to the portable railway which had been specially laid down to convey him and his party to the main works. But however much the Shahzada may have admired a portable railway as an ingenious mechanical contrivance, he evidently did not appreciate its advantages as a *train de luxe*, or did not care to trust himself on a railway that had not received a Board of Trade certificate. At any rate, when invited to step on to one of the carriages fitted up with garden chairs he gave ever so gentle a shrug of the shoulders, and, indulging in a quiet smile that was even more expressive than any words he could have uttered, continued his journey on foot. The driver of the engine, with steam up and his hand on the lever, looked sad, for he had missed an opportunity of a lifetime. There was another disappointed member of the party. The Prince's little page felt that he had a distinct grievance at having been deprived of a ride, and for fully two minutes he had a sorrowful heart. It was facetiously suggested that the members of the Corporation should perform the journey, but the City Fathers showed no inclination to rush in where a Shahzada had feared to tread. In the main building the party saw one of the fly-wheel alternator engines for the Reading electrical works in motion, and in the boiler-house witnessed the bending of plates, flanging press at work, the "truing-up" of wheel tyres and other operations. The Shahzada was much interested in the process of shaping the red-hot metal in the rough into graceful curves and perfect circles. The dull rumblings

افغان شاهزاده و آلبان  
اردین اسب و آلت حرب و آلبان اقم مختلف شاهزاده نیلی مسروریت و انظار دینی

It has been known from the first that the Amir of Afghanistan has set the highest importance upon the visit of his son

to the Empress of India, and, with true oriental lavishness his Highness has signified his appreciation of the honour paid to him in the reception of Prince Nasrulla Khan by having a uniquely handsome casket prepared for presentation to the Queen. I am informed that this casket, an illustration of which is given herewith, containing the autograph letter from the Amir, and presented on Tuesday to her Majesty the Queen by the Shahzada, is the largest and most valuable ever executed. The length is over 18 in., the width 13½ in., and the height exceeds 14½ in. It is octagonal oblong in form, and is made of solid 18-ct. gold lavishly embellished with

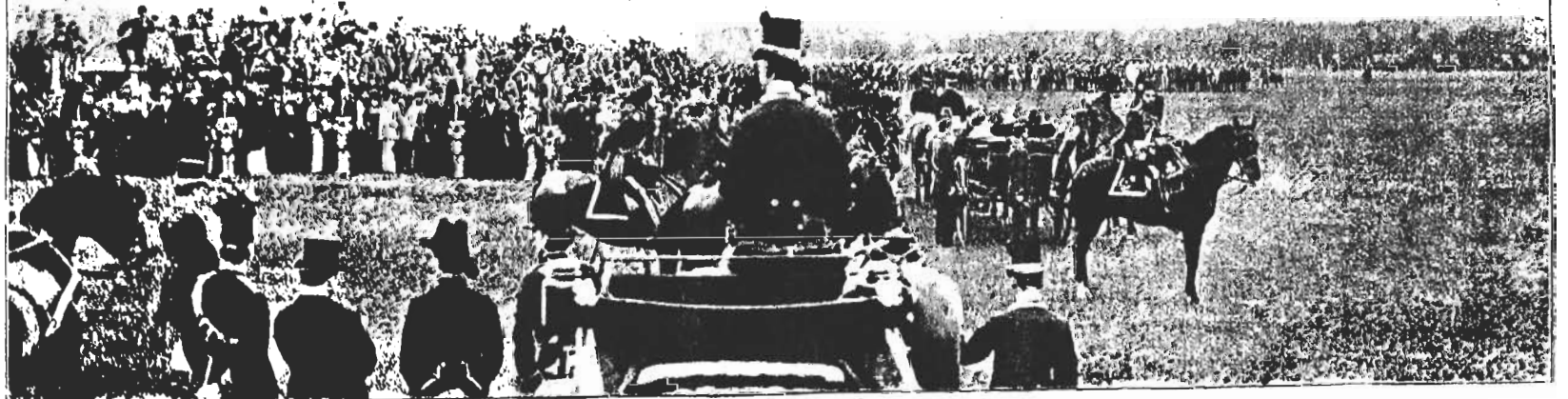
diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones, all of which may be considered admirable specimens of brilliancy, purity of colour, and perfection of cutting. The main body of the casket is divided into panels, composed of delicate tracery of an Arabesque character separated by pillars of lapis lazuli, the centre panel on both sides containing the arms of Afghanistan richly enamelled in the proper heraldic colours. From the four top corners spring magnificent half stars, containing upwards of 178 fully-cut brilliants in each. The lid is slightly domed and richly chased with devices emblematical of the flora of Afghanistan; ascending from this are six massive pillars of lapis lazuli, with gold capitals of a Turkish character, surmounted by six Mahomedan crescents, each composed of twenty-four large brilliants, capped by turrets or finials in gold. From the top of the temple thus formed spring six elegantly chased and jewelled arches crowned with the sixteen-point diamond star of Afghanistan, having a diameter of 4½ in.,



CASKET PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN BY SHAHZADA NASRULLA KHAN, AT WINDSOR CASTLE, JULY 2ND, 1895.

and composed of 168 finest quality brilliants, weighing from 1½ cts. to 3 cts. each—the centre stone being valued by London experts at £1,500, and measuring three quarters of an inch across, weighing 17½ cts., and being absolutely pure in colour, flawless, and of great brilliancy and perfection of cutting. This beautiful specimen of the goldsmith's art, which is valued at £5,000, has been designed and entirely produced to the order of, and in accordance with the suggestions given by, Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent-General to the Government of Afghanistan, by Messrs. Elkington and Co., Ltd., of Regent-street; the whole of the work being executed within three weeks of the design being first proposed.

MIRANDA.



THE SHAHZADA AT THE ALDERSHOT REVIEW  
From a photograph by Agent-Acher, Kensington

sound resulting from the running of heavy machinery roused the curiosity of his Highness, who asked for an explanation of the unfamiliar sounds.

The inspection was hurried, for the Shahzada knew that he had a big day's work before him, and it was not long before his Highness took leave of Mr. Wigram with an expression of his thanks, and along with his following proceeded to the adjoining premises of Messrs. Kitson & Co., of the Airedale Foundry. Here they were met by Mr. Kitson Clark, the works manager, who was introduced to the principal members of the party. The boiler shop was first visited, and here the processes of machine caulking, hydraulic riveting, and flanging were witnessed. In the locomotive erecting shop a trial test of a big engine for the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland took place as the Prince passed through—the engine stationary and the wheels revolving at a terrific speed. The tour of the cylinder and frame departments were rushed somewhat, for the Shahzada had already consulted an attendant, who had thereupon looked at his watch, and his Highness apparently wanted to regain his lost reputation for punctuality. He left the Airedale Foundry shortly before one o'clock—forty minutes after he had arrived at Messrs. Fowler's works.

At a smart pace the procession returned from Messrs. Kitson's Works, along the same route by which it had come, to the Town Hall, followed all the way with renewed interest by almost as great a concourse of spectators as that which had watched it go.

At Sir John Barran & Sons the visitors were received by Mr. Henry Barran, who, assisted by Mr. Crampton and Mr. John N. Barran, showed the party much that is interesting connected with the manufacture of clothing. To have seen the actual process of making clothing it would have been necessary to go through the firm's extensive factory in Hanover Street. There was not time for this, however, nor for an inspection of the great stock of cloth which Messrs. Barran store in a spacious warehouse in Park Square. Nevertheless, the Shahzada saw much that was worth going to see. His Highness was particularly interested, as the Shah of Persia was, in the machines which, by means of rapidly revolving knives, 50 thicknesses of cloth are cut ready for stitching into garments. This labour-saving process, it will be remembered, was introduced at a very early stage by Messrs. Barran. The party were also shown a very extensive range of samples of cloths, velvets, plushes, and an endless variety of other material which will presently be made up into apparel, chiefly for the working classes. They likewise saw an equally varied array of suits for men and boys ready for wear, and calculated to satisfy the tastes of all classes of customers in this and other countries. Children's suits formed a most attractive feature, and were much admired. In an upper floor the visitors were also shown how special designs are cut, and other preliminary processes in the manufacture of clothing. Having looked through about half the rooms that it was hoped he would be able to see, the Prince expressed his thanks and his regret that he must leave. Before quitting the premises, however, he wrote in the visitors' book, in Persian, observations of which the following is a translation:—"He is God. Nasrollah. Nasrollah. Finia. This is written in memory of my visit to the works of Barran. Finia. Dated this Tuesday the 24th of the month of Zil Lijjat al Haram, 1312, corresponding with the 18th of June, 1895, in the year of Christ."

On arrival at the worsted manufacturing works of Messrs. Joshua Wilson & Sons, in Wellington Street, his Highness was received by Mr. Joshua Wilson, jun., and other members of the firm by whom he was conducted over the premises. The whole of the machinery was in working order, and notwithstanding the noise that prevailed the distinguished visitor became so interested in the process of weaving and spinning that he spent upwards of three-quarters of an hour in the works. His Highness was formally received in a large marquee erected for the occasion at the entrance to the works. Here was an exhibition wool in its various stages from its appearance as raw material on its reception in Leeds from Australia and New Zealand to its being made up in various finished colours, ranging from white to dark blue. After examining the materials in the marquee the party crossed over to the weaving shed, and thence to the spinning shed and boiler rooms. A remarkable feature of the visit was the keen interest displayed by the Shahzada in all that was shown to him—his attitude in this respect scarcely bearing out all that has been rumoured of him in other towns. So far from his displaying any impatience he expressed a wish to pass through the spinning room after the weaving looms had been inspected. He was particularly anxious to know if the principle of the machinery adopted in the woollen trade was the same as that adopted in the spinning of cotton. Another indication of the interest he displayed was shown in his eagerness to know if the firm produced such cloth as his own coat was made of. On his being explained to him that the firm did not produce such cloth, but chiefly chevots, such as were worn by some of his suits,

کارخانه که در آن بخت نامی سازند و نظر فرموده محکم در زیر اهدا رطیبی فرمود

از زمین قطع با رجعت برای اول اهدا رطیبی عربی تا متر فرمود

ست نزاده بر خیزر جمال مورد فکر سے فکر است و صلوات در وقتی در لندن ترقی

مے داد۔ و چون در خانه با دید بانی رسید از اثر او شگفت فرمود و از خوب آلاء

کارخانه مصطنع است۔

he appeared none the less satisfied. On reaching the engine-house he inquired if a portrait of Mr. Gladstone which happened to be hanging there was that of the principal of the firm. Before leaving the works the Shahzada wrote his name in the distinguished visitors' book, as did the Mayor and Town Clerk. Precisely at five o'clock the procession was re-formed en route to Messrs. Greenwood & Batley's. The premises of Messrs. Wilson had been tastefully decorated for the event.

It was understood that the Shahzada was anxious to devote a considerable time to the inspection of the Albion Works in Armléy Road, for Messrs. Greenwood & Batley (Limited) have made and are now making a large quantity of machinery for the Ameer, especially for the arsenal which he has established at Cabul. The procession reached the works soon after five o'clock—about an hour after it was expected. Mr. Arthur Greenwood chairman of the company, welcomed the party, and in explaining the numerous things that were to be seen was assisted by Admiral Colomb, Mr. J. H. Wurtzburg and Mr. Henry Greenwood, directors. The keen interest which the Prince manifested in all that he saw was frequently commented upon. Colonel Talbot certainly had no sinecure as interpreter, for his Highness hardly seemed to tire of asking questions as to the methods of manufacture, the cost of machinery, and other matters. He could hardly get away from the patent boot-sewing machines, and then it was only to create a fresh interest in a little printing press. Over the machines for utilising waste silk by turning it into yarns he spent several minutes, and the oil mill machines and their products, and the large presses for crushing the different kinds of seeds, interested him greatly. At a later stage of the tour he appeared to be quite astonished at the ponderous but beautiful pair of 600-horse power engines which the firm is just completing for an oil mill at Liverpool. From the electric lighting station—where he saw the generating plant and motors at work—to the horse-shoe department, where men were busy making shoes for cavalry horses in the British and Indian services, was but a step, and both departments attracted his attention. But it was with the manufacture of ammunition and the construction of machinery for the making of small arms that his Highness specially wished to acquaint himself. In the small arms machinery department some wonderful appliances were seen, including machinery which, when finished, will go to Cabul. Among the many interesting things he saw, in the various departments were shell-making machinery which has been constructed for the Chinese Government, a plant of hydraulic machinery for making six-inch quick-firing cartridges to be supplied to the Imperial Japanese Government, a number of large torpedoes, and heavy gun lathes (some of which were driven by electrical power). Mr. Arthur Greenwood pointed out a large lathe which is in course of erection for the Ameer. Though weighing several tons it is built in small parts, so that it can easily be carried on camel-back over the Kyber Pass. It is one of an order for about 40 lathes of various sizes that has been entrusted to the firm by the Ameer for the Cabul arsenal. Towards the close of the inspection the visitors were somewhat startled by sounds suggestive of heavy volley firing. It transpired that the directors had arranged that the Oriental visitors should witness the firing of a Maxim gun with ammunition manufactured by the firm. By this time, however, the Shahzada was too fatigued for any more sight-seeing, so he contented himself with hearing at a distance the thunder of 1,750 rounds of ball cartridge fired from the deadly weapon against a sand-bank. Before leaving the works he entered the offices, where, under the guidance of Mr. T. A. Martin, the Ameer's agent, he saw photographs of the Cabul cartridge factory, some sample coins made by a machine lately sent from the Albion Works to the Mint at Cabul, and an autograph letter which Messrs. Greenwood & Batley recently received from the Ameer. The inspection of the works occupied about an hour, and soon after six o'clock the procession left for the Great Northern Hotel.

After carrying out the programme of the day his Highness reached the Great Northern Hotel at a quarter-past six o'clock. For an hour previously there was a crowd in the neighbourhood, and on his arrival a hearty cheer was raised. This the Shahzada recognised by his familiar wave of the hand. The procession afterwards broke up.

The Shahzada leaves the Leeds Central Station for Sheffield at half-past ten this morning.

جان مسعود می نمودند که نژاده دادگر میخواستند که بیشتر وقت در مکه بمانند تا در این بین صرف کند

قریب است نژاده عابجه در هتل رسید - خیل کمان بیان بر سون سون جمع بود و وقت تشریف آرد می نژاده در اسم استقبال بود و در روز دوشنبه می ماند کردند -

وقت قریب ده ساعت او در نژاده عابجه می ماند می نمودند

Leeds Express  
19-6-95

**NOTIONS.**

The Shahzada evidently made an effort yesterday to redeem his character for time-keeping, on the last of his provincial calls. His punctuality was quite exemplary—for him. But he made up for it this morning, by deferring his departure from ten o'clock until two, and then dropping poor Sheffield out of his programme entirely.

NASE ULLA is really wearied out. He passed his hand over his forehead yesterday with a frequency pathetically suggestive of a tired and bemuddled brain—both at the luncheon and the works visited. I should like to see a translation of the letter describing his Leeds experiences which he wrote me last night.

Times

19.6.95

**NASRULLA KHAN IN THE NORTH.**

The Shahzada was formally welcomed to Yorkshire yesterday. The Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Gilston) and members of the corporation, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Mayors of Halifax, Batley, Brighouse, Doncaster, Bradford, Huddersfield, Morley, Ossett, Harrogate, Ripon, and Wakefield waited on the Prince at the Great Northern Hotel, where there were also present Mr. W. L. Jackson, M.P., and Mr. Leuty, M.P., Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Lieutenant-Colonel Belford, Vice-Admiral Colomb, and others. A procession was formed to the Town-hall, where the Town Clerk of Leeds read an address, to which the Shahzada replied. Afterwards his Highness visited the works of Messrs. Fowler and Co. and Messrs. Kitson, engineers, and returned to the Town-hall for luncheon. About 300 guests of the corporation were present. Complimentary speeches were delivered; and afterwards visits were paid to Messrs. John Barran and Sons' clothing establishment, to Messrs. Joshua Wilson and Sons' woollen manufactory, and to Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's engineering works, at which numerous machines have been constructed for the Amoor, chiefly for mining purposes. The Shahzada leaves Leeds this morning for Sheffield.

اجزا ریڈ  
شاہزادہ سہی کردہ بہت کیے پابندی اوقات نظر در۔ اور نمونہ پابندی اوقات است  
لیکن امروز او تندی مافات کردہ است و بجائی وہ ساعت کردت موعینہ بود تا ۲ ساعت ہم  
روانہ نہ شد۔ شاہزادہ نصر اللہ خان در اصل ماندہ شدہ است۔ من سے خواہم کہ ترجمہ  
آن خط بینم کہ شاہزادہ دیروز در بارہ سفر مدہ میدش خدمت حضرت امیر کنتہ است

اجزا ٹائٹلز - ۱۹ جون ۱۹۰۵ء

سفر شاہزادہ نصر اللہ خان در شمال انگلینڈ

دیروز در مدہ یارک شائر استقبال شاہزادہ ہو جسٹن کردہ شدہ شاہزادہ

ظہار سب ط فرمود۔

THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT.

LIFE IN A LEEDS HOTEL.

THREE SERVANTS LEFT BEHIND.

LABELLED AND SENT ON TO LONDON.

(Continued from Page Three.)

The suite of the Shahzada caused much amusement and great interest during their stay at the Great Northern Hotel. A special part of the kitchen was reserved for the cooks in which to prepare the meals for the Afghan visitors. There was no such thing for them as roast meats. The Prince and his entourage ate fish, just plainly boiled in water, and served without sauce, and chickens and mutton "boiled to rags," as one expressed it. The progress of the sheep and the fowl from life to the dinner table was the shortest on record. The sheep were killed by the Afghans, immediately cut up, and, before ten minutes had elapsed, parts of them were popped into the stewpan for the coming meal. It was the same with the fowls. There was no hanging of meat to make it tender; that was secured by hours of boiling. None of the ordinary servants at the Great Northern Hotel were permitted to wait upon the Shahzada and the others. That was done by the native servants. Though the Shahzada and some of the others use a knife and fork like English people, the others and all the servants made a clean out to their food. It was a funny sight to see the servants squatting round a bowl of curried mutton, each dipping his left hand into the bowl and conveying in this way the morsel to their mouths. Much of the meat was carried, the Afghans bringing with them all the necessary ingredients. On the whole, though the visit put the hotel to great inconvenience, the Afghans proved to be very quiet and accommodating fellows. Some of their habits were startlingly unconventional, however, and they had a habit of wandering aimlessly about the corridors as if they were lost. Perhaps they were searching for the roof, where some of them prayed with their faces to the East last night, much to the amusement of the station hands. Perhaps, on the other hand, they really found themselves lost in the great hotel.

What corroborates the latter view is the fact that after the special train of the Shahzada had gone, three of the servants were found wandering about the hotel, with no clear idea of time, place, or purpose. The position was a perplexing one. There was no one to interpret to them what had happened, nor to tell them what to do. In the end they were placed in the 2.50 train to London, each of them bearing on his breast a Great Northern label, setting out who they were, and to whom they belonged. Instructions were added that when they reached London, they were to be sent on by the officials to Dorchester House. The poor fellows were greatly bewildered at their position, but in the end took in the meaning of the business, and submitted quietly to the journey.

315  
انجاردی ایوننگ پوسٹ - 19 جون 1895ء

تشریف آوری شہزادہ

شہزادہ بلنڈا قبل درجین قیام خود در گریٹ نارthern ہوٹل از بس محفوظ گشت

شہزادہ کے از مدد مان ہوٹل جا رہے داد کہ لوقت خوردن طعام در خدمت حاضر ماند

گوشت شہزادہ و بعض دیگر اشخاص از جماعت وہی جا قولونت طعام استعمال می کنند ما از س

رزقین طعام بدست خدمی خوردند و این نظارہ سخیلہ لیب سے نمایا -

THE SHAHZADA ILL.

HIS DEPARTURE.

THE VISIT TO SHEFFIELD ABANDONED.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE CITY OF KNIVES.

The visit of his Highness, Nasrulla Khan, was brought to a termination to-day. According to the official programme the Royal visitor was to have left Leeds at about ten o'clock, but it was found, as reported elsewhere, that he was suffering from a feverish attack. The guard of honour of the Leeds Rifles, which had been furnished at the station, was kept in waiting for some time, as it was understood that the departure would not take place till 10:45. At that hour, however, it was announced that a further postponement must take place, and the guard was accordingly dismissed. Subsequently it was arranged that the visit to Sheffield should be abandoned, and that the Royal train should leave the city at one o'clock, proceeding direct to London via Chesterfield and Staveley.

The alterations in the arrangements caused great disappointment among the large gathering of favoured citizens who had obtained admission to the station by means of special tickets, and also to a large body of spectators who had gathered in Wellington Street. A considerable number waited on, and there was great excitement on the main departure platform when, shortly after 12 o'clock, the Shahzada's servants were seen carrying across from the hotel to the special train the heterogeneous mass of luggage rendered necessary by the habits of the visitors. This consisted of large quantities of ordinary luggage, cooking pots and pans, narghilies, &c. Crimson baize had been laid along the hotel corridor to the nearest station entrance and along the platforms to the train.

The train was composed of composite Midland first-class compartments and saloons, with two luggage vans in front—one a Midland and the other belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company. The engine was a Great Northern one. The saloon intended for the use of the Shahzada and his personal suite was furnished with easy chairs, and at one end was a pretty little cabinet, on which had been placed a magnificent bouquet of flowers. On a small table between the two windows farthest away from the platform was a beautiful basket of fruit, consisting of pineapples, peaches, bananas, &c. In the saloon intended for the use of the English suite a cold luncheon had been laid.

The Shahzada's servants and suite joined the train in units at intervals, great attention being paid to the little boy, who, as was the case yesterday, carried an umbrella the size of which was quite out of keeping with his diminutive stature. He took his seat in the Shahzada's saloon. It was not until nearly half-past one that the appearance of Inspector Chaplin, Mace Bearer to the Mayor of Leeds from the station entrance to the hotel indicated that the departure was near at hand. He was immediately followed by the Mayor (Alderman Gilston), the Shahzada, the Town Clerk of Leeds (Mr. John Harrison), Colonel Talbot (interpreter to his Highness), the Deputy-Town Clerk (Mr. C. C. Jolliffe), and others. In crossing the station-yard from the hotel to the station his Highness called aside Superintendent Baker, the chief of the Leeds Fire Brigade, and through Colonel Talbot conveyed to him his compliments on the display given near the hotel last evening by that body. His Highness then passed along into the station, and it was noticed that he was wrapped up in a long check tweed overcoat buttoned up to the collar. He looked pale, but nevertheless saluted those standing about in his eastern fashion. On reaching the door of the saloon the Mayor and Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk were presented to him, after which he shook hands with some of those standing around, and stepped into the train.

من سید احمد علی صاحب  
مقتضی است تا در مورد تعلیق  
بایوسی امانی بلده

طبع شاهزاده علی شاه و زاده و انکی نلموسی مانه

حون در ان نظام سفره نیز توقع آمد ای شکر از بس شکره خاطر شده جمعی کثیر  
منظر نمودن از ان تواری غوغا شاهزاده خیل بالوش کنند

گو بسبب عدالت بیع چهره مبارک است زاده قدری زرد سے نمود ادا هم حاضرین

را دست خود سلام سے کرد و جواب سلام شدن سے داد

A GOOD TIME COMING.

If the Millennium is not near at hand, it would seem at least that a good time is coming. The portents of Europe and Asia make for a long spell of prosperous peace, when the sword may be turned into the ploughshare. Yesterday saw two events which tend towards this desirable end. The SHAHZADA was in Leeds, keenly inspecting our industries, and having in his entourage men who had fought against England. Too much might be easily made of the political significance of his visit to this country, but we may fairly claim that the sending of him indicates the AMIR's friendliness towards this nation, while the impressions which the PRINCE will carry back with him cannot fail to impress his father with the desirability of keeping in with us. Our object-lessons in this direction have cost us millions of money in Afghanistan; it is a much easier and cheaper way to take the SHAHZADA about and show him the country and the fulness thereof. In this connection, it may be said that the cavillers in the Leeds City Council who objected to the expenditure of a paltry couple of thousands upon yesterday's visit cannot see farther than the end of their noses. The results of the visit may be far-reaching both for the city and the country.

وقت خوب می رسد

شاهزاده بعوض تمام کارخانه های حرفت این دیار را در بلده لیث سس معائنہ کرد - ارج  
 به آسانی تمام نمی توان گفت که مصیبت ملکی از فرستادن شاهزاده درین دیار حسبیت  
 اما درین شک نیست که کار کرده شود که حضرت امیر المعظم را به این نظیر محبت است  
 و چون شاهزاده بعد از تفریح این دیار کمیت با برکت پر از گور خود حاضر شود بلدریب  
 بر دل قبده عالم نقش خواهد کرد که ما مردم را با و ارادت دلی است - مخفی نمائند که عرض  
 کونسل عدله لیث سس که تقریباً شریف آدری شاهزاده دو هزار پونده نه صرف  
 نمود

بے بنیاد است چرا که غرضی که در مہمانہ ار می ملحوظ است از بس بیش بجا است



# YORKSHIRE ECHOES.

The Shahzada did himself well yesterday. Whatever his faults of unpunctuality and lassitude elsewhere, he went through the programme here with an evident determination to do his duty by his entertainers. It is true he often looked bored; but too much may not be made of that. The impassivity, the settled melancholy, of the Eastern countenance, is a poor index of the thoughts within; and when we thought him tired he may only have been introspective. The morning visits to the works were in the nature of a farce, and I think that the Shahzada wanted his luncheon. We are all human, even in Afghanistan.

It is reported that the Shahzada, in expressing his thanks for the hospitality extended to him, remarked that no town had yielded him more pleasure and instruction. I have seen much the same thing reported of him elsewhere, and probably it is a mere *façon de parler*. One ought to add, however, that everything the city could do was done well, and the Mayor, the Committee of Reception, and all the officials deserve credit for a good programme well carried out. I observed that Alderman Scarr swallowed his wrath at the expenditure of so much money and took part in the proceedings like any other man. But both he and Alderman Boothroyd seemed to wear an expression that said if this event had come during their Mayoralty, they would have done the thing better than Peter.

Nevertheless, the Shahzada is this morning suffering from his devotion to duty. I have had a visit from Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy, I.M.S., who acts as the Prince's medical attendant, and Mr. Martin, Agent-General for the Government of Afghanistan, who explained that the Shahzada is so suffering from collapse following a cold that he is unable to keep any engagement, and returns direct to Dorchester House. He is due to-morrow at Ascot; but I understand there is little chance of his getting there.

It seems that the Prince was suffering from a cold when he arrived in Leeds, and the drizzling rain of yesterday, combined with the fatigue of the ceremonies, has made him quite ill. "This atmosphere," he said yesterday, "is humid, damp; it is not as in Kabul; I feel cold and shivering." Naerulla had arranged to visit Sheffield to-day on his return, but that has been abandoned by telegram and, as I have said, he returns direct to Dorchester House. Sheffield feels very indignant; for the city had made extensive preparations to do him honour, and now the officials are left to look at each other in despair. I hope the Mayor will let his military and civic guests eat the lunch prepared. Better a luncheon without the Chief Guest, than no luncheon at all.

Naerulla brings a keen mind to bear in his observations. This was evidenced yesterday when, at Sir John Barran & Sons, he watched the revolving knives cutting up fifty thicknesses of cloth at once. It was explained, of course, that this cloth went to make clothes all of one pattern and size. "How," said he to Colonel Talbot, "can you find fifty men alike and of the same size? I cannot find two men alike." Colonel Talbot did not explain that in the ready-made clothes business this little fact does not matter.

سید کی یادداشت

دیروز شاہزادہ خوب کرد و گھنٹی مانات جو خطیانی خود کرد باہر بائیں اوت  
از وی نظرو آئین بود

آوردند گشت نژادہ لعلہ مہمانداری و استقبال کرد حاجت مردم بن بندہ  
نظور آید است اظہار شکر ہے گند

احقر وضع دالائی شاہزادہ بندہ قبل قدری عیسیٰ بنت دینچی ازادہ تفریح را تلوکی  
فرمودہ برآہ راست ہم ڈار جیٹر عوس غم نمودہ است

جہاں سعد ہم می نمود جن ش نژادہ در بندہ لیلہ کس رسید طبعش از دنگم عیسیٰ بود  
و از نشان از بادہ تر عیسیٰ شد - دیروز گفت کہ آب و سو این دیار جہاں خوب نیست کہ در کمال  
امروز غم بود کہ شقیلہ را مد خط کند اما جو عدالت طبع این غم فسخ فرمودہ را ہ ڈار جیٹر  
عوس سے بگرد

شاہزادہ نظر سخاں بسیار بزرگ و تیز نظر ہے گماند - دیروز ما خانہ بار جہاں  
را مد خط فرمود اگر احوال استغاف فرمود و شمع خوب مغلن گشت

By: News  
19.6.93

**THE SHAHZADA.**—The Shahzada, who kept the citizens and authorities of Leeds waiting for three hours for his arrival on Monday night made amends yesterday. His punctuality was exemplary. He was only ten minutes late in leaving the Great Northern Hotel in the morning in the civil procession, attended by the 17th Lancers, which paraded Leeds to the Town Hall. Here the Prince received an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, which he acknowledged in graceful terms, and had presented to him the Lord Mayor of York and the Mayors of Bradford, Pontefract, Wakefield, Doncaster, Brighouse, Huddersfield, Halifax, Harrogate, Morley, and Batley. Subsequently his Highness visited the steam plough works of Messrs. Fowler, where he was much interested in some traction engines, a huge dynamo, a ten-ton crane, and other contrivances. The locomotive works of Messrs. Fowler were also inspected, after which a return was made to the Town Hall for luncheon, where 360 guests were entertained, and various toasts were honoured. Later the wholesale clothing works of Barran and Sons, Wilson's woollen mills, and Greenwood and Batley's engineering works were visited. The process of torpedo manufacture at the latter especially interested the Prince. The Shahzada will leave Leeds about ten o'clock this morning for London.

اجنارڈیسٹیس - 14 جون  
تاریخ عت ادا کی بلکہ بیڈس ریخ انتظار نزول اصل شہزادہ کشیدہ - اما بروز  
تلافی مافات کرد و صرف بقدرہ لمحہ بعد از وقت مجتہد رسید -  
مختلف کارخانہ جات حثت وغیرہ را معائنہ نمودہ انظار سب دودلیسی فرود

In morning  
19.6.93

**THE SHAHZADA AT LEEDS.**  
After receiving and replying to the address of welcome from the Corporation of Leeds yesterday, the Shahzada visited Messrs. Fowler and Co.'s steam plough works and Messrs. Kitson and Co.'s engineering works, afterwards returning to the Town Hall, where luncheon was provided for nearly 400 guests.  
The Queen has given orders that at any Court or State function which the Shahzada may attend, he is to have precedence of all the Royal Princes, excepting only the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Coburg. The World says that a question has arisen as to which decoration is to be conferred on the Shahzada by the Queen when he visits Windsor Castle next Monday. The Ameer is G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., and if it is decided that the son cannot receive the same decorations as the father he will probably be made G.C.M.G. and G.C.I.E.

اجنار مارٹنگ - 19 جون  
شہزادہ و بلکہ بیڈس  
نامہ تہنیت فر مقدم رز جانب ادا کی بلکہ بیڈس ریخ انتظار نزول اصل شہزادہ کشیدہ  
کردہ شہزادہ انظار سب دودلیسی فرود - حضور مدد نظر حرمان دادہ  
گد در صلہ شہزادہ را بر جمع شہزادگان بہ انستہ می شہزادہ برلس ادن و بلز و ڈویک  
ادن کو بڑگ تر بیج دادہ شود - لقب حضرت امرا حفیظہ جی - سی - بی و جی - سی - ایس کی  
میت - اغلب است کہ فرزندش را لقب جی - سی - ایم - جی - دادہ شود  
جی - سی - ایس کی - ایس کی - ایس کی

Leeds Mercury  
19.6.93

**THE SHAHZADA'S  
VISIT TO LEEDS.  
INSPECTION OF INDUSTRIAL  
ESTABLISHMENTS.  
A CORDIAL GREETING.**

The vast assembly that awaited the arrival of the Shahzada Naerulla Khan and his suite for three long hours on Monday night, but had finally to disperse without obtaining even a glance at the distinguished visitors, plainly indicated that the event excited more than ordinary interest in this city. This feeling was subject to a further test yesterday morning, when, in accordance with the day's programme, his Highness was about to receive a public welcome, to be afforded an opportunity of inspecting some representative industrial establishments, and to be hospitably entertained at luncheon at the Town Hall. This additional proof was required by the weather. Yesterday morning was gloomy and wet; the sky was completely overcast, not the smallest patch of blue was visible, and a fine dispiriting drizzle was descending. Despite the inauspicious conditions large numbers of people by ten o'clock were lining the route from the Great Northern Station Hotel in Wellington-street (where His Highness and attendants had passed the night), to the Town Hall, which was to be the first stage of the day's journeying in the city, and though the weather meanwhile became no more inviting, the numbers grew as the hour approached for the procession to start. As will be seen from the detailed accounts given below, Leeds was greatly interested, and the visit from first to last was a great success.

اجنار بیڈس - 14 جون  
زقن شہزادہ و بلکہ بیڈس  
و کارخانہ جات حثت  
و استقب استقبال  
اجنار بیڈس  
ادلی کارخانہ جات حثت از کمال تواضع و مدارات مراسم استقبال شہزادہ بلکہ بیڈس  
ادامہ نمودہ باعث اسب طو می شدند و شہزادہ انظار کمال مسرت و دلچسپی فرمود

There would have been some ground for disappointing the expectant throng in the streets had the Shahzada and his attendants hesitated in leaving their comfortable quarters at the Great Northern Hotel on such a sombre, depressing morning. Whatever may have been the incentive, none of his morning duties prevented his Highness paying due regard to what the programme prescribed as to time. The members of the Corporation, playing the part of hosts, were not less scrupulous in the matter. The arrangement was that they were to assemble at the Town Hall for the purpose of donning the habiliments of office at ten o'clock. At that hour there were very few absentees, and there being nothing to wait for, the Aldermen, robed in scarlet, and the Councillors in violet, soon afterwards took their seats in the carriages awaiting. The city fathers doubtless regarded it as unfortunate that on such an occasion they should have had to conceal their well-known faces in covered conveyances, but no one, except, perhaps, Mr. Gladstone, would have braved the rain and the chilly wind when protection therefrom was procurable. In the line of procession, was the carriage, drawn by four bays, and in charge of two postillions, in which the Shahzada was to ride; but that was open. Its presence revived an interesting memory of a recent similar occasion, but it was seen that Chaplin, the mace-bearer, proudly shouldering the mace, was on the box, and consequently everybody felt assured that the vehicle would reach its destination. The Chief Constable (Mr. Webb) was meanwhile riding hither and thither seeing to the marshalling of the procession, and the waiting crowd behind the barriers in Victoria-square were not disinterested spectators of the proceeding. The task was soon performed, and the long train of vehicles was not long in reaching Wellington-street.

With more propitious weather, and especially with sunshine, the scene in the vicinity of the Great Northern Hotel would have been very attractive. Even a greater display of bunting would have failed to produce a brilliant effect in such wretched weather, however; and yet considerable relief to the eye was found when the fronts of the hotel and the warehouses opposite were surveyed in combination with the military array on the slope of the hill leading to the station entrance of the hotel. Here was drawn up a guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the Leeds Engineer Volunteers, under the command of Captain Robinson, and close to them was the more engaging spectacle formed by a contingent of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant Nicolls, which was to act as the escort. Colonel Belford, the commanding officer, and Captain Anstruther, the adjutant, of the latter regiment, were also there, and so, too, were Colonel Harrington, commanding the 14th Regimental District, and his A.D.C., Captain Daly. No sooner had the Corporation reached the vicinity of the hotel, than the Shahzada, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Talbot, C.I.E., and attended by the principal members of his suite, came from the hotel by the covered way. The Mayor, with the Town Clerk, was there to greet his Highness. The salutation of his Worship, with an expression of a hope that the young Prince had recovered from the fatigue of the previous day, was interpreted by Colonel Talbot, and duly acknowledged by the Prince. Narulla Khan, accompanied by the gallant officer, afterwards walked down the slope, and spent a moment or two in inspecting the guard of honour and the cavalry escort, both contingents meanwhile saluting his Highness. The Shahzada wore a dark grey tweed frock coat and trousers, and a black astrachan fez, adorned by a large diamond-studded star, and he carried in his hand a walking stick. His unassuming manner favourably impressed one, and then, as throughout the day, it was apparent that he is a keenly observant young man, though his countenance usually wears a passive expression. Probably none of his suite attracted more attention than the most juvenile member, a curious, alert little fellow, who is said to be the son of an Afghan general killed in battle, and to have been adopted by the Shahzada. He carried his Highness's umbrella; another attendant had charge of a silver vessel, said to be the bowl of the Prince's pipe. Muhammad Hassan Khan, Muhammad Akran Khan, Mirza Abdur Rauf Khan, and Hakim Bahi Mirza Abdul Fattah Khan were also in attendance.

The procession having been re-formed, the Mayor took his seat in the four-horse landau, along with the Shahzada and Colonel Talbot, and this immediately took its place in the rear of the train of vehicles, numbering more than a score. Preceded by mounted police and the band of the 17th Lancers, and escorted in the rear by the cavalymen, the procession passed along Wellington-street and Boar-lane, up Briggate, and thence by way of Upperhead-row, Albion-street, Broad-street, Park-row, South-parade, and East-parade to Victoria-square. The causeways, as already indicated, were thronged by spectators. Perfect order prevailed, the police on foot and the detachments of Lancers posted at the ends of streets abutting upon the route having a very light task. In the principal thoroughfares, such as Wellington-street, Boar-lane, and Briggate, the concourse of people was larger than elsewhere, but even where the crowding was the greatest it was seen that the Corporation had wisely decided to erect no barricades, excepting in Victoria-square. There some such precaution was, perhaps, necessary, owing to the considerable space required for the re-forming of the procession. Here and there along the route the distinguished visitors were greeted with a cheer, but, generally speaking, the attitude of the crowd was one of respectful interest. By the time Victoria-square was reached the rain had happily ceased, and though the sky continued to wear a sombre aspect, the rest of the day was fine.

مفتی محمد امجد علی شاہ نژادہ صحرکاب دی بوندہ وچر اور سے آتش نژادہ ہنسفا  
 سے فرمود کر نسل ٹالٹ جوابت سے داد۔

صحرکاب نژادہ جی گذشت مردم سندھ سے اردند و نوزہ دی بلند جی بوندہ وچر محال  
 دلچسپی بسوی شاہ نژادہ نظر سے انداختند۔

دکٹوریہ سکویہ

بیگم شہزادہ نادر خیر مقدم

IN VICTORIA-SQUARE.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

The big hand of the Town Hall clock pointed to the half-hour as the procession entered Victoria-square. When, last of all, the carriage containing the Shahzada came into view, cheer after cheer was raised by the crowd. There was no doubt about the cordiality and heartiness of the reception accorded the distinguished visitor. His Highness was apparently touched by it, and slightly raised his hand in acknowledgment. It was an animated scene which the Prince surveyed from the plateau on the Town Hall steps, where arrangements had been made for the presentation of the Corporation address. Every window overlooking the Square was filled with spectators; privilege ticket-holders occupied positions assigned to them on the steps, while several hundred citizens were assembled behind the barricades on the Park-lane side of the Square. The band of the 17th Lancers and the travelling escort were drawn up immediately in front of the main advance to the Hall, and a guard of honour was formed by a detachment of the Leeds Engineer Volunteers. A touch of gaiety was imparted to the spectacle by the flags which fluttered in the breeze. The ceremony of presenting the address passed off most satisfactorily. (Fortunate rain ceased falling a few

جوش شہزادہ در دکٹوریہ سکویہ رسید مردم نمونہ شہی از صحر کوهنہ کردند و ازین نظاره  
شہزادہ خیلی محفوظ گشت و دست راست برداشته جواب سلام داد۔ تماشا گران مجموعہ  
جمعہ کو ذبحہ -

minutes before the Shahzada arrived at the Town Hall, so that the proceedings could be conducted in full view of the assembly. Otherwise the presentation would have been made in the vestibule, which was fitted up as a Reception Room. The Prince having seated himself on a chair provided, and the rest of the party having taken up their positions on the plateau,

The Mayor, addressing his Highness, said:—On behalf of the people of this large and important city, we give you a hearty welcome. I might almost say, we welcome you on behalf of the County of York, for there are here to-day many Chief Magistrates, representing their various towns. We hope your stay will be a pleasant and a profitable one; that your journey through the city may be instructive as well as entertaining, and that the visit to Leeds will long be remembered by your Highness. It is our hope that the report of the way in which you have been received will be glad tidings to your illustrious father. (Hear, hear.) I will now ask Mr. Harrison, the Town Clerk, to read the address.

The Town Clerk accordingly proceeded to read the following address:—

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE SHAHZADA NASRULLA KHAN OF AFGHANISTAN.

May it please your Highness.

On behalf of the inhabitants of Leeds, the Mayor and the Municipal Council respectfully offer to your Highness a cordial and hearty welcome to the city.

We hail with great satisfaction your visit to this country, and deem your presence in Great Britain a mark of the friendship happily existing between the Sovereign of this country and the enlightened Ruler of Afghanistan, your august father.

Your journey from far Asia to England, bearing messages of amity and goodwill from the Ameer to our beloved Queen and her people, has been received with feelings of joy by Her Majesty's subjects.

We trust that your visit may firmly consolidate, for all peaceful purposes, the existing ties of friendship between the two nations.

We rejoice at the opportunity afforded us to-day in being permitted to point out to your Highness some of the industries carried on in our midst, and with which we are proud to be associated.

It may interest your Highness to know that the city of Leeds has a circumference of thirty miles, with a population of nearly four hundred thousand persons. It is the industrial capital of the great county of Yorkshire, and the principal seat and recognised centre of the woollen trade of England.

There are also carried on within its limits many other trades and manufactures of a most varied character, which give to the city a unique position of permanent and settled prosperity, and place it in the front rank of the great cities of the Empire.

With lively gratification we observe your recent declaration that one of the principal objects of your visit to this country is to cement and increase the friendly relationship between the Afghan and British Governments and the peoples of both countries.

Earnestly do we echo the words of your Highness, and firmly do we believe that such friendship tends to the maintenance of peace and to the benefit of humanity at large.

May the prosperity now happily reigning throughout Afghanistan long continue, and may you bear away from Great Britain happy recollections of your visit to our beloved Queen and her subjects.

We pray that the God of Gods will protect and bless your illustrious father, the Ameer; and we fervently hope that the Divine blessing and every happiness may be showered upon his Royal House and his people.

In token of these our sentiments of goodwill and welcome, we affix hereto the seal of the Municipal Council at the city of Leeds, this 18th day of June, 1895.

P. GILSTON, Mayor.  
JNO. HARRISON, Town Clerk.

The Shahzada, after listening to an interpretation of the address by Colonel Talbot, rose from his seat and read a reply in Persian, which the Colonel translated sentence by sentence, as follows:—

His Highness desires to thank the Municipal Council of Leeds for the kindly manner in which they have welcomed him to this great city. His visit to England is a sure proof of the friendship existing between the Governments of England and Afghanistan, and also of the friendship existing between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) He trusts that the visit may add to the friendliness which exists between the Governments of England and Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) His Highness has been much pleased with what he has been able to see in other cities of the manufactures and industries of the country, and he hopes to see here industries which are also worthy of his inspection. (Hear, hear.) He will never forget the honours paid to him by the English nation. He prays for the long life of Her Majesty the Queen, and for the permanence of the friendly relations between this country and Afghanistan. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

لارڈ مئیر شہزادہ منہ اقبال را خطاب کرده گفت کہ از جانب المانی این ملکہ خیر مقدم  
از تری دل سے گوئم۔ ما امید می داریم کہ از شنیدن خبر استقبال و مہماندہی ما مردم ہندوستان  
آن عاجزہ مسرور خواہد شد۔ بعد از ان ٹون کلرک بخواند۔

جوش نادر خیر مقدم خواندہ شد و کرنل ٹالبٹ اور اتر جمہ کرد شہزادہ نادر الخ نرس  
سورسرت بہ الفاظ موشتر سٹریہ ادا کرد و فرمود کہ آملن من درین دیار دلیل طاع  
و برکمن س طع این اور است کہ ما بن حضور صد مسطر دعوت اور مسطر  
خلت در تمام قائم است و یقین سے دارم کہ روز بروز روی تفریق خواہد تھا۔ من  
از تماشا گری دیگر دیار و حضور از زمین این ملکہ خیلی محفوظ شدہ ام۔

The Mayor, handing the address, which was in book form, handsomely illuminated and bound, to the Prince, said: Will your Highness permit me, on behalf of the Corporation and people of this large city to present to you this address, which is a small indication of their appreciation and respect for you and your House. We hope it will be to you and your family a pleasing memento of a visit which, we trust, will be both profitable and pleasant. (Cheers.)

His Highness accepted the address, and passed it on to one of his suite, who in placing it in the case provided for it, managed to let the volume fall, but no harm was done. The incident caused some little amusement, and raised a smile on the Shahzada's face.

The Mayor of Leeds then presented to the Prince the Lord Mayor of York and the Mayors of Brighouse, Bradford, Pontefract, Ripon, Huddersfield, Harrogate, Halifax, Doncaster, Morley, Wakefield, and Batley. When introducing these chief magistrates, his Worship in a humorous way indicated the character of the town whence each came, but it is to be feared the allusions were lost upon his Highness, for Colonel Talbot did not attempt to translate them to the distinguished visitor.

The ceremony was now at an end, and, in accordance with the programme, the Shahzada was invited to go forward to the Vestibule, and there wait until the procession had been re-formed. He, however, seemed to think this a totally unnecessary part of the arrangements, and remained seated where he was until his carriage had been drawn up to the steps. Then to the strains of the Afghan March, played by the Lancashire band, the cavalcade passed out of the Square on its way to Hunslet. The band followed a moment later, striking up the tune of "Marching through Georgia."

### A ROUND OF VISITS.

#### INSPECTION OF ENGINEERING WORKS AT HUNSLET.

It was arranged that after the presentation of the Corporation address the Shahzada should visit the works of Messrs. John Fowler and Co. (the Steam Plough Works) and Messrs. Kitson and Co.'s Agricultural Foundry, at Hunslet. The route selected was by way of East-parade, South-parade, Park-row, Bond-street, Commercial-street, Briggate, Hunslet-road, and Leathley-road. From previous experience, in other parts of the country, of His Highness's erratic ways, there were doubts in the minds of some as to whether he would carry out this part of the programme, but these were fortunately not realised, and the crowds of spectators who lined the thoroughfares were rewarded by a sight of the Afghan Prince as he was driven to and from Hunslet. There was much that was interesting to see both at the Steam Plough Works and at Messrs. Kitson's locomotive works, and it is to be regretted that the Shahzada had not time to spare for a more minute inspection, the forty minutes which were occupied in walking through both of these extensive establishments being only sufficient for a very cursory glance at a few of the processes of manufacture which were in progress. The ceremony in connection with the presentation of the address having been concluded, the procession was re-formed. The rain, which had caused some of the Aldermen and Councillors to travel in closed carriages, ceased as Victoria-square was reached, and when the procession again started, all the conveyances were open. Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the departure, and His Highness was punctual. After some mounted policemen, the Shahzada's carriage led the way, with an escort of Lancers, and followed by the carriages conveying his suite, the members of the Corporation, Mayors of Yorkshire towns, military officers, and other gentlemen. As His Highness passed from the Town Hall the guard of honour of the Engineer Volunteers presented arms. There was a crowd of onlookers at East-parade, but the lines were less dense in South-parade, Park-row, Bond-street, and Commercial-street. A detachment of Lancers was drawn up across Park-row at the junction with Bond-street, and another detachment occupied a position across Briggate and the corner of Kirkgate. In Briggate large numbers of people were crowded together, but after crossing Leeds Bridge, from which point the procession proceeded at a trot, the spectators, though still numerous, were not so crowded. Omnibuses and waggonettes were paced in many of the side streets, forming good platforms, and they were well patronised. Windows and balconies were also occupied. A few flags were displayed, but with that exception there was no attempt at decoration. The crowds in the streets were not particularly demonstrative; but when the procession turned into Leathley-road large numbers of children from the adjoining schools occupied the footpath on both sides, and they loudly cheered the distinguished visitor. The Shahzada's carriage stopped at the entrance to the electrical department of Messrs. Fowler's works, and here his Highness was received by Mr. Henry Fowler, Mr. R. Eddison, and Mr. R. Wigram, local directors. These gentlemen having been introduced, the Prince and his suite were conducted through the electrical shop by Mr. C. J. Hall, the electrical engineer. His Highness was shown electric motors from 12 to 5 horse power. An overhead crane, capable of lifting 10 tons, and worked entirely by electricity, was seen in operation. Messrs. Fowler are manufacturing dynamos for the Yorkshire House-to-House Electricity Company's station in Whitehall-road, and attention was directed to one of the dynamos, of which a drawing was at hand. An electrical

مسماة کارخانه های مختلف

از منظر کارخانه های مختلف سازنده و دستگاه های مختلف

فرمود

انجن مختلف اقسام را مشاهده کرد و اظهار تمجب فرمود

current dynamo, of 200-horse power, which has been constructed for the Coventry Corporation's electrical works, was shown, and also a fly-wheel alternator—the latest departure in electricity, the fly-wheel being made into the dynamo. Its diameter is 11 feet 6 inches, and it has been manufactured for the Reading Corporation. Switch-boards for the Kensington Vestry and the Reading Corporation were also pointed out. The development of electric lighting has opened a new industry for girls, and Messrs. Fowler employ about twenty, who were seen engaged in work connected with the preparation of the wire. The new shop was next visited, and here the Shahzada saw a portable railway and stock similar to that which the firm have supplied to his father, the Ameer. This portable railway has been ordered by the English Government for South Africa. Two traction engines were also exhibited, each drawing a 40lb. breech-loading gun lent by the Leeds Artillery Volunteers. These engines, it was explained, are capable of drawing 40-ton guns, and are similar to some which Messrs. Fowler have constructed for the Italian Government for this purpose. Another traction engine was seen drawing a large waggon, and a set of steam ploughing tackle was exhibited at work. The principal establishment of the firm is situated on the opposite side of the road, and a little railway train, with light engine and two pitch pine cars, had been provided to convey His Highness and suite from the new shop to this portion of the premises. The Shahzada looked at the train, but declined to go by it, and walked across the street to the other works. Here the visitors passed through the tool shop to the boiler shop, where the Prince saw the process of bending plates, a flanging press at work, the truing up of wheel tires, drilling, and other operations. He was specially interested in the traction engines. In one of the workshops, hearing a loud, humming sound that made the air tremble, he looked up at the roof, then at the ground, but could not make out where the sound came from. He turned to Colonel Talbot and inquired what the noise was in the air. That gentleman questioned Mr. Wigram, who explained that the noise was caused by the draught or blast, and this explanation was given to His Highness. Messrs. Kitson and Co.'s works are only separated by a small yard from those of Messrs. Fowler, and before some of the visitors were aware of the fact, they had left the Steam Plough Works, and were in Messrs. Kitson's boiler shop. Mr. Kitson Clark, the works' manager, was introduced to His Highness, and explained the work which was being carried on. In the boiler shop the processes of machine caulking, hydraulic riveting, and flanging were witnessed. The erecting shop was next visited, and here one of the locomotives which have been built by the firm for the Midland Great Western Railway Company, Ireland, was seen running its trial test. The party then passed through the cylinder and frame departments, where some frames intended for Indian locomotives were noticed, and His Highness left the works by the main entrance in Hunslet-road at five minutes to one. The carriages had, in the interval, gone round from Leathley-road to Hunslet-road, and were waiting there for the visitors. The procession returned to the Town Hall in the same order as before, and by the same route. The crowds which had gathered to see the Shahzada on his way to Hunslet appeared to have remained to see him again on his return, and the procession passed between long lines of spectators.

#### LUNCHEON WITH THE MAYOR.

##### SCENE IN THE VICTORIA HALL.

The Shahzada and party returned to the Town Hall for luncheon shortly after one o'clock. The Victoria Hall, the Mayor's Rooms, the vestibule, and other parts of the building had been specially prepared for the occasion, and nothing the upholsterer, the decorator, and the florist could do to enhance the appearance of the place had been neglected. The Mayor's private apartments were magnificently decorated. Scarlet cloth covered the floor, hidden here and there by pretty Oriental mats and carpets. Richly furnished in the Chippendale style, the room presented an extremely attractive appearance. Interested as the Mayor is in the glass trade, one was not surprised to find several magnificent specimens in this room of the glass-cutters' art. There were a couple of dainty little ewers (made by a Glasgow firm), on which were engraved the arms of the United Kingdom, the regalia of Scotland, and the name of the Shahzada. Of English manufacture there were two or three lovely vases—all most rare and valuable specimens of cut glass. The landing just outside the Mayor's Rooms was quite picturesque. Mr.

دعوت همراه لارڈ میور

نظاره شون کمال

ست نراده مع جماعت فریشت در شون کمال رسید - کمره کای صحن بسیار طراست نراده  
من کل الوجہ آراسته بود - جمده سان در شون جنی نفیس بود و در دیدن این نظاره ست نراده

منظوظ گشت

Bailby, the curator at Roundhay Park, had here placed a collection of his finest growths, and the air was all fragrant with the odour of lovely flowering plants. The room near the gallery was fitted up as a retiring-room for the Shahzada. A most elegant apartment it was, too—perhaps the prettiest and snugest little room in the building. Beautifully carpeted, it was furnished with exquisite taste, and on the steps leading up to the old entrance to the gallery there was a magnificent array of decorative plants, including two or three of the finest specimens of date palms (*Phoenix tropicalis*). The corridors around the Victoria Hall had all received attention from the decorator and florist, and looked very pretty. The vestibule in front of the hall had been transformed into a sort of drawing-room, the appearance of it, in fact, being very similar to what it was on the occasion of the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. As to the Victoria Hall, it has seldom, if ever, looked prettier. Architecturally beautiful, the room itself required little ornamentation, and art draperies and the like were not much in evidence. The floral decorations, however, were charming. Caterer and florist had combined in their efforts to make the tables attractive, and between them they, indeed, produced a most striking effect. The tables were arranged in a manner similar to that in which they were placed when the Duke and Duchess of York visited the city. The main table ran along one side of the hall, and extended from the orchestra to the vestibule. From this at right angles sprang the seven other tables. The edge of the main table away from the guests was bordered with lovely flowers, smilax, and maiden-hair ferns. Baskets of choice flowers of all varieties were plentifully in evidence, and before every guest was a pretty yellow rose. The whole of the decorations reflected great credit upon Messrs. Reid, the upholsterers, of Park-row, and Mr. Featherstone, the florist, of St. Ann's Nursery, Kirkstall; whilst to Mr. Powolny, the caterer, much praise is also due. About 350 guests were present at the luncheon. In attendance upon His Highness the Shahzada were the following:—British officers—Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State; Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, the Queen's Equerry-in-Attendance; Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.; Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy, I.M.S.; Lieutenant F. G. Beville, I.S.O., appointed by Secretary of State. Afghan suite—Mr. T. Martin, Mercantile Agent to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. Officials—Muhammad Hasan Khan, with rank of Colonel; Muhammad Akram Khan, with rank of Commandant (the Amir's brother-in-law); Mirza Abdur Rauf Khan (Kotwal of Kabul), with the rank of Commandant, in charge of all the servants; Hakim Bashi Mirza Abdul Fattah Khan, physician; Mir Ismail Khan, Resaldar; Khan Sahib Shaikh Amir Bakhsh. Personal attendants.—Khwaja Muhammad Khan, Superintendent Mulla Muhammad Sarwar, Mullah of the Presence; Mirza Izzat-ullah, Leader of Prayers; and Mulla Abdur Razzak, Muezzin for Prayers. The occupants of the main table were His Highness the Shahzada, the Mayor of Leeds, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Beville, Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., Colonel Harrington, Lieutenant-Colonel Belford, United States of America Consul, Major Herbert, Councillor Leuty, M.P., Captain Anstruther, Mr. O. M. Atkinson (Stipendiary Magistrate), Mr. T. A. Martin, His Honour Judge Gates, Vice-Admiral Philip H. Colomb, R.N., Sir E. Gaunt, J.P., Lord Mayor of York, the Mayor of Ripon, the Mayor of Pontefract, the Mayor of Doncaster, the Mayor of Bradford, the Mayor of Harrogate, the Mayor of Ossett, the Mayor of Morley, the Mayor of Wakefield, the Mayor of Halifax, the Mayor of Batley, the Mayor of Huddersfield, the Mayor of Keighley, the Mayor of Brighouse, Surgeon-Major Leahy, and Mr. J. Harrison (Town Clerk). The guests also included the Aldermen and Councillors of the city; Mr. M. Atkinson, Mr. H. S. Baines, Mr. H. Barran, Mr. R. H. Barvan, Mr. W. Beckworth, Mr. G. E. Bowman, Mr. G. Bray, Mr. F. H. Barr, Mr. T. W. Harding, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. C. C. Jolliffe, Mr. J. Peate, Mr. H. J. Palmer, Mr. J. W. Willans, Mr. J. H. Wurtzburg, and the Chairmen of the Leeds, Holbeck, Hunslet, and Bramley Boards of Guardians.

On the arrival in the hall of the Shahzada the guests gave him a cordial Yorkshire greeting, and the City Organist (Dr. Spack) played a fragment on the organ from the "City March," one of his own compositions. With the splendid tones of the grand organ His Highness seemed to be much impressed. At intervals during the luncheon the band of the 17th Lancers played selections in the vestibule. The repast being over, the Mayor of Leeds proposed the toast of "The Queen." He addressed his hearers as "gentlemen," exclaiming

دعوت عالیہ از لندن دیکھنے کے لئے آئیے اور ہمارے ساتھ ہوں  
 داتا گنج بخش صاحب مدظل

جمعہ روز صبح دیکھنے کے لئے آئیے اور ہمارے ساتھ ہوں

جو کچھ کہنا ہے وہاں آئیے اور ہمارے ساتھ ہوں

مدظلہ فرمائیں کہ ہمیں مدظلہ کی ضرورت ہے

ایشان صاحب و صفت دارند

that he did so because ladies were not supposed to be present. (Laughter.) The life and character of Her Majesty the Queen needed no word of commendation from him. They were all pleased to be under her rule, and hoped long to continue so, and that the country's future might not be less happy and prosperous than in the past. (Applause.)

His Worship rose a second time amid loud applause to propose "The Ameer of Afghanistan, coupled with the name of the Shahzada." They all regretted the absence of the Ameer, and their regret was not lessened by knowing the cause of that absence. (Hear, hear.) They hoped his health might soon be restored, and that he might long live to wisely rule, guide, and control his people. (Hear, hear.) They were delighted to have in their midst as the Ameer's representative his son, the Shahzada, a young man whom they had reason to believe the Ameer need not be ashamed of. (Applause.) To have him amongst them as the guest of England's Queen and of England's people was an undoubted pleasure. In no part of the British dominions could a guest of the Queen's meet with a more hearty reception and more cordial hospitality than in the broad acres of Yorkshire. (Hear, hear.) He hoped when the Shahzada left our shores he would carry with him pleasant remembrances of our Queen and our people; that our industries might be regarded by him as models for the future, and that from what he saw of the arts practised in our factories and workshops he might realise there were victories of trade and commerce no less than victories of war. (Applause.) They all wished that His Highness would return home in safety, and in the enjoyment of good health, and that his visit to this country might be an oft-told tale both to his father and children, and be continued by his children's children. (Applause.)—The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Colonel Talbot interpreted the Mayor's remarks to the Shahzada, who instructed him to reply as follows:—His Highness the Shahzada wishes to thank you all very much for the manner in which the toast has been proposed and honoured, and for the great hospitality shown to him in this city. His Highness the Ameer was extremely anxious personally to pay a visit to this country, but, unfortunately, owing to indisposition, he was unable to fulfil that intention, and has sent his son in his place. His Highness hopes that the result of this visit may be to strengthen and increase the friendship existing between the two countries. (Applause.) He will never forget the kindness he has received from the whole English nation, nor his sights of the industries during his travels through our different cities. He prays to God for the long life of Her Majesty the Queen and for the permanence of the friendships between England and Afghanistan. (Applause.) For the honours that have been done to him by the British nation His Highness from the bottom of his heart returns his thanks, and he will tell His Highness the Ameer of the many favours shown him. (Applause.) Colonel Talbot, on behalf of the Shahzada, then proposed the health of the Mayor and municipal Council of Leeds, which compliment the Mayor suitably acknowledged.—The Shahzada then adjourned to the retiring-room for prayers.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

A SECOND ROUND OF VISITS.

It was expected that the second half of the round of visits, those to be paid to the works of Messrs. Barran and Sons, Messrs. Joshua Wilson and Sons, and Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's, would begin at three o'clock. But for some reason or other it was three-quarters of an hour later before a start was made. In the meantime, the crowd, which could scarcely have been much larger had it been composed of English men and women anxious to show their loyalty to a member of the reigning family, waited patiently. There was little to amuse them, but they stood contentedly enough, and drew some diversion from the hurried dash of one member of the Shahzada's suite to the Great Northern Hotel for his overcoat, our unsettled weather evidently not being to his Eastern taste, while those who filled the Municipal Buildings and the footpath in Calverley-street were at first alarmed, and then laughed freely, at the misguided efforts of the chairman of the Corporate Buildings Committee to open a window in the Town Hall. In his desire to provide better seeing space for some ladies, he used the window too violently, with the result that nearly the whole of the pane fell out with a great crash. Nobody was hurt, and a few minutes later the distinguished visitor, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation, and his attendants, came out and entered the carriages in waiting. The first place visited was Messrs. Barran and Sons, the whole way to which was lined with spectators, some of whom cheered his Highness; but the majority stood in stolid silence. The visit to Messrs. Barran's was a hurried one. His Highness was received by Mr. Hy. Barran, and shown, first of all, patterns of silks, satins, tartans, &c., used in the making up of children's clothing, and he also saw a number of specimens of the ready-made articles; but the one thing that seemed to interest him most was the machine-driven knife, which was cutting some 25 to 30 thicknesses of cloth. The labour-saving value of this was explained to the Shahzada. Before leaving the warehouse, his Highness left the firm, in their visitors' book, a specimen of his

لارڈ مورفٹ ہارڈیگر السیادہ نند و حق حضرت امیر معظم دعا کردہ نام مبارک نزارہ  
مند قبیل را نیز با و سے اشتہال داد و گفت کہ ما علی مردم بن دیاہ آسف سے ہم نہ نرفت  
امیر معظم بوجہ عدالت بیع و رادہ خود غم سفر گشت فرمودہ اند - محمد سعید  
فرزند دیند خود فرستادہ اند - مایقین سے دردم نہ نزارادہ مند قبیل را نیز بن دیاہ  
مفوض شدہ است و جون عازم ہر جہت شہ از قوم انقبس سطلین و شت دفرودہ است  
و حضور و اندکی بدر خود خودہ گفت کہ از سیر گشتن مر معلوم شدہ است کہ فتح درنت  
و تبارت از فتح جگت کم نیست

کرنیل ٹالسٹ تقریر لارڈ مورفٹ را ترجمہ نمود و ش نزارادہ در او اس دار کردہ اس  
من با غلط فہم کنزہ او بائد کرد - من جمع حاضرین را شکر گزارم کہ ایشان بیجاں خوش  
اسلوب مراسم مہمانداری ادا کردہ اند - سیر مرگوار من اردل می جرات کہ خود انقبس را سیر  
ایشن دیاہ تمسک شود اما صحبت اخبارت نہ داد - من ارعدہ دعای می کنم کہ حضور ملکہ معظمہ  
را حیات طولی بخشید - من از ہارا آئے کہ قوم انقبس حاضر ہوا بہت جلی شکر شدہ ام و در حقیقت  
ایشن در احوال سعادت و اند سے حضرت امیر معظمہ صلح دیں ام -



calligraphy, which more resembles stenography than ordinary writing. This is a literal translation of what he wrote with his extraordinary hieroglyphics:—

He is God.  
Naeurullah.  
Naeurullah. Finis.

This is written in memory of my visit to the works of Barron, Finis. Dated this Tuesday, the 24th of this month of Zil-hijjat at Haram, 1312, corresponding with the 18th of June, 1895, in the year of Christ.

It was a little after four o'clock when Messrs. Wilson and Sons' mill was reached. Again, all the footpaths were crowded, and at certain junctions the ordinary vehicles that ply for hire had been converted, for the time being, into grand stands. There was a plentiful display of bunting outside the works, while over the inner court a greeting in Persian characters offered his Highness a hearty welcome. The guests were conducted to a large marquee, where they were received by Mr. Sam Wilson, Mr. Joshua Wilson, jun., Mr. Gladstone Wilson, and Mr. Beckett Wilson, and here slight refreshments were provided for those who cared to partake of them. The Shahzada, however, seemed more interested in the collection of wools which ran round the sides of the tent. These conveyed an idea of almost every stage of manipulation, from the raw material to the highly finished article. Wools were there from different parts of the world, in the natural state, and dyed in 70 or 80 different shades. From here his Highness went to the weaving shed, where some hundreds of looms were at work, and in spite of the deafening noise, watched with great interest the process of manufacture, frequently putting questions which were courteously answered and translated by Colonel Talbot. From here a visit was paid to the spinning shed, and altogether it was nearly five o'clock when a move was made. Before leaving his Highness signed his name in the same book in which the Shah of Persia signed his on his visit to Messrs. Wilson's works some few years ago. Amid loud cheers from the work-people, who filled the large yard, the cavalcade went off to Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's works in Armley-road, which place was reached a little after five o'clock. Here the Royal visitor was received by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who conducted the party personally through the works. The first department visited was where the machinery is made for crushing linseed and cotton seed for the manufacture of oil. Then his Highness was shown some machines that are being made for his father, the Ameer, and afterwards passed into the engine department, where there was standing a beautiful 500-horse power engine. His Highness examined critically a machine which has just been invented by one of the workmen for "welting" the soles of boots. By this means machine-sewn work might readily pass for hand-sewn. A printing machine, from which leaflets were distributed advertising the work of the firm, attracted the Shahzada's attention, and then he saw the machines at work making the cases for quick-firing shells. Unlike the Shah of Persia when he visited Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's, the Shahzada took little or no interest in the torpedoes, some beautiful specimens of which he passed hurriedly by. Small arms in the course of manufacture attracted a little more attention, but his Highness was evidently getting tired, and after a stay of about three-quarters of an hour the visit came to an end. It had been intended to fire a Maxim gun loaded with cartridges manufactured by the firm, but whether it was that his Highness had heard enough noise, he declined the offer. The carriages were then re-entered, and driven off at a trot, the Great Northern Hotel being reached after a very busy day at a quarter past six o'clock. Up to the very end the streets were crowded with pedestrians, while hundreds lined the walls and approaches of the Great Northern station. With, however, the disappearance of his Highness inside the hotel doors, the crowd quickly and quietly dispersed.

The decorations at the three works visited had been tastefully carried out by Messrs. Womersley and Co.

**EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.**

In the evening the Mayor entertained a thousand citizens, including the members of the Corporation and the principal officials, to tea in the Victoria Hall. The repast having been served, his Worship addressed a few words of welcome to the gathering. Then followed selections on the grand organ by Dr. Spark and vocal

تلف کارخانہ است، می‌کنند، مردم، و... (Handwritten Persian text)

بوقت شام در روز میوه فرستید یک نذر نامه دستنمزد دعوت کرد، یک نذر نامه سرگشته (Handwritten Persian text)

حسین صافرورد (Handwritten Persian signature)

selections by Madame Goodall, Mr. Dan Billington, and Mr. George Oatle, accompanied by Mr. H. W. Sedgwick. The musical portion of the entertainment at an end, there came a lantern-slide exhibition. This comprised Yorkshire views taken by Mr. Godfrey Bingley, and explained by Mr. Wm. Howgate; and Indian and Afghan views, which were explained by Mr. E. T. Thornton, who has lived in Afghanistan some eighteen months, serving in an industrial capacity under the Ameer. It was a very pleasant entertainment.

DISPLAY BY THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Corporation Fire Brigade turned out at night to display their capabilities before the Shahzada and his suite. In anticipation of this, a large crowd of people assembled outside the Great Northern Hotel as early as six o'clock, but as ten had struck before the brigade was summoned, no little impatience was shown. Shortly before half-past nine some dozen mounted constables put in an appearance, and at once proceeded to clear that portion of the street in front of the hotel. It was evident that some of these officers were little used to dealing with a large crowd. They rode amongst the people in a manner which can only be described as reckless and dangerous. Fortunately, so far as could be ascertained, nobody was hurt. The arrangement was that the Prince should himself summon the brigade by pressing a button in his room, and that he should take notice of the time elapsing between the giving of the alarm and the arrival of the firemen. Shortly after ten o'clock a steam fire engine and an escape dashed into the street at top speed. Pulling up in front of the hotel, the escape was reared against the building opposite. Soon after a score of men and Supt. Baker's son attired as a lady were passed from a window in an upper storey down the canvas shoot to the ground, and as some of them wore night shirts, a good deal of laughter was provoked. The shoot having been taken down, the firemen, under the direction of Supt. Baker, showed how the occupants of a burning building may be rescued. Several firemen were brought down the ladder on the shoulders of their fellows. Meanwhile half a dozen hose pipes had been attached to a main, and when the life-saving drill was finished, streams of water were poured on to the building. With 130lb. pressure to each jet, the water was projected over a hundred feet into the air. Thus concluded the exhibition, which was a complete success. The men did not spare themselves in the least, and were loudly applauded from time to time. Supt. Baker also came in for much praise. It will be interesting to know that only about 2 1/2 minutes elapsed between the giving of the alarm and the arrival of the brigade at the hotel. The Shahzada was much pleased with the display, and remarked that the Leeds Brigade was the smartest he had seen.

سهان آتش بازی کو بوقت شب بہ تقریب شریف آوری ستازادہ و مدجا کردہ  
ہونڈو قبل کو بوقت بود و بصل جیل مردم میرسون آن مقام و نظر ہونڈہ ہوا آتش بازی  
سرکارہ شد ستازادہ و جماعت دی از تماشا کی میں نظارہ حوراسندہ شہنشاہ

Vanity Fair  
20-6-95

اجبار و بی بی غیر ہوا جوہر

It is an open secret that the sudden resolve of the Ameer to "permit" his son to stay in England until the end of August has caused considerable perturbation in Royal circles. The arrangement was originally for a twenty-four days' stay, and everything was mapped out accordingly. Shabzada Nasrulla is not, however, likely to remain in England after the Cowes

این راز افشا شده است کہ از یک حالت صحت و سلامت

Week; for he is most anxious to visit Paris, and an invitation to Italy will be given him by the Prince of Naples, whom he will probably meet next week.

کشت فرودہ تا اجرامہ رگست دین دیار قیام دارد در قتلہ سی صہرا بی

Shabzada Nasrulla will pay a visit shortly to the Imperial Institute; but not on the Railway night, which was at one time contemplated.

بیدار شدہ است - زیرا کہ ان مقام قیام دی گفتن برای سبب و قہار

روز شدہ بود و عرض کرد بوقت این عرصہ نظر کردہ و در -

Yorkshire Herald  
20-6-95

حضرت شاهزاده صاحبزاده  
کلیله مرزیه

**ILLNESS OF THE SHAHZADA.  
VISIT TO SHEFFIELD ABANDONED.**

Owing to a feverish cold the Shahzada was unable to leave Leeds yesterday morning at the time that had been appointed for him to take train for Sheffield. The hour of departure was fixed for ten at the Great Northern Station; but though there were the representatives of the Leeds municipality and the usual crowd present to speed the parting guest, the Shahzada did not appear. It was understood that he would be ready in half an hour, but when that time passed the departure was further postponed for a quarter of an hour more. At a quarter to eleven it was announced that the Shahzada was so unwell that he had been ordered by his medical attendants to forego his engagement at Sheffield, and that at a later hour he would travel direct to London for Dorchester House. The guard of honour which the Leeds Rifles had furnished was now withdrawn, and the crimson carpet which stretched from the hotel corridors on to the platform and to the saloon carriage door was taken up. Many of the crowd, however, lingered on, and those who had the time at their disposal and the gift of patience had their reward at about half-past one o'clock.

In regard to his Highness's illness we have been furnished with the following statement by the medical attendants travelling with him:—

We are authorised to state that his Highness the Shahzada is suffering from a feverish attack, apparently due to exposure to cold and the rapid changes of temperature and the fatigues to which he has been subject in travelling and in visiting the mills and other establishments during the last few days. The Afghan Hakim, or Court physician, in consultation with Surgeon-Major Leahy, of the Indian Medical Service, who accompanies the Shahzada, has been obliged to decide that it was unwise for him to persevere for the moment with the various public functions which had been arranged, and that it was safest for him to proceed direct to Dorchester House. The Shahzada was suffering on Tuesday night when Mr. Martin, the Ameer's agent, took leave of him. This gentleman was sent for at half-past seven yesterday morning, and then found his Highness still quite unfit for any exposure or exertion. General Sir Gerald Fitzgerald promptly telegraphed to the Mayor of Sheffield, the Master Cutler, and others concerned, conveying the Shahzada's sincere regrets that he was compelled to forego his visit to that city. With the most kindly consideration his Highness was still anxious that the train should pull up at Sheffield in order that he might personally assure the Mayor of his regret and of his inability to fulfil his engagements, but his medical advisers considered it would be unwise to expose him to the excitement of such a detention.

**DISAPPOINTMENT AT SHEFFIELD,**

The failure of the Shahzada to visit Sheffield caused considerable disappointment. The Mayor and Master Cutler were at the Midland Station with addresses of welcome, and a large number of leading citizens were also in attendance. A guard of honour of the Dublin Fusiliers was in attendance and also an escort of the Yorkshire Dragoons. Extensive preparations were made at the Cyclops Works of Messrs. Charles Cammell & Company, where an armour-plate was to be rolled and other processes witnessed. An elaborate luncheon was also prepared, the company having gone to great expense to make the visit to their works successful. Another event of the day was to have been a visit to the works of Messrs. Walker & Hall. Definite news that his Highness was indisposed and could not come to Sheffield was received at noon, whereupon all the military and police arrangements were cancelled. Many of the guests invited to the Cyclops Works attended and witnessed the rolling of the armour-plate, and the luncheon passed off as successfully as was possible under such untoward circumstances.

On arriving at St. Pancras the Shahzada, who was wrapped in a coat with heavy fur, looked pale and fatigued. Royal carriages were in attendance to convey him and the members of his staff to Dorchester House. Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P. for Central Sheffield, travelled to London by the same train as the Afghan Prince, and had a conversation with his Highness through the medium of Colonel Talbot. The Shahzada expressed the keen regret he experienced at his inability to visit Sheffield, and said he had personally been very anxious to go there. It was, however, under the strict orders of his doctor that he had been compelled to forego his desire, for his temperature had risen to 101°. His Highness desired, through Colonel Howard Vincent, to convey his regrets to the people of Sheffield.

On inquiry at Dorchester House last evening it was ascertained that the Shahzada was much better. It was explained that the Prince had lately visited several factories and furnaces, which accounted for the chill he caught. His medical attendant, Surgeon-Major Leahy, advised him that the visit to Sheffield yesterday would be too risky. As to the proposed visit to Airedale Races to-day, it is believed that the Shahzada will not attend. The Prince's official staff has just been ordered to resume his provincial tour.

شاهزاده صاحبزاده  
کلیله مرزیه

بوجه عدالت شمع شاد برده بلند آفتاب خرم سیر نفعیله مشکوی فرمود و چون کلیله مرزیه مرزیه  
را اطلاع این امر رسید از بس بغول و تشنگی خاطر شدند

اللهم اغفر له ما مضى  
وما مضى  
وما مضى  
وما مضى

در روز بوقت شام از استق در در در سیر بوس صلوات بر شاهزاده صاحبزاده

20.6.95

NASRULLA KHAN.

Indisposition prevented the Shahzada from leaving Leeds yesterday until about 1.30 p.m. Before he left, he caused the authorities at Sheffield, where preparations had been made for his arrival, to be informed by telegraph that, acting under medical advice, he was compelled to abandon his visit to that town. It has been explained by those in attendance on his Highness that on Tuesday night and yesterday morning he was suffering from collapse following a cold, brought on by rapid changes of temperature, and by the fatigue of travelling and going to and from so many workshops. Colonel Talbot informed the Mayor of Leeds, who was present at the Prince's departure, that the visit to Leeds had been warmly appreciated by the Shahzada. His Highness was anxious that the train he travelled by should stop at Sheffield, in order that he might personally assure the mayor of his regret and of his inability to make his promised visit, but his medical advisers considered that this course was not advisable. Nasrulla Khan and his suite accordingly arrived at St. Pancras Station by special train a few minutes after 6 o'clock, a little earlier than was expected. The arrival platform was laid with crimson carpet, and three pair-horse landaus from the Royal stables were in waiting. After alighting from the train, the Shahzada wrapped himself up for the drive to Dorchester-house. He wore a long, black travelling coat, with heavy fur collar, closely buttoned up at the neck, and looked pale and fatigued. Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., who travelled to London by the same train, was requested by the Shahzada, through the medium of Colonel Talbot, as interpreter, to convey to the people of Sheffield, one of the divisions of which Colonel Howard Vincent represents, an expression of his sincere regret that he had been prevented from accepting their invitation.

It was stated at Dorchester-house last night that his Highness was much better. Surgeon-Major Leahy stated that the chill was slight. His Highness will, it is expected, leave Dorchester-house this morning to attend Ascot races. He was to have travelled from town by the South-Western Railway to Sunningdale, but the programme has been altered, and his Highness will now be conveyed by Great Western train from Paddington to Windsor, whence he will drive in one of the Queen's carriages to the heath.

The City Press states that the Fishmongers' Company, the master of which is Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., will entertain the Shahzada at their hall, London-bridge, to-morrow. A distinguished company has been invited to meet his Highness.

Westminster Gazette  
20-6-95

"ROYAL ASCOT."—THE DEPARTURES.  
THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT.

In an experience of many years, rarely, if ever, has a more brilliant scene been witnessed at the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway than was to be noted this morning. From ten o'clock until close on noon the traffic was continuous, and crowds of people assembled, both outside and inside the station, to watch the gathering of the gay array of people who were on their road to Ascot. The morning being beautifully fine, the ladies wore the lightest and most elegant attire. Indeed, the terminus had more the appearance of an immense garden party than anything else, until, as train after train was run out, the station began once more to wear its normal aspect. The railway company, under the direction of Sir Charles Scotter, the General Manager, had made special arrangements for the despatch of the many special trains which had to be run, and although the rush was so great, everything went off satisfactorily. As an indication of the West-end crowds, it may be mentioned that the line of carriages extended not only over the entire length of York-road, but far away over Westminster Bridge, and that the extra staff of police on duty had all their work cut out to regulate it, while many ladies alighted in the thoroughfares to avoid the delay of going in line to the station. There were special booking offices on the platforms, which proved very convenient. The dresses of the ladies were most elaborate, and bright brilliant colours predominated.

This morning the Shahzada, after being visited at Dorchester House by Miss Hamilton, the lady doctor who accompanied him to Europe, decided to make his visit to Ascot as arranged, and he drove to Paddington with his suite at 11.30, being accompanied by Colonel Byng, Sir G. Fitzgerald, Colonel Talbot, Mr. Martin, and others. On arrival at Paddington the party entered a special train for Windsor, whence they will be driven to the course by road. The Shahzada, who wore a closely-buttoned travelling coat with a fur collar, looked far from well.

اخبار ما سحر - 20 - 6 - 95

دیروز شہزادہ بلنہ اقبال کو جب عدالت طبع تا یک دہم ساعت از بلنہ لیدس روزی نتواند شد - قبل از روز دگی حکام بلنہ تصدیق داد که منتظر ترنیت آدرسی و بدنه نیر کومار طبع دماند که من لوجب عدالت روز سفر بلنہ ایشان معذور هستیم - مردمانی که به عمری شہزادہ شرف باب بودند گفتند کہ بسبب تکان سفر شہزادہ روز کام رفت و این باعث تب شد - شہزادہ روز دل می خواست کہ طرین یعنی ریل را ریشتر تصدیق آیتدہ کنند تا کہ بزبان مبارک خود حکام آن بلنہ را از معذوری خود اطلاع داده ملذد خواهی کنند اما طبیب کہ همراه بود مانع آمد -

اخبار وست منسٹر گزٹ 20 جون

نزول اجدل شہزادہ

در جنبہ لہای گذشتہ گامی ایستاد رونق مردان و سیشن نہ دیدہ شد کہ امروز وقت صبح نظر آمد - سال استقبال خوب بود شہزادہ جنی سرد گشت -

### THE TOUR OF THE SHAHZADA.

#### A DISAPPOINTMENT AT SHEFFIELD.

The greatest disappointment was experienced in Sheffield, on Wednesday morning, by the cancelling of the visit of the Shahzada. It was arranged that he should arrive in the city at 11 o'clock and see Cammell's works. After luncheon he was to visit the silver plate works of Walker and Hall. The Mayor and Corporation, the Master Cutler, and the Cutlers' Company and a guard of honour and escort were all in readiness to receive his Highness. The streets were lined with people, and a very hearty welcome awaited him. At 10 o'clock the station-master received a message from Leeds that the train was late. There were other messages, and then came one saying the Shahzada could not visit Sheffield, and would return to London direct. Captain Pearce telegraphed to Colonel Byng, his Highness's equerry, and received instructions to countermand all military arrangements, as the Shahzada had a bad cold and could not come. The news soon spread and the people left.

The Shahzada returned to London on Wednesday evening on the completion of his 10 days' provincial tour. On arriving at St. Pancras his Highness was wrapped in a coat with heavy fur, and looked pale and fatigued. Royal carriages were in attendance to convey him and the members of his staff to Dorchester House. Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield, travelled to London by the same train as the Afghan Prince, and had conversation with his Highness through the medium of Colonel Talbot. The Shahzada expressed the keen regret he experienced at his inability to visit Sheffield, which he had personally been very anxious to visit. It was, however, under strict orders of his doctor that he had been compelled to forego his desire. His temperature had risen to 101°. His Highness desired, through Colonel Howard Vincent, to convey his regrets to the people of Sheffield.

On enquiry at Dorchester House, late last evening, a press representative was informed that the Shahzada was much better. It was explained that the Prince had lately visited several factories and furnaces, which accounted for the chill he caught. His medical attendant, Surgeon-Major Leahy, advised him that the visit to Sheffield would be too risky. As to the projected visit to Ascot Races to-day, it was thought that if the improvement were maintained the trip would be taken, but, as yet, nothing definite could be stated. The Prince's officials state that his Highness greatly enjoyed his provincial tour.

چون سنازده دیدگاه نصرالدین غم سیر تفیید بسبب عدالت طبع و دلی خویش  
مکتوبی فرمود مردم آن مده جلی ملون و پریشان خاطریتند

Standard  
20.6.93

اجلاس سیدہ... جون ۱۹۰۳ء

RETURN OF THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada returned to London last evening, on the completion of his provincial tour. Indisposition prevented his keeping an engagement at Sheffield, and this accounted for his return a little earlier than was expected. The Prince and his suite arrived at St. Pancras Station by special train a few minutes after six o'clock. Three pair-horse landaus from the Royal stables were in waiting. His suite alighted, but there was a delay while the Shahzada wrapped himself up for the drive to Dorchester House. He wore a long black travelling coat, with heavy fur collar, closely buttoned up at the neck, and looked pale and fatigued. Colonel H. Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield, travelled to London by the same train, and, after a brief conversation with the Prince, he informed the representatives of the Press that the Shahzada had requested him to convey to the people of Sheffield an expression of his sincere regret that indisposition prevented him from accepting their invitation. The Shahzada was most anxious to visit Sheffield, and would have gone despite his indisposition; but his temperature had risen to 101½ deg., and his medical adviser strictly forbade him to fulfil the engagement. On the conclusion of this conversation the Shahzada entered the leading carriage, attended by Colonel Talbot, and drove to Park-lane, followed by the members of his staff in the other carriages. Three of the Afghan servants missed the special train at Leeds, and also the express which followed immediately after it; but a telegram was sent to St. Pancras, announcing that they had left by Great Northern express, and would, on reaching King's-cross, be forwarded by one of the Great Northern Railway omnibuses.

On inquiry at Dorchester House late last evening, it was ascertained that the Prince was much better. It was explained that the Prince had lately visited several factories, and had been close to furnaces, which accounted for the chill he caught. His medical attendant, Surgeon Major Leahy, advised him that the visit to Sheffield would be too risky, and the project was, therefore, abandoned. Sir Gerald Fitzgerald went over to Sheffield, however, from Leeds, and explained matters. Surgeon Major Leahy stated that the chill was slight. On the subject of his provincial tour, Lieutenant Beville, a member of the Prince's European staff, said the trip had been most enjoyable. The Shahzada was a keen observer, and had displayed the utmost interest in the industries of the various places visited. He was particularly impressed by his visits to the Fairfield Shipbuilding Works, the Elswick Factories, and other large manufacturing establishments. At Leeds the Shahzada specially enjoyed a turn out of the Fire Brigade, the summons for which he gave from his hotel.

The present arrangements are that, if he is well enough this morning, the Shahzada will leave Dorchester House for Ascot. Nasrullah Khan was to have travelled from town by the South-Western Railway to Sunningdale; but the programme has been altered, and he will be conveyed by Great Western train from Paddington to Windsor, whence, on his arrival shortly before noon, he will drive in one of the Queen's carriages to the Heath. The Shahzada leaves Windsor after the races, at five o'clock, on his return to the Metropolis.

The Fishmongers' Company, whose Master is Lieut. General Sir Evelyn Wood, will entertain the Shahzada at their Hall, London Bridge, tomorrow. A distinguished company has been invited to meet his Highness.

مراجعت شاہزادہ

دیروز وقت شام شاہزادہ بلند اقبال صوبہ لندن مراجعت فرمود و پورے عدت طبع عزم سیرٹیفیڈ فرمایا۔ جون شاہزادہ لڈز میں گامی نزلوں فرمود و پورے اس بار کے لئے زرد می نمود۔

شاہزادہ لڈز میں جوہت کہ لڈز تفریح شدہ شہلہ متمتع نمود اگر عدت طبع مانع نہ شدہ ہے۔

دیروز وقت شام لڈز ڈاکٹر جیٹھوس دربانف کردہ شد و معلوم شد کہ طبع و رگے شاہزادہ حالاً جوہر است

خرواٹ شاہزادہ را بر لندن برج دعوت کرده خواہ شد۔

Sun  
20-6-95

According to the latest accounts from Cabul, the Ameer received Umra Khan with considerable abuse, and candidly told him that he was false and an evil-doer. As a Mohammedan, however, he could not deny him shelter. For this Abdur Rahman, in true Afghan style, means his guest to pay. It is said he has seized all Umra Khan's money, believed to be a considerable amount, and confiscated it. This is extremely likely. It is to be hoped that the Ameer will keep a closer eye on him than he did on Sher Afzul, whom we have now safely imprisoned at Rawalpindi.

Star  
20-6-95

The Shahzada's temperature yesterday was going on for 102. The temperature of Sheffield when it learned that there was to be no Shahzada for them is not mentioned.

A program had been arranged, including visits to a great outlery manufactory and armor-plate mills. Surgeon-Major Leahy said "No," so the Afghan Prince went straight on from Leeds to Dorchester House. He looked on his arrival as if he would be glad to be back in Cabul.

If well enough, the Prince will go to Ascot to-day, driving from Windsor in one of the Queen's carriages. But all depends upon his temperature. So, also, depends his presence at to-morrow's Blenheim's banquet, at which Sir Evelyn Wood will preside.

Three of the Shahzada's servants were stranded in Leeds yesterday. They had gone out to buy beer, and found their master gone on their return. Appeals to Allah being in vain, their case was undertaken by the hotel manager, who labelled them "Dorchester House, London, per G.N.R.," and sent them on by parcel post. The goods were delivered undamaged.

There will be a pretty bill of damages sent in when the Shahzada finally leaves Dorchester House.

A good deal was saved in this way by the removal of the fine carpets and substitution of very ordinary matting. But what may be expected will be shown by the following story.

When the Shahzada's suite first arrived they were much struck with the window-blinds, which were the first they had seen. They pulled them up and down till they broke them. Then, finding their hands were covered with dust, they wiped them on some fine curtains, and ruined them.

Putting aside natural habits of uncleanness, they have ways of using things for a wrong purpose, such as table cloths as napkins and window curtains as towels, which will practically render the articles so misused unfit for further use except by themselves. All these items will go to swell the bill for damages.

بشارتیں  
خبر تازہ نکال سیدہ است کہ سنہ ۱۲۱۵ھ میں حضرت مولانا محمد رفیع صاحب دکن دست لکھتے ہیں  
وہ کہتے ہیں کہ سیدہ است کہ اولاد آب و غنہ کا راستہ آتا ہے مسلمان اور اورا  
دوسرا خود بنا دے ہے۔ اور وہ اندام جمع بقدر عمر خان بہادر است خود آوردہ است  
وہ ان کو بڑا شکر ہے۔ است کہ ان کو غنہ لکھتے تھے۔ است کہ یہی ہے کہ ان کو غنہ لکھتے تھے۔  
خود دیدہ

رحمت اللہ علیہ  
یہ روزت پروردگار کی رحمت ہے کہ وہ مسافر کو طبع و سادگی غلبہ میں نہ آختراب دیالو سے کہ  
بلکہ عقیدت قابل ذکر است

چونکہ تازہ روزگار جسٹریوس روزہ شود مصلحت بہ ہر جائزہ خواہ شد۔  
حسب است کہ آئین نامی بیس کھا در دستہ فرانس بریا رزہ بند۔

چونکہ تازہ سیدہ ملکہ زمان دو بار کے کہ بر رویہ کہ کھنکھہ بود در برید و چون دست شان  
خاک آسودہ شد بہ پردہ نامی قیمتی نہ سیدند و نیز و پیش کہ را بجائی روانہ استسمان کردند۔ پس  
صبر سے قابل استسمان دیگر کیسے خود ہر مانہ۔

London  
20.6.95

Though little has transpired with regard to the return of the Shahzada, it is believed that Nasrulla Khan will not ship from our shores in the Olive, which brought him here, but that a visit, if only a brief one, will be paid to several of the European Courts. It is probable that the Olive will take the young Prince on board at Constantinople, the Indian trooper sailing from Southampton in the last week of August.

333  
اجنبی رولنگ - ۲۰ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
اگرچہ دوبارہ مراجعت شہزادہ جلالہ کی تھی ہے۔ است اما باور می کنیم کہ نصر اللہ خان در جہاز اولیہ  
لوقت مراجعت سوار نہ خواہد شد۔ اغلب است کہ شہزادہ در جہاز ایک برائس سوار شدہ  
بمستطیقہ خواہد رفت۔

London  
20-6-95

The State visit of the Shahzada to the Queen at Windsor Castle next Monday is to be a most elaborate function, and a lengthy "ceremonial" is being drawn up by the Court officials. The Shahzada will be placed next to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Coburg, having precedence over the other members of the Royal family. The Queen will personally invest the Shahzada with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and he may possibly be given an Indian Order besides, as his father the Ameer has both the Bath and the Star of India.

اجنبی رولنگ و تہہ ۲۰ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
بروز دوشنبہ مذاقات شہزادہ مقام قلعہ وندسور حضور ملکہ عظمیٰ خواہد شد  
کرسی شہزادہ بہ استثنائی برائس ادون دبلز و ڈائونک ادون کورب از حدت مراد  
میشیز خواہد بود۔

London  
21-6-95

The arrangements for the Shahzada's tour were by no means successful. Probably those responsible for the programme assumed that the Prince would preserve in the provinces the apathy which he displayed in London—that he would find as little entertainment in guns and dynamos as in State balls and Ministerial parties. His Highness disorganised everything by developing a vast interest in the industries of the country. At Birmingham he kept his train waiting an hour while he reviewed Kynoch's in unexpected detail. He reduced the Lancashire aldermen to the last stage of consternation lest their baked meats should be spoiled. At Glasgow he went on strike; and all the world was presently apprised that 7,500 Paisley lasses who had come forth to welcome the Prince went home without having had that gratification.

اجنبی رولنگ - ۲۱ جون ۱۹۰۵ء  
شہزادہ بسیار دقت در معائنہ حرفت سبر کردہ عقلی انتظام را در ہم برہم کردہ  
از بغیر باندہ می اوقات شہزادہ مردم این دیار اکثر ملول می شوند۔  
دختران ملکہ سیسی کرب هفتت ضرر منتظر دیدن شہزادہ بودند  
ورز فسخ غرم دی عانت ملول شدہ باز بر رفتند۔ ہمارا این خطائی  
اہل کاران سرکاری است کہ روز ادینہ را کہ روز نماز وی است ملحوظ نہ درشتند

His Highness may in this case be acquitted of intentional discourtesy. The fault lies with the officials, who forgot, or fancied he would forget, that Friday was his

Sabbath. It is difficult to imagine any sort of reception less likely to please an orthodox Afghan than the acclamations of a bevy of girls in their Sunday frocks.

The Shahzada arrived in Leeds on the night of the Yorkshire miners' demonstration; at which event the speakers were loud in complaint that the Corporation should stop the traffic for a mere Prince while the native bands and banners had to cleave their own way through the busy streets. But Leeds is altogether very democratic. Part of it grumbled at the 1,250% expended on the Prince's reception, and suggested that it should be spent 'on the unemployed' instead.

لبضی از اکانی اہل لیڈس ازین سبب ملول خاطر هستند کہ سلع یکیزار دود  
دیجاہ ہونہ محض بے سود بہ حرف آیدہ است



Realm

21-6-95

I have had many letters about our visitor from Afghanistan; but there is space only for a few remarks from my most impressive correspondent. 'The Shahzada's intention to stay here until September has,' I am assured, 'thrown the India Office people into disorder.' It seems, however, that they fully deserve their distress. 'Why did they receive the Ameer's son? They say they had no alternative; but surely they had. If not, why did we allow the Ameer to refuse to see Lord Roberts, and to choose Colonel Mortimer Durand instead?' Besides, just think of what this serene young man has cost us! 'It is computed that up to the present his visit has added 60,000l. to the burdens of the British taxpayer. Why, for that sum we could have had many statues of Oliver Cromwell, together with a few of Sir William Harcourt, even although the fitness of things should have ordained that the latter must be immortalised in large blocks of brass.'

A Glasgow Correspondent says that the Shahzada's visit to that town satisfied him more than anything else in his tour. He kept a representative body of Glasgow's wealth and intellect waiting for an hour and a half. They wanted to present him with a casket. The subsequent banquet was delayed proportionately, and one result was the demoralisation of an ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland. The Shahzada finished his dinner-roll before the blessing had been pronounced. He has given up drinking his own health; and learned one Scotch word—a

most important one—'keerk.' Glasgow took him very seriously. The populace hung about his hotel for hours before, and some time after, his advertised time of departure. Nasrullah prefers the climate of the city to that of London, and wonders why the Queen or the Prince of Wales has no residence there. That is only his fun, perhaps; but some West Coast people have not given up hope of the Prince's taking furnished apartments in Rothesay for the Clyde Fortnight.

بسیار ملاحظه فرمایید. سلسله افغانستان بن سیده اند. با و می تم که  
 که نه یا اوسن از استماع بن جرجی برکت خاطر شده است که شکر  
 تا ماه ستمبر ایجا قیام نموده و داشت. جهان مندم می نمود که کالی اند بار و جس  
 این اضطراب هستند. عمده برین مایه های بنی که در مها ندری بن  
 شکر ده چه قدر زهرت شده است. نینده که تا بن زمان  
 شصت هزار یونیه اند. بن هندستان شده است.

شکر ده آس و سوزی ملده. گلد سگورا برندن ترجیح داده است

Leeds Mercury  
21.6.95

اجرای سحرآمیز - جون ۱۹۰۵

**GOLD CUP DAY AT ASCOT.**

**VISIT OF THE SHAHZADA.**

**A SPLENDID HARMONY OF COLOUR.**

There is but one Cup day, and that is Ascot's exclusive right. Not only is it the gala day of the Royal meeting, but the red-letter day of both the racing and the society calendar. Basking in the smiles of Royalty and bathed in glorious sunshine, the Royal enclosure yesterday presented a spectacle hard to beat. There are people who aver that, for those who take a dilettante interest in racing, the Lawn at Goodwood and the Plantation behind the ditch at Newmarket offer quite as pleasant a rendezvous without the crush and excitement which one gets at Ascot. These must be considered bad judges, for there is no other venue of sport in Europe which can compare for quality and style with the Royal enclosure and paddock at Ascot. It eclipses any other place. Everything is in harmony save the incoherent shout of the bookmakers. Any one might have spent hours on the balcony of the stand watching the bright picture presented in the reserved enclosure below. The charming blending of colour as the fair occupants move about produces a kaleidoscopic variation of scene as harmonious and soothing to the eye as would be a nocturne by Chopin to the ear. As usual on a fine day at Ascot, one rarely sees bizarre costumes in the Royal enclosure. There are no discords to enhance the harmony, and the masterful strains of Wagner find no counterpart in the tones of colour. On the contrary, everything is fragile and delicate, and assertiveness gives place to the softer tones so dear to the compositions of Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Schumann.

Cool shades of pale lemon mingle with rose-pink, and are eclipsed for the moment by sky blue and bright fawn. Anon in close proximity come mignonette side by side with a exquisite shade of orchid mauve. In a moment they fade from the vision, and a beautiful dove-colour, resplendent in the sunshine, backed by Rose du Barry, is ousted by a soft sea green, heightened by coral pink. In quick succession pass in striking though tasteful contrast a cloudy yet subdued peacock blue, and eau de nil, brightened with cardinal, a maize-coloured chiffon, a black glace silk, with marble veinings in pretty multi tints of cornflower blue, pale green, and old rose, and a charming China tussore, lined with rose-pink. Malmaison carnations nestle with Gloire de Dijon, delicate lilies of the valley commingle with the more aristocratic orchids, roses red and roses pink, roses yellow and roses white, roses that blush and roses that do not, are grouped together in a veritable artistic maelstrom of colour. On the opposite side of the course, drawn up, are a double queue of coaches suggestive of luncheon to the initiated. This looks promising, for nobody leaves town without at least a dozen invitations. But to find your particular coach required not only diligence but perseverance. Seeking for luncheon at Ascot is, like seeking for winners, not an easy task. In the event of your being successful, the visions you have conjured up of lobster salad, mayonnaise of chicken, and iced hock are rudely dismissed, for your coach is full up and your frugal repast consists of a piece of dry cake suggestive of the nursery, and a glass of tepid champagne. Still this is only a minor drawback; the bigger one comes after the seven events on the card have been decided, and is not fully realised till the following Monday.

**THE SCENE AT WATERLOO.**

Next to actually going down to Ascot a man could hardly have desired a more delightful entertainment than was afforded by a visit to Waterloo. The long line of carriages not only filled the Lark-road, it stretched right up the Westminster Bridge-road and some distance across the bridge itself. The weather, being exceptionally brilliant, had inspired even the most prudent of those who went to the races to cast aside all fear of rain. The dresses, therefore, were of the lightest and gayest tints imaginable. One saw them long before reaching the station, for many ladies, unwilling to remain in their carriages the long time which would have to elapse before they moved on into the station, descended and walked the rest of the distance. But the most extraordinary scene was that within the station. The place was even more crowded than on Boat Race Day, and every one was in holiday attire. The affair was more like a garden party than anything else, and no garden could be more brilliant with its flowers than was the station with the brilliant and elaborated frocks of the ladies. As is usual on such occasions, there were special booking-offices on the platforms, and yesterday they proved even more than ordinarily useful. The railway company had arranged for the despatch of numerous special trains, and these went out one after the other without any hitch. At first, although they were in all cases crowded, they seemed to make little difference in the appearance of the station. Gradually, however, the crowd became less compact, so that one could observe and criticise individual dresses, and even faces. And by about noon

نزول جلوس شاهزاده

اسکات

از تماشای اسکات شاهزاده دیدتبار خیلی مسرور شد

نظاره واط و  
از تفریح و اترت و شاهزاده خیلی مسرور شد - موسم خوب بود و کس

زمان که به استقبال شاهزاده جمع بودند خوب می درخشید

شاہزادہ سومرہ عتق ہو کر ان کو وقت کر رہا ہے

the station had resumed its wonted aspect. The Shahzada is rapidly acquiring Western habits, for he was in time yesterday. Possibly acting up to the axiom that the early bird catches the worm, his Highness, accompanied by his suite, arrived about a quarter to one. He drove up in a four-horsed carriage, accompanied by outriders, to the back of the stands. It was quite half an hour before the Royal procession, and they, of course, came up the course preceded by the Master of the Buckhounds on horseback, and wearing the gold couple of office and attended by huntmen in scarlet, and the verderers in green velvet. The seven carriages were occupied similarly to the opening day, and the ovation accorded the Royal party was, if anything, of a heartier description. As the cavalcade approached the Royal enclosure the stands and rings were thronged to their utmost capacity. In fact, it was admitted by all that when racing commenced it was a record attendance. The Duchess of York, who occupied a prominent position in the Royal box, looked charming in a dress of pale blue Pompadour silk, with pink rose-buds, veiled in the palest of primrose tulle, and a broad sash of pink silk on the corsage, and on the bonnet were pale pink roses.

The ALL-AGED STAKES of 6 sovs each, with 300 sovs added; the second receives 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third saves stake. T.Y.C. (five furlongs 136 yards). 20 subs.  
10 9 Duke of Westminster's Grey Leg, 4 yrs .....M. Cannon 1  
6 12 Mr L. de Rothschild's Moor, 2 yrs .....Toon 2  
8 11 Mr H. McCalmont's Go Lightly, 4 yrs .....T. Loates 3  
Three ran.

The FIRST YEAR OF THE THIRTY-THIRD NEW BIENNIAL STAKES of 16 sovs each, 10 ft, with 500 sovs added, for two and three year olds; weight for age; the second receives 50 sovs. T.Y.C. (five furlongs 136 yards). 41 subs.  
9 4 Lord Zesland's Keelson, 3 yrs .....J. Watts 1  
9 4 Mr C. Trimmer's Bentworth, 3 yrs .....M. Cannon 2  
9 4 Mr F. Luscombe's Marco, 3 yrs .....G. Chaloner 3  
Four ran.

The GOLD CUP, value 1,000 sovs, with 2,000 sovs in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 500 sovs and the third 250, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, h ft; weight for age, &c. To start at the Cup post and go once-round, about two miles and a half. 26 subs.  
9 4 Mr H. McCalmont's Isinglass, 5 yrs .....T. Loates 1  
9 0 Baron Hirsch's Reminder, 4 yrs .....M. Cannon 2  
9 4 Captain Mchell's Kilsallaghan, 5 yrs .....G. Chaloner 3  
Three ran.

The ROUS MEMORIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft to the Rous Memorial Fund, with 1,000 sovs added; weight for age, &c.; the second receives 100 sovs. New Mile (seven furlongs 166 yards). 60 subs.  
78 Mr H. McCalmont's The Bombard, 3 yrs .....T. Loates 1  
9 6 Mr Wallace Johnstone's Best Man, 5 yrs .....F. Webb 2  
7 4 Lord Derby's Dingle Bay, 3 yrs .....S. Loates 3  
Three ran.

The NEW STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 1,000 sovs added, for two-year-olds; second receives 10 per cent and the third 5 per cent on the whole stake. T.Y.C. (five furlongs 136 yards). 124 subs.  
8 7 Sir J. Miller's Requesbrune .....S. Loates 1  
8 10 Duke of Westminster's Shaddock .....M. Cannon 2  
8 7 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Thals .....Calder 3  
Eleven ran.

The ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft, with 300 added, for three-year-olds; the second receives 200 sovs out of the stakes, and the third saves stake. Old Mile (one mile 15 yards). 32 subs.  
8 7 Duke of Portland's Troon .....G. Chaloner 1  
9 0 Lord Alington's Matchmaker .....M. Cannon 2  
8 7 Baron de Hirsch's St. Johann .....Madden 3  
Nine ran.

The SECOND YEAR OF THE THIRTY-SECOND NEW BIENNIAL STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 500 added; for three and four year olds; weight for age; the second receives 50 sovs. Old Mile (one mile 15 yards). 83 subs.  
9 7 Duke of Westminster's Grey Leg, 4 yrs .....M. Cannon 1  
8 4 Baron de Hirsch's Curzon, 3 yrs .....Calder 2  
9 1 Mr T. Cannon's (sen.) Venis, 4 yrs .....S. Chaloner 3  
Three ran.

City of London  
22-6-95

THE SHAHZADA AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.

At the invitation of the Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company, a distinguished company foregathered at Fishmongers' Hall last evening to meet his Highness Shahzada Nasrullah Khan. The guests were received by the Prime Warden (Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C.), who, on the arrival of the Shahzada, introduced several of the principal guests to his Highness, including Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Sir Samuel Browne. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Talbot, who acted as interpreter. At the dinner which followed Sir Evelyn Wood occupied the chair the Shahzada being on his immediate right, and Lord Kesteven on his left. The remaining company included:-

- Colonel A. C. Talbot, O.L.E., Right Hon. Sir F. Jenne, General Sir S. Browne, V.O., G.O.B., K.O.S.I., Sir R. H. Knox, K.O.B., Lieut.-Colonel Beckett, Colonel Hon. H. Byng, O.B., Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, K.O.B., General Sir A. Alison, Bart., G.O.B., Sir R. W. Thompson, K.O.B., Surgeon-General Sir J. Farrer, K.O.S.I., Mr. H. Hayward, Mr. Warden Graham, Mr. A. R. Graham, Mr. G. Evans, Mr. G. Jarvis, Mr. Warden Fane, Mr. E. Lubbock, Sir G. S. Fitzgerald, K.O.L.W., O.S.I., Sir S. Bayly, K.O.S.I., O.L.E., Sir L. H. Griffin, K.O.S.I., Sir J. E. Peile, K.O.S.I., Mr. Sheriff Hand, Captain D. G. Prinsep, R.A., Colonel Muhammad Hasan Khan, Commandant Muhammad Akram Khan, Mr. T. A. Martin, Mirza Abdur Rauf Khan, Kotwal of Kabul, Muhammad Hasan Jan, Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Mr. J. Rockwith, Mr. E. L. Beckwith, Mr. H. Spicer, Mr. J. Spicer, Mr. A. Mayor, Colonel Topham, Mr. G. K. Bird, Mr. G. O. Lander, Mr. W. T. H. Bond, Mr. F. D. Robinson, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. W. R. Charles, Mr. G. J. Mills, Mr. W. Bacon, Mr. W. A. Bragg, Mr. G. J. Briggs, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. D. Vigo, Mr. B. Power, Mr. P. Witham, Mr. C. J. Roskell, Mr. M. Dobson, Mr. A. Wood, Captain Bolton, Mr. H. C. Porter, Mr. J. Soderberg, Mr. I. S. Lister, Mr. R. H. Salmon, jun., Mr. R. H. Salmon, Mr. A. A. Hanbury, Mr. S. A. Roberts, Mr. A. O. Roberts, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. W. Burr, Mr. W. Kelsey, Mr. H. Bendle, Mr. S. Bendle, Mr. W. H. Wood, Mr. J. S. Wood, Mr. A. A. Noss, Mr. H. Odell, Mr. J. Sprawson, Sir N. Hannon (Chief Justice of Shungai), Lieut.-General E. F. Chapman, O.B., Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, Mr. F. J. Underwood (renter warden), Mr. A. H. Lawrence, Alderman Sir W. Lawrence, Mr. J. Warren, Colonel W. B. Birch, Mr. S. H. Morley, Mr. J. Vavasseur, Mr. H. J. Chinnery, Mr. E. Bromley, Mr. J. Bouch, Mr. O. Bouch, Mr. E. Land, Mr. P. W. Mallet, Mr. T. F. Mason, Mr. G. H. Pryor, Mr. J. E. Arnold, Mr. H. T. De la Bero, C.B., Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C.I.E., Colonel Fox, Captain J. F. Compton-Brookbridge (3rd Middlesex Artillery), Captain T. M. Nelson (3rd Middlesex Artillery), Lieutenant N. Lubbock (3rd Middlesex Artillery), Mr. D. Matheson, Mr. W. T. Brand, Mr. E. H. Coleridge, Mr. J. A. Travers, Mr. L. C. Probyn, Mr. R. B. Martin, M.P., Mr. H. T. Browne, Mr. H. D. Browne, Mr. W. Harbridge, Mr. D. J. Woodman, the Rev. J. O. Cass, Mr. A. J. Rix, Mr. S. C. Rider, Mr. H. E. Knight, Mr. L. Martineau, Mr. E. C. Martin, Mr. A. Mortimore, Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy, M.D., Sir W. Pink, Mr. E. Edwards, the Mayor of Loughton (Mr. G. E. Farmer), Mr. W. S. Shoobridge, Mr. B. C. Foster, Mr. E. Rawlings, Mr. L. Salamons, Mr. J. O. Parkinson, the Solicitor (Mr. O. O. Humphreys), Mr. H. O. Clarke, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. A. Lawson, Mr. F. H. J. Underwood, Mr. J. Bonham, Mr. W. M. Dunne, Mr. G. A. Dunne, Mr. H. L. Bouch, Mr. F. Bowel, Mr. H. L. Blackburn, Mr. W. Griffith, jun., Mr. J. J. Smith, Mr. W. Bandy, Captain Simpson, Mr. V. K. Norman, Mr. S. Soames, Mr. T. Reaveley, Mr. Warden Bodley, A.R.A., Mr. O. G. Haro, Mr. J. T. Smith, Mr. A. Rotherham, Mr. M. I. Joyce, the Chaplain (the Rev. H. J. S. Winslow, M.A.), Mr. F. Tagart, Mr. N. E. Underwood, Mr. W. H. L. Alfred, Mr. H. F. Bonsey, Mr. G. Smithers, Mr. J. A. Dennis, Mr. H. Smithers, Mr. R. W. May, Mr. H. W. Barber, Mr. S. Barber, Mr. H. Barber, Mr. F. Williams, Mr. G. J. Gardner, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. P. E. Charles, Mr. E. J. N. Smith, Mr. W. J. Underwood, and the Clerk (Mr. J. W. Towns).

During dinner the band of the Royal Artillery, under the conductorship of Cavaliere L. Zivertal, played a selection of martial music. The after-dinner speeches—which for the Fishmongers' Company were somewhat numerous—were interspersed with a selection of vocal music by Madame Clara Samuel, Miss Lena Law, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Edward Dalzell, and Mr. Daniel Price. Following the loyal toasts,

The PRIME WARDEN rose and proposed "The Health of the Ameer of Afghanistan." His brother warden and himself, he said, were honoured by the presence there that night of the Ameer's son, representing the head of a nation that for many years had been the bravest of our foes. That was in days happily gone by, but now that nation was numbered amongst our most loyal allies. He asked them to join with him in drinking to the health of the Ameer of Afghanistan, wishing for him and his country prosperity, and coupling with it the name of his son the Shahzada. (Cheers.)

337 اخبار سٹی پریس لندن - 22 جون 1995

شہزادہ درگاہ ہائی گبران

تقریب دعوت شہزادہ درگاہ ہائی گبران جسکی تقریب منگیزس حاضر ہو۔ چون شہزادہ داخل ہال شد بعضی از اراکین جلسہ را با وی تقریب کردہ شد۔

اسٹی پریس و سٹارڈ یہ شہزادہ تقریب دعوت حاضر ہو دند

چون جلسہ منعقد گشت میر مجلس ہر فاست و برای صحت و ترقی قبیل حضرت اور معظمہ دعا کرد۔ و شہزادہ ہر ترقی اقبال و سرسبزی فرزند و لہندہ وی دعا کرد۔

اس اخبار کی از خوبترین اخبارات ہند

Colonel TALBOT translated the speech of the Shahzada in reply. He said his Highness the Shahzada desired to thank them all for the very kind manner in which they had received the toast of his father's health, and for the hospitality shown to himself that evening. His Highness said that the fact that the nation of Afghanistan was formerly one of our strongest enemies and now had become one of our best friends—(cheers)—was due to the policy of his Highness the Ameer, who had sent his son here so that the friendship between the two nations might be evident to the whole world. (Cheers.) He trusted that the result of the visit would be to strengthen the friendship which existed between the two nations. (Cheers.) The honour which had been paid to him by the English nation, and the kindnesses which had been shown to him, he would not fail to explain to his own people when he returned, and to his Highness the Ameer. (Loud cheers.) His Highness played for the long life of her Majesty the Queen—(cheers)—and the furtherance of the friendly relations between the two countries. (Cheers.)

The PRIME WARDEN next asked the company to join with him in wishing efficiency to the navy and army, coupled with the reserve forces, expressing the hope in the course of his speech that they might long receive, as they received at the present moment, the suffrages of the people.

The toast was heartily drunk. The PRIME WARDEN, again rising, asked the company to drink to the health of the new Prime Warden (Mr. C. T. Fane), wishing him the health to go through his year of office.

Sir Evelyn Wood then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Fane, the ancient ceremony of "capping" being performed by the Clerk amid cheers.

The new PRIME WARDEN then rose and proposed "The Health of the late Prime Warden." The company, he said, were proud to have had so distinguished and brilliant a soldier as Sir Evelyn Wood for their master during the past year. He then alluded to the energy and strong common sense which Sir Evelyn had brought to bear upon the discharge of his duties, remarking that he would be greatly missed, and wishing him continued health and happiness.

Sir EVELYN WOOD, in replying, said the unfailing support which he had received from his fellow-members of the court had rendered his year of office an exceedingly pleasant one. The Fishmongers' Company were endeavouring—and he thought successfully so—to benefit the community, and they spent a large portion of their income in the furtherance of education, and other matters which were calculated to benefit the community. He thanked them for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast, and assured them that there was no greater satisfaction to any man who lived in public than to gain the public esteem of those who were associated with him. (Cheers.)

For "The Visitors," proposed from the Chair, Sir FRANCIS JEUNE responded with a few appropriate sentences.

A guard of honour was furnished by the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Regiment, and the staircase was lined by a number of the holders of Doggett's coat and badge, attired in their brilliant red coats, knee breeches, and silk stockings. A large number of persons collected in Adelaide-place to witness the arrival and departure of the Shahzada and his suite, for the passage of whose carriages way was kept by the City police, under the direction of Superintendent Mackenzie.

تقدیر کرده است و انی که موثر موجب داد و در سیریل با بست تقریر است کرده است ترجمه کرد  
 رفت که است کرده است و در سیریل با بست تقریر است کرده است ترجمه کرد  
 بین دیدار - بین مراد که فوالتن بجای بدخوره قوم نهنس هو خود است است  
 است با علت جزین نسبت که برد فوالتن بین پرین نواسن از سیریل است  
 و سیریل است - چون بدید فوالتن مر حجت گوید و از اتفاق در از ارام بین ارام  
 ذکر خواهم کرد - من از بر هر جات حضور مکه مفرد حاجی نمودم و می خواهم که  
 رابطه صلت در تمام مابین ندر زور من حضرت حضور مکه مستخدم ترقی روز  
 افزون کرد باشند

Illustrated  
London News  
22.6.95

اجتار الملتطایه لندن یوز - ۲۲ جون ۱۹۰۵  
شاهزاده رقص های ایندی تاش می کند  
وقت نزل اصبیل شاهزاده درنده طلک  
از بهر ترمیم فاعودی انتظام رقص کرده  
بچه که همراه شاهزاده از تماشا می بخشیم  
خیلی محفوظ می نمود -

THE SHAHZADA WATCHING A HIGHLAND DANCE.

When our royal guest, Nasrullah Khan, visited Glasgow lately, there were provided for his gratification some Highland dances outside the Fairfield ship-building yard. The spectacle, which specially delighted the little boy who accompanies the Shahzada everywhere, was, we may be sure, more in accordance with Eastern sentiments than the balls at which his Highness has been present. He is reported to have made the same comment on them as was attributed to the Shah of Persia: "How is it that you do not make your slaves dance for you instead of wearying yourselves?" Our Illustration shows the interested group witnessing the dance, which, however, the photographer, for obvious reasons, failed to include in the picture.



Photo by Lafayette, Glasgow.

THE SHAHZADA WATCHING A HIGHLAND DANCE AT THE FAIRFIELD SHIP-BUILDING YARD, GLASGOW.

Cour Journal  
London  
22-6-95

شاهزاده در اوقات سیر باس زرق برق لب تن زنده است و هکلت دی

The Shahzida did not appear in all his grandeur of costume during his recent visit to some of our great cities; he was, perhaps wisely, doubtful whether he would be considered to be showing himself in barbaric splendour, and preferred, knowing that he is looked upon with respect as following the style of English gentlemen, to be costumed in their ordinary frock-coat. Some of the prominent folk doubtless would have liked to have seen him ablaze with gold and gems. His head-gear was still a beautiful sight to see on account of the priceless diamond stars which decorates his fez. He has been throughout his tour, as usual, very undemonstrative, and did not put himself much out of the way to make frequent return salutations, when he does so, his method is a not ungraceful touch of his chest and a turn of the hand towards the person he salutes—this is all. He uses several pocket handkerchiefs, each one of a different colour, and meant, when shown, to summon a particular member of his suite. He regretted, he said, very much that he could not visit Sheffield on the present occasion, but will make a special trip from London in order to do so, as he is well aware of its importance as a manufacturing centre, and that it has much to show which will be highly interesting, also useful, in the future.

شاهزاده در اوقات سیر باس زرق برق لب تن زنده است و هکلت دی  
بلد ریب جزین نیست که او را خوش پوشش محض تصور نکنند بلکه بردار و منین و سنجیده  
شرح نشانند - با تنه کلمه سرش کلاه جو صورت و در فشان است و یک تیره  
که از راهس ساخته اند بروی سنج است - چون در کوچه بازار می گذرد  
جواب سلام به حرکت دست خود می دهد - میفرماید که تفریح مله سفید  
هر روز خواهد کرد - و خوب می داند که مله موهوم مرکز حضرت است  
در دیدنش جنلی سفید است -

Standard  
22-6-95

انجمن سیرت ۲۲ جون ۱۳۱۵

در وقت سیرت

نگارنده و نگارنده سیرت

IN THE PALACE OF THE AMEER.

INTERVIEW WITH MISS LILLIAS HAMILTON.

"I MUST confess that English misconception of the Ameer of Afghanistan annoys me very much," said Miss Lillias Hamilton, "and I can only account for the crudity of the popular ideas concerning him by the garbled descriptions of the man and his methods in the newspapers. Instead of being a savage, he is an enlightened and conscientious sovereign; as a man, he is most charming and most kind."

Miss Hamilton is the doctor who has accompanied the Shahzada to England by the desire of his father in the capacity of consulting physician. We were talking of Afghanistan, writes a Black and White representative, and something I had said regarding the Ameer had called forth her instant defence.

"Would it be too delicate a question to ask why the Ameer overcame Asiatic scruples and conventions, and engaged you as his doctor, Miss Hamilton?" I asked.—"That is another misconception," she replied eagerly. "My attendance upon the Ameer arose from the merest accident. Soon after I was appointed head of the Dufferin Hospital at Calcutta, I fell ill with fever. I was unable to shake it off, and, not wanting to come to Europe, I was thinking of going up into the hills, when I heard from Mr. Martin, the Agent to the Government of Afghanistan, that the Ameer was anxious to find an English lady who would visit Kabul. He wrote: 'The gentlemen of my Court have seen

دکتر هیلین گفت که چون مردم جنس غلط درباره امر افغانی نشان می کنند پس  
بریشان خاطر می شوم - او وحشی نیست بلکه شگفت و منسوب با او است  
در زسر رحمت و خوش اخلاق است -

(سوال) چرا امر افغانی نشان ترا ندیدم خود کرد و مردم بسیار اندیش نه کرد؟

(جواب) چون من در کلنگه مله سیرت (سفا خان) بودم بیمار شدم و نمی خواستم که به فرنگستان باز آیم اطباء وقت مرا مستورد دادند که  
که به کوهستان روم - در این آن در مسرت مارتن شنیدم که امر افغانی از این انگلوس آفرین می خواهد در کابل - زمانی در بار من اثر  
بل انگلوس دیده اند اما مستورات من گاهی بران انگلوس ندیده اند - من زنی می خواهم که حرم را از رسوم و عادات این انگلوس مطلع کند  
من این آسای را قبول نمودم زیرا امر افغانی نشان حاجی است که آب و سوبای آنجا بسیار صحت بخش است - من آنجا به حیثیت دکتر زرفتم بودم

(سوال) چند مدت نده است که حکیم ایراندی؟ - جواب) حضرت امر موسم بر یک مکان برای راکس مطاظر موده در وسط باغ  
است در آن باغ قریب جا آورده از مله کامل واقع است - من اکثر در حرم سر گذشت بیگمات می رفتم - بعد از آن من بیمار شدم - حضرت مطاظر

many English gentlemen, but my ladies have seen no English ladies? He wanted someone who could show his wives and daughters the customs and interests of Englishwomen. I was delighted to accept the post, as Afghanistan is very healthy; so, you see, I really went to Kabul as a lady specimen, and not as a doctor."

"Was it long before you became the Ameer's medical adviser?" "Oh, yes; some time. His Highness gave me a pretty little house in the middle of a great garden, about four miles from Kabul. I went to the harem to be looked at frequently; and then I fell ill. The Ameer sent one of his own body-physicians to me, and it was entirely owing to his skill and constant care that I recovered. There was a village close to me, and when I was strong enough, I used to prescribe for the villagers, simply by way of something to do. My success came to the Ameer's ears through the Mir Munshi, the most trusted and important official of the Court. The Ameer was at his summer palace, an ideally beautiful place, at the time, and was suffering acutely from gout and here I should like to say," Miss Hamilton added with emphasis, "that his malady is purely hereditary, and is not, as has been reported, due to his use of stimulants. He is practically a total abstainer and a devout Mohammedan. When I reached him he was in acute pain which I was fortunately able to relieve, and his gratitude and consideration were really touching. A gorgeous wicker tent was erected for me within call of his pavilion, furnished with everything that one could desire in the way of comfort, and he himself sent me food and fruit from his own table."



DR. LILLIAS HAMILTON

"Did you appreciate the Afghan menu? By all accounts ——" "One could wish for nothing daintier nor more wholesome," Miss Hamilton interrupted; "and as for the remarks made about the 'special slaughter-house' at Dorchester House for the Shahzada, it is only insular ignorance that causes people to forget that the killing of animals for food is a religious ceremony of the Mohammedans; true, it is not so ordained by the Koran, but it has become a religious rite by custom, and is universally respected."

"I must tell you a pretty story of the Ameer's which embodied a pretty compliment," Miss Hamilton said after a pause. "One day when he was lying in bed, surrounded by all his courtiers, and when I was sitting near him, he suddenly began: "Once upon a time there was a king who devoted himself to the science of astrology. He had a son whom he desired to follow in his footsteps, and for this purpose left him for some years with the best astrologers in his country in order that he might learn all knowledge of the stars. When the young prince returned, the King questioned him, and being pleased with his answers, said: "Now, I will test your knowledge of the stars. I have something in my pocket. What is it?" The young man described the object most accurately, much to his father's delight, but he could not give it a name. He was sent away to consult the stars, but still he remained ignorant. The king grew angry, and sent for the astrologers. "Have I not left my son with you that he might be taught the lore of the astral bodies? On pain of death, answer me! Why cannot he tell me the name of the object in my pocket, since he has described it so perfectly?" "O, King live for ever?" replied the astrologers, "We have taught the prince all our wisdom, but with alone rests the power of applying that knowledge." You in England are

یکی از اطباء می خاص را برای معالجه من فرستاد  
و از حسن عیلاج وی جوید شدم - چون جوید شدم  
برده زخم که قریب باغ بود و مخصوص لرزش  
معروف داشتند خود برای من دید  
نسخه که تکریر کردم - اکثر آن من را عیلاج  
من جوید شدند و چون این خبر رسید مبارک  
صورت امیر المعظم رسیدند بر من منتهی که  
یکی از مستعربین من دبار است حضرت محمد  
در قصر تابستان بود و طبع والدی ایشان  
از روح حفاصل بینی ناخورد بود - صورت  
امیر المعظم از مسکرات و غره بینی لغزت  
می کشید و گاهی شراب را من صوم کرده است  
چونکه کفوف و والدی صورت محمد رسیده  
ایشان نهایت درد مبتلا بودند و از خوش

قسمتی من ایشان عیلاج من جوید شدند - بعد عالم را سگریه بسیار فرمودند  
خیمه عظیم ایشان قریب قصرشای علم کرده شده و من در آن سکونت  
نیدر شدم و صورت امیر المعظم طعام دسپوه از پر من از خاص سفره خودی  
فرستادند -

(سوال) طعام افغانان را بنده می کشی؟ (جواب) از بس بنده می کشم  
از بس لذت و فویش ذائقه و مقوی می باشد - شما مردم می دانید که  
دوچ کردن جابوران جلدل برای خوردن مرغان نهیب است - بلکه  
در قرآن این حکم با لفظ طاهر و در آورده شده اما این رسم من است

روزی صورت امیر المعظم بر من رسیدند و همه آنکی در بار حاضر بودند و من قریب صورت محمد رسیده بودم - اوستان نزدیک باغ  
بود که بعم کجوم وقت خود صورت می کرد - او سگری درشت و می جویدست که بر من نطقه می کشد و تا چند روز بر منجانب لائق جوید کرد - چون بعد کفیل  
عدم کجوم شترانه آمد باها گفت که من کجوم ترا نشان می کشم - چیزی در تخم من است بگو چیست - شترانه بر من نطقه باغ کرده است و بینی  
مسود است اما ناچار شترانه نتواند گفت - با شترانه در عیلاج وقت که چه باعث است - او شترانه جواب داد که بنده علم شترانه را  
همگی علوم خود را بنده ام اما علم انبیا ذات ماری است شترانه - باز صورت امیر المعظم روی سخن من فرموده گفت که در این نشان شما را



taught a knowledge of the science of medicine. You owe your professor much, but God has given you the wisdom to apply that knowledge so as to benefit your fellow creatures," concluded the Ameer, graciously turning to me.

"A delightful Asiatic parable," I suggested.—"Yes," replied Miss Hamilton; "but the Ameer's gratitude was not satisfied with compliments. He has adopted me as his daughter—an action little understood in England, but of paramount importance in the East—and has placed a house in Kabul for the winter months, as well as a country house, at my disposal. He trusts me completely, I think I may venture to say, and will even allow me to mix medicines in my own room for him—a great honour, considering the justifiable Eastern fear of poisoning."

"You have given me a very clear picture of the Ameer as a man, Miss Hamilton. Is he as good a sovereign?"—"Equally," she answered. "He is always accessible to the poorest of his subjects, and may always be personally appealed to in criminal cases. Then he has endeavoured to improve Afghan agriculture by adopting modern improvements upon his private estates, and in consequence, quite apart from his office, is the richest man in the country. He is anxious to establish schools for the education of the people, and one already exists in the harem for his slaves and his own children have each a private tutor. In all his educational projects he has the enthusiastic support of his son Nasir Ullah, who is an omnivorous reader, and has read almost every book written in Persian or Arabic, whilst in matters of justice he receives the co-operation of his eldest son, who alone besides himself has the powers of life and death. Nasir Ullah wants to thoroughly inspect one of our public schools and one of our colleges whilst he is in England, as well as a hospital, with the object of his father founding similar institutions in Afghanistan. It is the dream of the Ameer's life to educate his subjects; he has many difficulties to contend against, but it is only a question of time."

"And are you going back to Kabul?"—"I shall return with the Shahzada, of whose health I have to send reports to his father by every mail. It is a real pleasure to be in the service of the Ameer, of whom I can only quote Mr. Curzon's words: 'His servants are his slaves, and those who like him love him.' And, besides, Afghanistan has a great future, and offers a field for unlimited work."

علم طب آموخته بود اما حدیثی نمی توانست بخواند علم عطار فرموده است  
 من در پیشین این قصه خیلی مظلومانه بودم و حضرت مر موعظ محمدی بر این  
 اکتفا نفرمود بلکه فرمود «حق خود خوانده است» بر من غما و علم می کنند  
 و من ادویه را در کوزه خود برای ذرات ذراتی التیام می کنم

اسوانی امیر فغانی بیچاره خوب است ؟  
 روحی بلی بسیار خوب - در قضاوتها و در جرایم بسیار خوب  
 می شود - ایشان علم فرموده است که در علم فغانی را در وقت  
 دهند و مدرک بر می آید و حکایت خود قلم کنند - تا مراد  
 فرستد فغانی را مذاق علمی بدادم عادت است و خیلی علم در دست است  
 بعد از آن حضرت امر موعظ منس خندانند و آمان دور بند می کنند  
 مادی محبت می کنند -

Graphic  
22-6-95

۱۸۹۵

THE SHAHZADA IN THE PROVINCES

Nasrullah Khan's visit to the chief British manufacturing cities has been thoroughly to his liking, for the prince is more interested in engineering and industrial subjects than in anything else. At Liverpool he was charmed with the overhead electric railway, spending hours studying the machinery. In Glasgow he was absorbed in shipbuilding and engineering, which took up so

شاهزاده از مشاهده کارخانه عجات این دیار خیلی مخطوظ شده است - در ولده لارلرول از دیدن  
این برق که بادی سر می رود سرور شده است - در ولده گلاسگو از مشاهده کارخانه عجات  
جهاز چیران شده

much time that he failed to visit Messrs. Coats's thread works at Paisley, causing bitter disappointment. The inspection of Sir William Armstrong's works at Silloth was after Nasrullah Khan's own heart, and here, as usual, he was so loth to leave that the programme was upset. So, too, when he spent Monday afternoon at Sir W. Armstrong's Elswick Works at Newcastle, subsequently reaching Leeds three hours late. Tuesday was devoted to Leeds, Wednesday to Sheffield, and in the evening the Shahzada returned to town to attend Ascot on Thursday.

Society  
22-6-95

احباب رسوای - ۲۲ جون ۱۸۹۵

I don't know whether Nasrullah Khan put his foot down against going to the Opera. That is the common story. But I think if Sir Augustus Harris could have added the Shahzada to Patti he would have given a State performance not eclipsed by that which the Emperor and Empress honoured by their presence in 1855—certainly about the most brilliant spectacle that the Italian Opera House ever presented. A love of music is about the last lesson in civilisation that Oriental Princes take. Said Pasha, brother of Ibrahim Pasha, went to the Opera when he was in London and admired the ballet exceedingly, but there was only one thing in the musical performance that fetched him—that was the discordant tuning process. When the fiddlers and the violoncellos and trumpets and flutes and clarionettes were all tuning up at their own sweet will he became inspired with serious thoughts of having a band of his own!

از مشاهده ادیپراسوس (موسیقارخانه) شاهزاده اندر سرور فرمود -  
شاهزادگان آسیا در فن موسیقی دپسی کمتر می دارند -  
از سمع آوازهای تو فلون موسیقی چنان مست شده که خود می خواست  
که جمعی از موسیقاران با خود در آید -

June 22.6.95

NASRULLA KHAN IN THE Q.U.

The Shahzada remained at Dorchester-house yesterday until the evening, when he was present at a banquet given in his honour by the Fishmongers' Company in their hall. A guard of honour was provided by the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, and the staircase leading to the reception room was lined with about 20 men, all holders of Doggett's coat and badge, which they wore. The Prime Warden, Sir Evelyn Wood, presided at the banquet, his Highness being seated on his immediate right; and the company included— Lord Keirsteven, Colonel A. C. Talbot, Colonel Muhammad Akram Khan, the Kotwal of Kabul, Muhammad Hasan Khan, Sir Francis Jeune, Sir Samuel Browne, Sir J. M'Neill, Sir R. H. Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckett, Mr. Edgar Lubbock, Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Ralph Thompson, Sir J. Fayer, Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Sir Stuart Payley, Sir Nicholas Hannen, Mr. Sheriff Hand, Alderman Sir William Lawrence, Mr. S. Hope Morley, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir James Peile, Mr. R. B. Martin, Mr. H. Doughty Browne, Mr. Francis Tagart, the Wardens (Mr. C. T. Fane, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. J. T. Mills, Mr. F. J. Underwood, and Mr. G. F. Bodley), the Rev. H. J. S. Winslow (the chaplain), and Mr. J. Wrench Towse (the clerk). The arrival of his Highness was witnessed by large crowds. Special arrangements for the convenience of the guests had been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smith, the Commissioner of the City Police, and they were efficiently carried out under the supervision of Mr. Superintendent Mackenzie and Mr. Chief Inspector Izzard.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Chairman proposed "The Health of our ally, Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan." His brother Wardens and himself were, he said, honoured by the presence of His Highness's son, representing the head of the nation whom they had found the bravest of foes in days happily gone by, but who had now for many years been one of their loyal allies. (Cheers.) He asked them to join him in drinking the health of the Ameer of Afghanistan and his country's prosperity, and he coupled the toast with the name of his Highness's son, the Shahzada. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and the Afghan national hymn was sung. HIS HIGHNESS, in his reply, which was interpreted by Colonel Talbot, desired to thank them all for the manner in which they had received the toast of his father's health and for the hospitality which had been shown to himself that evening. His Highness had no doubt that what the Prime Warden had remarked, that the nation of Afghanistan was formerly one of England's strongest enemies and was now one of the best of her friends, was due to the policy of the Ameer, who had sent his son to England so that the friendship between the two nations might be evident to the whole world. (Cheers.) He trusted that the result of his visit would be to strengthen the friendship which existed between the two nations. (Cheers.) The honour which had been paid to him by the English nation, and the kindness which had been shown to him, he would not fail when he returned to explain to his own people and to the Ameer. (Cheers.) His Highness prayed for the long life of the Queen and for the furtherance of the friendly relations between the two nations. (Loud cheers.)

Other toasts followed, including the health of the Prime Warden and of the new Prime Warden (Mr. Fane).

It is probable that Nasrulla Khan will this evening inspect the Queen's Westminster Volunteers with Colonel Gascoigne. His Highness having expressed a desire to visit the Imperial Institute, the president and executive council have invited him to attend a reception at the institute at 11 p.m. on Wednesday (Fellows' day) July 3, and this invitation the Shahzada has accepted. With the exception of a few distinguished persons to be invited by the executive council, only Fellows and their friends can be present at the reception. The Shahzada, after being received in the vestibule by the executive council, will be conducted through the exhibition and collection galleries and gardens. Before his departure from England, says Reuter's Agency, the Shahzada will give a grand reception at Dorchester-house. Mr. Martin, the Ameer's agent, has been authorized to issue the invitations.

جماعت مایه گیران شاهزاده را در کمال خویش دعوت نمود جمعی از ضایه نشین و همراهان  
شاهزاده حاضر بودند -

چون حله مسقط گشت در مجلس کربک نمود که بیا د معادن دولت القیة حضرت  
امیرالمعظم امیر عبد الرحمن خان والی افغانستان دعا کرده نشود  
شاهزاده بلند اقبال بزبان بزبان فارسی جواب داد و ندایه کرنیل تا لبث التبار  
شکر می کرد و فرمود که چنانکه شاهزاده وارڈن گفته است بلاشبکه قوم افغان  
بیشتر به اقلتین عداوت جانی می دارند و حاله سواه خواهه الی شده است این  
امر علاوه بر جمیع راج مسکون آشکار شده است امیرالمعظم فرزند  
دلبنده خود را به اقلتین فرستاده است -

آوردده اند که قبل از در آمدن خود شاهزاده در ڈاچر سوس استقبال عظیم  
خواهد کرد. مشرکین را که بخت عظیم است فرمان داده شده است که  
ز قوه کالی دعوت شایع شود -

Delby News  
22-6-95

اجرای نیوز - ۱۲ جون ۱۸۹۵

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THE SHAHZADA IN THE CITY.

His Highness Shahzada Nasrullah Khan was the guest of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers last night at Fishmongers' Hall. Many hundreds of persons gathered between the east end of Cannon-street and the City side of London Bridge to witness the arrival of the Shahzada, for the passage of whose carriage a way was kept by members of the City Police Force, under Superintendent Mackenzie and Chief-Inspector Izard. A guard of honour of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery kept the entrance hall, and the staircase leading to the reception and dining rooms were lined by about twenty men, holders of the Doggett coat and badge, attired in the brilliant red costumes which are presented to them, in addition to the coat and badge, when they are victorious in that waterman's competition. The Shahzada was received by the Prime Warden of the Company (General Sir Evelyn Wood). He was attired in English morning dress, and carried a malacca cane heavily ornamented with silver. With him came Colonel A. C. Talbot, who acts as his interpreter, and amongst the company were Sir Francis Jeans, General Sir Samuel Browne, Major-General Sir J. McNeill, Sir R. H. Knox, the new Prime Warden of the Company (Mr. Charles F. Fane), Lord Kesseyen, Colonel Henry Byng, Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, General Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Ralph W. Thompson, Surgeon-General Sir J. Fyror, Sir Gerald Seymour-Mitford, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Nicholas Hanan (the Chief Justice of Shanghai), Lieut.-General G. F. Chapman, Sir William Lawrence, Mr. S. Hope Morley, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir James Pele, Mr. S. Soumes; Mirza Abdur Rauf Khan (Kotwal of Kabul), Colonel Muhammad Hasan Khan, Commandant Muhammad Akram Khan, and the Clerk (Mr. J. Wrench Towne).—Sir Evelyn Wood proposed the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family." Proposing next the toast of "The Ameer," which was coupled with the name of the Shahzada, he said they were honoured that night by the presence of the son of the Ameer, the Shahzada, who represented the head of a nation which for many years was found to be the bravest of our foes, but which, happily, had for many later years been one of our most loyal allies. (Loud cheers).—The Shahzada responded, his speech being translated by Colonel Talbot, and it was received with most hearty and enthusiastic cheers. Colonel Talbot said his Highness the Shahzada desired to thank them all for the very kind manner in which they had received the toast of his father's health, and for the hospitality shown to him that evening. His Highness said that no doubt what the Prime Warden had remarked that the nation of Afghanistan was formerly one of our strongest enemies, and had now become one of our best friends—(cheers)—was due to the policy of the Ameer, who had sent his son here so that the friendship between the two nations might be evident to the whole world. (Cheers.) He trusted that the result of his visit would be to strengthen the friendship which existed between the two nations. (Cheers.) The honours which had been paid to him by the English nation, and the kindness shown to him, he would not fail to explain to his own people, when he returned, and to his Highness the Ameer. (Loud cheers.) His Highness prayed for long life to her Majesty the Queen and for the furtherance of the friendly relations between the two countries. (Loud cheers).—Sir Evelyn Wood then proposed the health of the new Warden (Mr. Charles F. Fane), who then took the chair.—Mr. Fane then proposed the late Prime Warden's health, and the concluding toast was that of "The Visitors," responded to by Sir Francis Jeans.—The Shahzada is expected to witness the inspection of the Queen's Westminster Rifles in Hyde Park this evening.

شاهزاده در شهر

شاهزاده عند اقبال از جانب جماعت مایه گیران و دولت ازده شد - جمع کثیر از عمارت دست  
و ضایع سلطنت حاضر صلب بودند - شاهزاده بر سر آدف و دیوار و دیگر مکان خالی  
نمای نیز شریک صلب بودند - از بهر ترقی دولت و نظمه و احسان و عمارت  
دست شاهزاده نیز بر سر کرسی است - اخبار شکریه فرموده گفت که من هر وقت که در این صلب  
اکرام و اعزاز از آن قوم انگلیس اظهار شده است ذکر خود کرده

Saint Pauls

22.6.95

This week the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan is at Glasgow, whence he is to proceed on his first visit to a great English country house. Craggside, Lord Armstrong's magnificent seat on the river Coquet, is a most favourable specimen, both as a residence and a demesne for Nasrulla Khan to see. The house, which was used by the Prince and Princess of Wales some years ago, when they visited Newcastle-on-Tyne, is very imposing outside, and beautifully arranged and furnished within. The gardens are exquisitely laid out, the park of great size, and the glass-houses, home farms, and other adjuncts of a well-ordered estate should prove most interesting to the Afghan Prince.

دربار شاهی در لندن و در راه کلاسکو و از آنجا به سیر صحرای حومه اسکاتلند  
در راه سیر صحرای حومه اسکاتلند و در راه کلاسکو و از آنجا به سیر صحرای حومه اسکاتلند  
در راه سیر صحرای حومه اسکاتلند و در راه کلاسکو و از آنجا به سیر صحرای حومه اسکاتلند

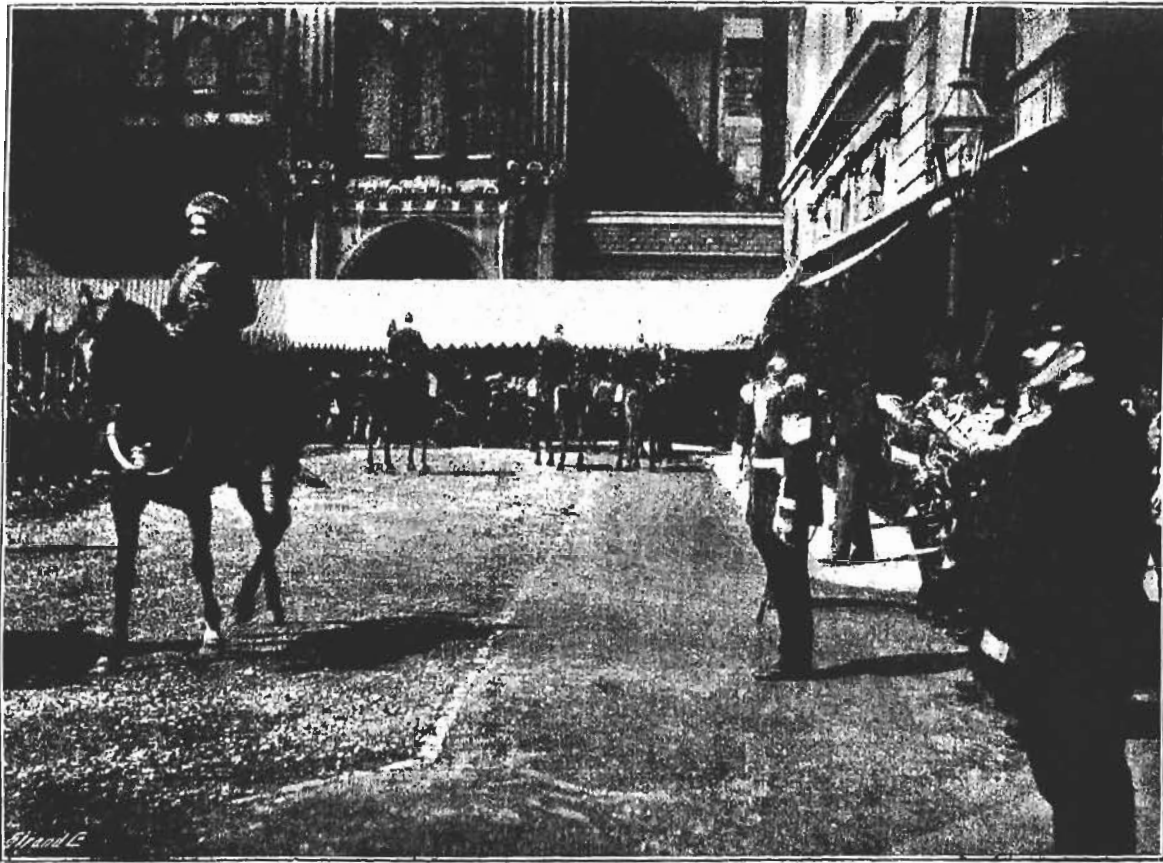


Photograph by W. Bradshaw.

THE SHAHZADA PASSING ST. PAUL'S ON HIS WAY TO THE GUILDHALL.

همراه زاهد و خوشنویس کاشانی  
قیم کرده بود. آنوقت آقا امین  
تقریباً هزاره و سی تا سیصد  
سوار بودند.

آنوقت شاهراد از این  
سینه بان و دشمنی است  
نگونه آن -



THE SHAHZADA'S ARRIVAL AT THE GUILDHALL.

رسیدن شاهزاده در گلد هال

Sunday chronicle  
23.6.95

اسباز سندن کراک - ۳۰ جون ۱۹۰۵ء

The Shahzada. has done his provincial tour, and his provincial tour has nearly done him. He is sick, and weary; and his doctor orders rest: Well, the provincial mayors won't be sorry, and the railway officials won't be sorry, and special trains several hours late won't derange the general traffic any more. We have suffered, but our tribulation is past; and now 'tis Nasrullah who is sick!

The noble Nasrulla,  
Though darker in cullah  
Than Regent-street mashers white-handed,  
Yet, blest with exceeding  
Great store of good breeding,  
Got friends wheresoever he landed.  
And it's natural, since  
We adored the young Prince,  
That we people of Britain should flick  
From our eyelids a tear  
Of distress as we hear  
That the gentle Shahzada is sick!

The first wise physician  
Who notes his condition  
Will make a profound diagnosis;  
The next, with derision,  
Will change that decision  
By an erudite epanorthosis.  
But, though strangely they'll name  
The fatigue of his frame,  
We their verdict to pieces must pick;  
For we mean, if you please,  
To describe the disease  
Wherewithal the Shahzada is sick!

Of civic "soft sawders,"  
And Ship Canal odours,  
Of cylinders, cog-wheels, and pistons;  
Of graciously trying  
To watch, without sighing,  
The dawn of each "product's" existence;  
Of hearing long speeches  
(When each unto each is  
As like as two peas on a stick).  
Of the trials—poor Khan!—  
Of a lionized man—  
'Tis of these the Shahzada is sick!

Yes, it's a hard world for the tripper. I've done a bit of tripping myself—on a smaller scale, 'tis true, but yet in the style commensurate with my distinguished state; and the lessons I learned in much sleepless weariness prompt me to offer his Highness the condolences and sympathy of the eminent early-morning long-distance excursionist,  
VEXATUS.

شاهزادہ اور سب علاقہ خارج شدہ است و سیر ملکہ راجہ سے منع شدہ است۔ انہوں نے شہر اور دیوبند  
میں طبعیت گھنٹے است کہ وہ انہیں باہر نہ لے کر آسکیں۔ انہوں نے علیحدگی سے منع کیا ہے اور انہیں  
وافرمان یہاں نہیں ملے گا۔ یہ وہی ہے جو کہ انہیں شہر سے باہر لے کر آئے ہیں۔ انہیں ان کے خاص ماسٹر  
سے راز و منت دراندہ ہی شدہ ہے۔ انہیں ان کے خاص ماسٹر سے  
سندھ سے نظر کرنا

دارا اسٹک باید باریہ روز نشینہ میں خبر و طبع و ملائی سارہ ہے۔ انہوں نے  
انہیں انہیں شہر سے باہر نہ لے کر آسکیں۔ انہوں نے علیحدگی سے منع کیا ہے اور انہیں  
وافرمان یہاں نہیں ملے گا۔ یہ وہی ہے جو کہ انہیں شہر سے باہر لے کر آئے ہیں۔ انہیں ان کے خاص ماسٹر  
سے راز و منت دراندہ ہی شدہ ہے۔ انہیں ان کے خاص ماسٹر سے  
سندھ سے نظر کرنا

24.6.95

NASRULLA KHAN.

The Shahzada rested yesterday, perhaps by way of preparation for the fatigue of the flying visit which it is hoped that he will be able to pay to Darlington tomorrow, and those who were curious enough to turn their footsteps in the direction of Dorchester-house reaped no reward for their trouble, for nothing was to be seen save the sentries. On Saturday afternoon, however, our Afghan guest was a keenly-interested witness of a military display peculiarly and typically English. Of the splendid appearance which our Regular soldiers can make on ceremonial occasions the Shahzada had received ample proof before Saturday on Southsea-common, at the trooping of the colour, and at Aldershot. Similar displays by paid soldiery might be provided in other countries; but no other nation can show a battalion of well-set-up soldiers, complete in equipment and efficient in drill, about 1,100 strong, in which every man gives his services freely. Still less could any other nation boast, in laying such a spectacle as that which the Queen's Westminsters provided before a foreign visitor, that this strong body of unpaid soldiers was but one example out of many good ones which might have been shown. The Shahzada arrived at the Guards enclosure in Hyde Park in one of the Royal carriages at half-past 6. He wore a brilliant uniform, and was accompanied by Colonel Talbot, in uniform and wearing a white helmet, as well as by Colonel the Hon. Sir Henry Byng, Equerry to the Queen, Captain Pollen, A.D.C., and Colonel Mahomed Akram Khan. Sir Gerald FitzGerald and Surgeon-Major Leahy were present, as was the Duchess of Westminster, as spectators.

To describe in detail the movements of Colonel Howard Vincent's fine battalion is no part of the present purpose; but there are points to be noticed. First, the Shahzada looked with great interest at a line of veteran Volunteers, headed by a man of great stature in the gray uniform of the corps, and ending with men of advanced age in civilian dress, who were brought before him. Then he saw a capital march-past, and, next, with that intelligent curiosity in matters mechanical which is characteristic of him, he watched with eager attention the process of deflating and inflating the tyres of the machine ridden by one of the cyclists. Then he studied carefully the details of the equipment of one of the men, who doffed his harness, to use the old phrase, so that the process of study might be the more easy. The whole performance clearly pleased the Shahzada greatly, and, when it was over and the time for returning to Dorchester-house drew near, he spoke both to the Duke of Westminster and to Colonel Howard Vincent through Colonel Talbot, and shook hands with the Duke of Westminster. Altogether this was a pleasant little episode, and the memory of the long line of gray Volunteers, of the mounted infantry, and of the cyclists is one which is likely to remain in his mind for a long time.

The Shahzada is expected to leave King's-cross by special train to-day at 1 15 p.m., reaching Darlington at 6. It is anticipated that he will visit the Royal Show to-morrow, and, after spending three or four hours there, will leave Darlington at 4 15 p.m., reaching London at 9 o'clock.

بروز شنبه بعد از دوپیر مہمان افغان ماڈرن سائٹ فوج اور کھیل سڑک کھیل سڑک  
بود خیلی مسرور گشت - قومی را آتوم و سہا ایکن جہا کھیل سڑک کھیل سڑک  
جس در ضابطہ وقت اظہار و عمر پیمان شمارہ در مہرنا - رومی بود

شہزادہ عزیز محمد خان فوج و کھیل سڑک کھیل سڑک  
بسی لذت بردار و مسرور گشت

شہزادہ عزیز محمد خان فوج و کھیل سڑک کھیل سڑک  
فوج و کھیل سڑک کھیل سڑک

St. James's Gate  
24.6.95

اجتہاد سنیٹ چیمبرز

THE SHAHZADA AT A VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

In Hyde Park on Saturday evening there was a great assemblage of spectators attracted by the inspection of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, at which the Shahzada had promised to be present. The regiment, numbering more than a thousand of all ranks, and commanded by Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., was drawn up in line in the Guards' ground, to receive the inspecting officer, Colonel Gascoigne, who commands the South London Brigade; and soon after his arrival the Shahzada came, accompanied by Colonel Talbot, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, and members of his suite. The Duke of Westminster, wearing his uniform as honorary colonel of the regiment, was also with the staff which took part at the saluting base. After preliminary inspection of the ranks, twelve strong companies, headed by their mounted infantry and followed by a smart detachment of cyclists, marched past very steadily and to the evident satisfaction of the Shahzada, who has recently evinced much interest in the volunteers. One of the cyclists was called out of the ranks to show his Highness how the machine worked, and especially how its pneumatic tyres were inflated.

مہمانہ فریح ملائکہ

از مہمانہ فریح ملائکہ کابل خوش اسلوبی آراستہ و صفت شدہ  
شہزادہ صاحب متعجب و مسرور گشت

Daily Graphic  
24.6.95

اجتہاد سنیٹ چیمبرز

THE VOLUNTEERS.

QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER.—INSPECTION BY THE SHAHZADA.

An immense crowd gathered in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon to witness the inspection of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers by the Shahzada. Shortly before half-past six the regiment was formed up on the parade ground in three sides of a square, and presented a very fine appearance, there being 1,013 men on the ground, including the mounted infantry squadron, the cyclist squad, and the bearer company. Colonel Howard Vincent was in command, and with him was the Duke of Westminster, honorary colonel.

A special card showing the regimental state had been prepared for the occasion, and on it was a summary of the history of the regiment, which was first established in 1793, and has been specially commended by King George III., by the Duke of Cambridge, by the German Emperor, and now by the Shahzada Nasrulla Khan. The regimental state is now 1,186, and the average height five feet eight inches. Not long after the appointed hour a scout of the bicyclist corps came spinning into the square and announced the approach of his Highness, who was received with a general salute as he drove on to the ground wearing the scarlet and gold uniform and fur cap now so familiar to Londoners.

Before the review several members of the corps who had "given free and efficient service to the State for twenty years" were presented with a silver medal. This ceremony over the battalion was put through the manual exercise, which was performed with admirable smartness and precision, and then came the march past, also very steadily and creditably done. The Shahzada, whose curiosity as to mechanical invention is well known, was observed to turn in his carriage and look after the bicycle corps as it went by, and he subsequently requested to be shown the mechanism and arrangements of one of the machines. A member of the corps was ordered out and proceeded to give an exhibition of his skill, going past the carriage at full speed and then showing how the pneumatic tyre was inflated—a somewhat trying "solo," which was executed with complete success and much to the Shahzada's satisfaction. Battalion drill and the final salute brought the review to an end, and his Highness, having expressed his pleasure and thanks to Colonel Vincent and the Duke of Westminster, drove off the ground amid cheers.

TOWER HAMLETS' MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The reopening of the headquarters of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade in Shaftesbury Street, New North Road, was commemorated on Saturday evening by a military tournament, which was attended by a large number of the friends of the members and inhabitants of the district. The additions and alterations to the headquarters, carried out from the plans and under the supervision of Colonel Banister Fletcher at a cost of £2,000, have already been described in the Daily Graphic, and on Saturday the new and commodious headquarters were formally inaugurated by a very successful entertainment.

The programme included a smart exhibition by the machine-gun battery, and a physical drill accompanied by the fife and drum band of the regiment. Heavy marching-order races, sack races, and the "mounted competition" (with men as horses) caused great amusement. Besides these there were tugs-of-war, musical dumb-bell exercises, boxing, and sword exercise. The proceedings were brought to an effective end by a combined display by all arms of the brigade.

THE DORSE AND THE ADMIRALTY

فریح ملائکہ

مہمانہ فریح ملائکہ کابل خوش اسلوبی آراستہ و صفت شدہ

جمعی کثیر از تماشاگران میان مردم شہر و ممالک پیرامون ہزار ہا سوار سوار شدہ  
زیر پرچم برادہ آفریدہ فریح ملائکہ کابل

و بعضی از مددگان فریح ملائکہ را از تماشا گاہ سوار شدہ و در ہزار ہا سوار شدہ

یکی از سوار شدہ ملائکہ را از فریح ملائکہ کابل خوش اسلوبی آراستہ و صفت شدہ

شہزادہ از تماشا گاہی اسب چلی نظار گشت



Morning Adul:  
25.6.95

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S  
SHOW.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAHZADA.

The fifty-sixth meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society commenced yesterday in Hummersknot Park, Darlington, kindly lent to the council by Mr. Alfred Pease, the Unionist candidate for the town. There is a slight falling off in the number of entries this year, but the number and also the quality of the horse classes is exceptionally good, whilst nothing could have been finer than the weather on the opening day, as a deliciously cool breeze tempered the heat of the bright sunshine. A large number of influential exhibitors had patronised the exhibition, amongst them being her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Lord Amherst of Hackney, Lord Ashburnton, Lord Barnard, Viscount Boyle, Lord Brougham and Vaux, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Durham, Lord Egerton of Tatton, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Fitzhardinge, Sir Walter Gilbey (president of the society), Lord Hastings, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Marquis of Huntly, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Middleton, Lord Manchester, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Rothschild, the Countess of Seafield, the Marquis of Zetland, Mr. Henry Moore, Mr. T. D. Willis, and many others. Contrary to the usual state of affairs, her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family were by no means fortunate exhibitors, the Queen's successes being limited to first prize and reserve for the championship with the shorthorn heifer Frederica, and the second prize in Hereford cows; whilst she also secured the reserve and the highly-commended in shorthorns, and the highly-commended in Herefords. The Prince of Wales secured a first in the yearling hackney class with Danish Girl, third in shire fillies with Carlton Lady, a second prize in the sheep section with Southdown rams, and commended with another Southdown class; whilst a reserve in red-pollled bulls represents the successes of the Duke of York, his other three entries having failed to secure any recognition from the judges. It is also perhaps worthy of notice that Mr. Arthur J. Balfour captured four firsts, and the Earl of Rosebery three reserves in the Border Leicester sheep classes, a state of affairs which was regarded as ominous by some politicians of a superstitious mind who were upon the scene. Amongst the distinguished visitors present yesterday were:—The Marquis of Zetland, the Earl of Feversham, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Middleton, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Emlin, the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. John Watson (Master of the Meath foxhounds), Sir W. Eden, Mr. A. W. Maynard, and many others. Hunters were first in the catalogue. The most successful exhibitor in these classes, which were judged by Lord Ribblesdale, Mr. Maunsell Richardson, M.P., Mr. E. Chandos Pole, and Mr. James Hope, who acted in two parties, being Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, who was successful in winning several first prizes with sons and daughters of his famous old mare Sally, premier honours in the weight-carriers being awarded to his mare Patti, a very free mover, and powerful enough to carry the proverbial house. The classes for Cleveland bays were extremely well filled, as was only natural in this part of the country, the best of them being that for yearling colts and fillies, which, in spite of the dissatisfaction that was experienced at the non-division of the classes, was grandly filled, the winner being Mr. John Letts' Chief-tain, next to whom came Miss Eldert's Hetty. Yorkshire coach horses were also a fine collection, the two-year-old stallions containing amongst their number at least three animals of the highest quality, any of which might have won, Mr. George Burton securing the first prize with the bay Coming King. The hackney stallions, owing to the fact that horses over three years old could not compete—an extraordinary arrangement considering that the Royal is a 'breeders' show—and the absence of that excellent colt Rosadon, not to mention Langton Performer, who is now on his way to America, further reduced the strength of the turn out. As it was, Mr. H. Moore was awarded the championship in stallions for Clifton II.; but Sir Walter Gilbey's superb May Rose, who moved grandly in the two-year-olds, won anyhow. The president of the Royal was again unlucky in the competition for the championship for hackney mares, as his Lady Keyingham was quite the popular favourite for the event, which fell to Sir Gilbert Greenall's Orange Blossom, whose chances of success were thought less highly of than those even of Mr. Waterhouse's roan Titania; whilst Mr. J. W. Temple's chestnut Lady Dersham was a favourite with many. Pony stallions were a very strong collection, but Sir Horace, the Bournemouth winner, scored very easily; whilst in the mares Sir H. de Trafford's well-known Dorothy Derby and Snover II. were easily first and second. Two classes were also provided for Shetland ponies, and very interesting they were, the Countess of Hopetoun winning in stallions, and the Marquis of Londonderry in the mares, whilst in the newly-established

مات کی این صبحہ در جمعی از اربابان حاضر شدی و دیگر علماء سلطنت شریعت عالیہ کو در  
مدار ضمنی سرت فرود

حرفی در است  
رسیدن

classes for pit ponies, in which quality was extraordinary good, Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., of Middlesbrough, and Messrs. Joicey and Co., of Beamish Colliery, Chester-le-Street, were the fortunate exhibitors. The invincible Lord Bute was first in the single harness class over fourteen hands with Lady Loftly, exhibited by Sir G. Greenall, second; whilst in the under fourteen hands division the evergreen black and white Magpie scored her eleventh successive victory at the Royal for Mr. William Pope. Shire horses showed up very strongly, Lord Middleton taking the championship with his two-year-old bay, Calamite, whilst reserve for that honour fell to the winner in the three-year-old class, Mr. T. Charnock's big bay, Seldom Seen, the first in the yearlings falling to Lord Liangattook's Hendre Harold. Mr. J. Hollington scored in shire mares with foal at foot, his representation being the well-known Bokaby Fuchsia, a grand grey, who subsequently won the championship, Lord Egerton of Tatton taking reserve for this trophy with the Black Tatton Baroness, who was at the head of the three-year-olds; whilst Sir Walter Gilbey scored in the two-year-old fillies with the bay Madge, and Mr. P. A. Muntz, M.P., was to the fore in yearlings with the brown Fleur de Lis. Clydesdales were an excellent collection, first prize in the three-year-old stallions falling to Mr. James Fletcher of Rosehaugh, who may be remembered as the exhibitor of the champion beast at the Islington Cattle Show of 1893, whilst similar honours in the two-year-olds were awarded to Mr. W. Graham's Bridegroom, and in three-year-old fillies to Mr. Fletcher's Lady Patricia. The shorthorn classes formed the most extraordinary collection that has been seen at any show for many a year, Lord Polwarth securing the championship in bulls with the well-known Nonsuch, who has already achieved the highest honours at the Highland Society's Show; the second in this class falling to Maxim, a bull which has also done an immense amount of winning. First in the two-year-old bulls went to the roan Champion Cup, the winner at the Dublin Royal last year. In the cows Mr. T. D. Willis secured the championship with the Bath and Taunton winner Miranda; but her Majesty's heifer Frederica, which was placed reserve, had many supporters amongst the public. Herefords were also a very fine collection, though short in numbers, and some recent decisions were reversed by the victories of Happy Hampton and Liberty in the bulls, and Ladas and Sister Perilla in the cow classes. Devons were only fair; but the winning bull, Sir W. E. Williams's Pretty Middling II., and also the same owner's Afterthought, are both smart; whilst in the cows Mr. Alfred C. Skinner took first and second with the Duchess 29th and Myrtle 38th. The Sussex classes were, so far as quality is concerned, the best classes of the breed that have been seen anywhere, and consequently Mr. Frederick Warde has reason to be proud of his winning bull, Hedley, as has Lord Winterton of Shylock, and Mr. W. S. Forster of Rosbud, all of which won handsomely. Welsh were short in numbers and very fair in quality, Colonel Platt, of course, being the successful exhibitor of the variety; whilst in red polls Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., secured three out of the four firsts offered for competition, the remaining one being awarded to the representative of Lord Hastings. First in the old bull class and the championship in Aberdeen Angus fell to the share of Mr. T. Grant's Equestrian, the Dowager Countess of Seafield taking first in the young bulls with Bemadetta, and Mr. Clement Stephenson, the well-known exhibitor of fat stock, securing premier honours in cows with Light Heart. The Duke of Buccleugh was to the fore in galloways, and premier honours in Ayrshires fell to Mr. R. M. Reid in the old bulls, and to Mr. Alexander Cross in the cows. Lord Rothschild, as is customary, was very successful in the Jerseys, securing two first prizes, Sir H. D. Tichborne being awarded a similar number in the Guerneys, amongst which Sir F. A. Montefiore also scored a victory. Mr. James Robertson and Mr. Martin Sutton dividing the honours amongst the Kerries. The attendance throughout the day was far heavier than that at Cambridge last year, and at six o'clock 2,172 visitors had passed the turnstiles as against 1,879 at that hour 12 months ago.

The Shahzada arrived at Darlington station at six p.m., rather before the time expected. Captain Swinburne, who was in charge of the guard of honour furnished by the Durham Light Infantry Volunteer Regiment, having had only a very short time to get his men together. The illustrious guest was received by Sir J. H. Thorold, the retiring president of the Royal Society, Sir Walter Gilbey, the mayor of Darlington, and the town clerk, all of whom were presented to the Shahzada, as was Captain Swinburne in command of the guard of honour. In welcoming his illustrious visitor the mayor, Mr. H. Fell Pease, M.P., expressed his gratitude at receiving him in a town which was the birthplace of the railways, and the Shahzada then took his seat in a conveyance placed at his disposal by Sir Walter Gilbey, Colonel Talbot and Sir J. H. Thorold being in the carriage with him. The procession proceeded to Polam Hall, and the Shahzada will visit the showyard this morning.

لونت شمس ساعت بعد دوپرتش ازاده و شمس طرز رنگش رسيد و هم روز عکاس شد  
 به استقبال وی حاضر بودند -

By: News  
25-6-95

دینا ملی روز  
جلد ہفت  
سیکنڈ شمارہ

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE SHAHZADA.**

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DARLINGTON, Monday Night.

The first day of the show has been successful. Every promise of rain, according to the fashion of the last two months, disappeared during the night, and there has been uninterrupted sunshine tempered by a cool breeze. The attendance of 5s. visitors has been therefore of a high average, considerably above that on the Cambridge Monday last year. A number of peers and commoners who were to have been here took flight on Saturday night when the political news was telegraphed, but amongst the distinguished persons I noticed on the ground were Sir J. H. Thorold, President, Sir Walter Gilbey, President-Elect, Lords Zetland, Ravensworth, Winchilsea, Egerton, Coventry, and Middleton, Sir Matthew Ridley, M.P., Sir D. Dale, and Mr. Pesse, M.P. The judges have been at work early, and late this evening, when I left the show to assist in the reception of the Shahzada at the Darlington Central Railway Station, many of the prizes had not been posted. The show of live stock is fairly good as a whole in quality, but as readers of "The Daily News" have been informed there is a falling off in quantity. The total of 1,705 animals is the lowest of the decade, and the deficiency is in the cattle and sheep entrance and in the absence on account of swine fever regulations of pigs.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York are exhibitors, but her Majesty has not met with the success which, as a rule, falls to her exhibits from the Windsor and Abergeldie farms. The following are the Queen's entries and their fate at the hands of the judges: The shorthorn five-year-old roan bull Fairfax, commended; shorthorn heifer Frederica, first prize; ditto yearling Mossrose, highly commended; ditto yearling Rose of Windsor, reserve; Hereford yearling bull Dictator, blank; ditto cow Vesper Bell, highly commended; ditto heifer Peeress, commended; Aberdeen Angus bull Eulenberg, blank; ditto cow Genian, 2nd prize; ditto heifer, the third reserve. Neither the Prince of Wales with his fifteen nor the Duke of York with his four entries achieved much success. Failing with his hackney mare, Minnie, the Prince took a first with the chestnut filly Danish Girl, bred at Sandringham; and he had some minor successes amongst the sheep. The Duke of York had a reserve for a red-poll cow, but was not successful with his Guernsey bull.

Horses, as was naturally expected in this part of the country, are very strong classes, and numerically have only been exceeded at Windsor and Doncaster. There are 850 entries, as against 817, which was considered a special effort at Cambridge. The hunters are fair, but the hackneys are not on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of the brood mares. Even the young classes which are always attentively studied are pronounced unsatisfactory, but Mr. Moore's Clifton is really a first-class horse. Rosador, which took a high place at Islington did not keep his engagement here. Sir Gilbert Greenall took some prizes in the Hackney classes, and Sir Walter Gilbey a first each with the mare Lady Keyingham and the Danegelt two-year-old stallion, May Royal. The principal winner was thought to be Mr. Moore's three-year-old Clifton, also a son of Danegelt. This horse eventually won the championship, and the championess of the section was Sir Gilbert Greenall's Orange Blossom, which took the championship at Islington two years ago. These honours are in the form of gold medals given by the Hackney Horse Society. The Shires and Clydesdales are in this part of the country rivals in popularity, and there are excellent classes in each. The Shire Horse Society, however, offers championship prizes, and these were taken by Lord Middleton's Calamite, as the best horse, and Mr. Hollington's Rokeby Fuschia as the best mare. The shorthorns are held by many experienced breeders to be the finest of the cattle sections, and in the bull classes never sur-

حضرت ملکہ محترمہ و شاہزادہ بریس آف ویلز نیز دریں جلسہ حاضر و مددگاری فرمودند  
حضرت خان بوجہ حسن کردہ شد و اور تمام نامی جلسہ چلی سرورگشت

اسیام اس دیار بسیار مضبوط و جداگانه می باشد

passed. The champion prizes offered by the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain went to Lord Polwarth's roan Nonsuch as the best male, and Mr. Willis's Miranda, the best female of the breed. Amongst the successful exhibitors of Herefords were Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Mr. A. E. Hughes, the Earl of Coventry, and Sir Richard Green. Sir W. Williams, Mr. L. C. Skinner, and Mr. J. C. Williams, M.P., were first prize-takers in Devons. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., was conspicuously fortunate with his red-polled stock. The Aberdeen Angus were a surprisingly good show, Mr. George Smith Grant, amongst other prizes, taking the championship medals for the best male and female. Lord Rosebery was an exhibitor in this as in other classes, but without taking any of the higher awards. The Duke of Buccleuch came out well with Galloways, and two firsts were given to Sir H. D. Tichborne for Guernseys. In the sheep classes Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., took the first prizes, with one exception, when he was second, in every class of Border Leicesters, handsomely beating both Lord Rosebery and Lord Barnard, who were in the competition. Mr. Colman, M.P., was the most successful exhibitor in Southdowns, the Prince of Wales, out of several exhibits, getting a reserve and a commendation.

The local sheep, such as Wensleydales, are excellent, and amongst the exhibits which are peculiar to the district, having therein local habitation and name, I must not omit the interesting pit ponies, that are doomed to pass so much of their lives in the darkness of the coal pits; and the heavy draught animals used in the Durham colliery districts. The pit ponies may be said to be amongst the few creatures that benefit by strikes. They are then brought up to the light of heaven, though it must be said that under the better treatment of modern times they are generally in good condition of body and spirits. They are small, shapely ponies, and most of the specimens in the Show might be taken for pet Shetland ponies. One or two of them are said to have actually lived underground. The best prizes were taken by Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., of Middlesbrough, James Joicey and Co., and Lord Londonderry.

Darlington was, towards evening, very much alive in the midst of its profusely gay venetian masts, triumphal arches and bunting, waiting the arrival of the Shahzada. There was considerable uncertainty about this in Darlington till this morning, and the local volunteers, who were to act as a guard of honour, were summoned in haste, the captain getting his hundred men to the muster without any loss of time. The special train was punctual. The Shahzada was accompanied by Sir G. Fitzgerald, Col. Byng, Col. Talbot, and Mr. Martin. He was received by the Mayor (Mr. H. F. Pease, M.P.) and the Town Clerk (Mr. Steavenson). The Mayor, in a happy sentence, welcomed the Prince to the town, which was the birthplace of the railway system, and his Highness, after acknowledging the welcome, inspected the Redcoat guard of honour, and was conducted to Sir Walter Gilbey's open barouche, which, with the four greys and postilions, had arrived from Elsenham two hours before. With him rode Colonel Talbot and Sir John Thorold, President of the Royal Agricultural Society. In the second carriage were the Mayor, Town Clerk, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, and Sir Walter Gilbey. The suite and others followed, Mr. Ernest Clarke and Mr. Raymond Steavenson proceeding with them to Polam Hall, hired for the officials of the Society, but temporarily vacated by them for the Shahzada, who is the guest of the "Royal." The Prince looked tired, but at Polam told his hosts that he was looking forward with much pleasure to his visit to the show to-morrow. There are about forty Afghans in the retinue.

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بزرگای این دهر از پس خوش گشت می باشند

از نمایش و سیر فایز شده است بزاده بهرامی از نسل طابقت دو کبریا همان حسین و امیر عبید

کسر -

Times

25-6-95

VISIT OF NASRULLA KHAN.

It was not until yesterday that the Shahzada finally determined to pay a visit to the Royal Show. The special train to convey his Highness and suite was in waiting at King's-cross at a quarter past 1, and he arrived punctually, attended by some of the Mahomedan members of his suite, by Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Queen's Equerry, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Mr. Martin, and a considerable number of his retinue. The Shahzada was received on the platform, which was decorated after the usual fashion with a crimson carpet, by Mr. W. L. Jackson, M. P., the chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, and Sir Henry Oakley, general manager. Mr. Alexander, assistant superintendent of the line, travelled with the special train as far as York, where he gave place to the superintendent and other officials of the North-Eastern line. The station at Darlington was decorated with flags. There was a guard of honour of the 1st V. B. Durham Regiment in waiting.

Immediately at the point where the saloon carriage conveying the Shahzada came to a stop were the Mayor of Darlington, the Town Clerk, and Sir John Thorold, who received the Prince, and through Colonel Talbot exchanged a few words of greeting. The guard of honour was some distance away, but as happened at Victoria Station when the Shahzada first set foot in London he was attracted by the soldiers, and proceeded to walk along the line of sturdy Volunteers. A moment more and the brief ceremonial was over. The Shahzada and his attendants had driven away to the residence provided for them, and the crowd which remained behind busied itself in examining, in a manner thoroughly British, the quaint *impedimenta* of the Afghan Prince and his suite. The Royal Show, with its unrivalled collection of the implements and machinery of agriculture, is precisely the kind of exhibition calculated to make a deep impression upon a mind disposed, as Nasrulla Khan's is, to take an eager interest in the development of mechanical ingenuity.

World

25-6-95

Who advises the Shahzada as to his costume, when he chooses to dress as a European? On Friday night, at the Fishmongers', when "uniform, levee, or evening dress" was the order of the night, his Highness turned up at the State banquet given in his honour in a black surtout coat, buttoned up so as to leave but a couple of inches of white shirt visible, and in dark orange dogskin gloves! The Shahzada's style of beauty is not set off by an English walking-funeral costume, even when it is relieved by bright-coloured gloves, and those responsible for him should say: "One thing or the other, your Highness—either appear in the bejewelled and picturesque magnificence of your own Oriental dress, or, if not, in the evening dress which every other gentleman of the party is compelled to wear in default of appearing in uniform or Court costume."

هفت روزگان

نسخه چاپی از روزنامه هفت روزگان

شاهزاده دریل حاضر مع هم حیان خویش بودند و در دارلنگتن رسیدند - از بهر استقبال شاهزاده

درد و مسیور و دیگر صا دیار شهر حاضر بودند - شاهزاده از حسن سلوک و احترام استقبال آن مردم

خجسته مسرت داشتند -

اهنگار و نگار

بر لباس شاهزاده نکته حسنی می نمود و موجب این خبری گوید که شاهزاده  
 لباس بر او ناز و جود بر باد بوشید دانسته ای رسم آسینا نام کرد یا حسب رسوم  
 این دیار لباس شام که مناسب دست است باد بوشید -

26.6.95

NASRULLA KHAN AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

Those who were but strangers to Darlington were apt to deliver their opinion to the effect that the north country town could certainly never have presented a more brilliant appearance than it did yesterday, when the Shahzada paid his long visit to the Royal Show, and the Duke and Duchess of York, who will go to the show to-day, were received with all due ceremony. The Shahzada, attended as on the preceding day, reached the entrance to the show yard as nearly as might be at 11 o'clock in a splendid equipage, belonging, it is believed, to Sir Walter Gilbey. He was received with all ceremony by the council, and then he and his suite, preceded by the Hon. C. Parker, drove in procession to the Royal box overlooking the parade-ground, the route on either side being lined by a large proportion of the five thousand persons and more who, up to that time, had passed through the turnstiles. While the parade was in progress the Marquis of Londonderry, with the Marchioness and Prince Christian, drove up to the ground in the carriage which was to receive the Duke and Duchess of York later in the day. By this time the number of distinguished persons present was very large and the whole scene was pleasant and bright. But the parade of cattle was not enough to exhaust the interest of the Shahzada. He made a peregrination in the showyard, inspected the sheep shearing, and the artificial milking machinery, of which the operation was described to him by Colonel Talbot, and before 1 o'clock was back again in the Royal box as a keen looker-on upon a parade of horses of every degree between the Clydesdale and the Shetland pony. From time to time, when this or that horse caught his fancy, it would be led back to the front of the Royal box for closer examination. The Shahzada left Darlington for London by special train at 4.30. King's-cross was reached shortly after 9 o'clock, and there Royal carriages were in waiting to convey the Shahzada and party to Dorchester-house.

Sketch

26.6.95

The Marquis of Breadalbane was summoned to Balmoral last week, in order that her Majesty's "commands" respecting the arrangements for the reception of the Shahzada at the State Banquet at Windsor Castle might be ascertained without delay, as it was found impossible to settle the various details by telegraph, nor was it practicable to wait until after the Queen had returned to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales goes to Newmarket next Tuesday, travelling by the mid-day train from St. Pancras to Dullingham, and riding thence to the July course. The Royal Highness, who will stay at the Jockey Club during the week, is to return to town on Friday afternoon.

The State Banquet which the Queen is to give to the Shahzada in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, is to be a very magnificent affair. The gold dinner-service, made to the order of George IV. by Rundle and Bridge, and capable of dining 120 people, is to be used, and the table will be decorated with the famous golden candelabra and the unique Armada flagons and vases. The royal plate at Windsor is valued at rather over two millions, and it is probable that the value of the plate displayed at the State Banquet will amount to considerably over half a million.

اجنبی شاہزادہ کی آمد

شاہزادہ کی آمد اور شہنشاہی شہنشاہی

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شاہزادہ کی آمد اور شہنشاہی شہنشاہی

محفوظ شدہ

جنرل آلا براؤن شہر لاہور میں داخل ہوئے

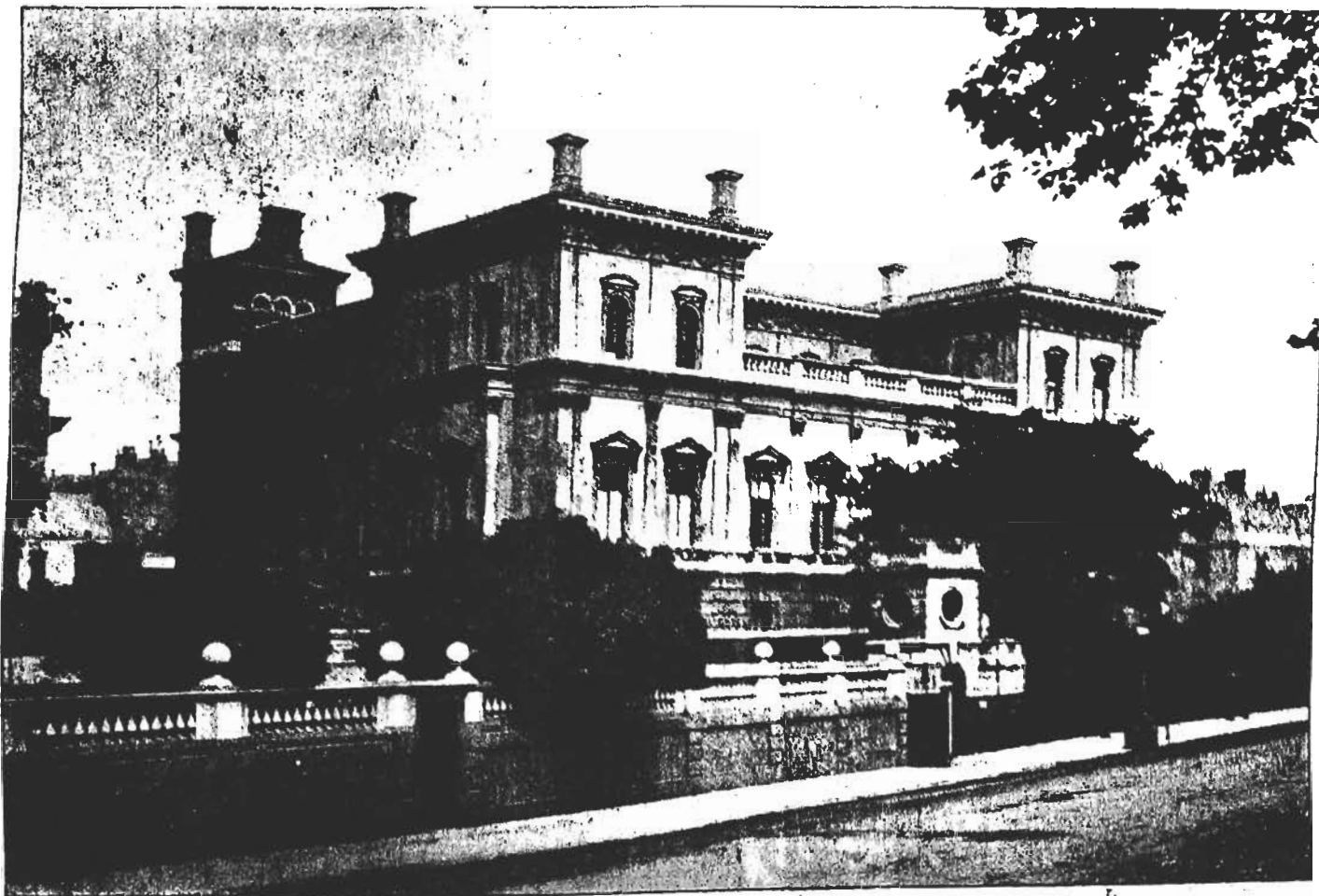
اجنبی شاہزادہ کی آمد

شاہزادہ کی آمد اور شہنشاہی شہنشاہی

شاہزادہ کی آمد اور شہنشاہی شہنشاہی

شاہزادہ کی آمد اور شہنشاہی شہنشاہی

محفوظ شدہ



DORCHESTER HOUSE, PARK LANE, WHERE THE SHAHZADA HAS BEEN STAYING.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRY R. GIBBS, KINGSLAND ROAD, N.

ڈاکٹر ہوسٹس کے مکان  
نوروز جہاں کی زندگی

Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg are to come up from Windsor to attend the Ball, for which about two thousand invitations have been issued by the Lord Chamberlain. The dates of the second State Ball and second State Concert were not fixed by the Lord Chamberlain without a great deal of trouble. It was not only difficult to find a day which would suit the Prince of Wales, but it seemed as if it would be impossible to arrange the dates so as to ensure the presence of the royal visitors from abroad for the Duc d'Aosta's wedding, whose plans have been repeatedly changed.

In an of the world  
26.6.95

# AFGHANISTAN AT ASCOT.

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS.



I, NATHANIEL GUBBINS, received the accompanying letter on Monday last. It is written in choice Persian, upon whity-brown paper—such as is used in this land for the wrapping-up of hardware—with (apparently) a reed pen. As the communication is evidently intended for the private eye of the papa of our esteemed guest the Shahzada, it is also evident that the haughty Prince has mixed his envelopes, and that the communication intended for myself (in connection with settling up a few games of skittles), will eventually reach that haughty potentate Abdul Thingamy, Amir of Afghanistan. My knowledge of Persian being limited, I have invoked the aid of a compounder of curries at the Earl's Court Exhibition, and between us we have made out the following translation, which may be somewhat imperfect, but must serve:—

"*Allah il Allah!* Once again, O my father, do I send *khubbur* of my welfare in the land of the thrice-accursed *sahib log*, the pig-like *Feringhi*, whose graves may be the jackal, the wild goat, and the jungle dog defile.

"That the idol of the drawing-rooms in the West End of Kabul, the pride of the *Baber Bagh* (garden) should be lodged not in the palace of the *Maharanoos*, but in the *Wokhan* of the unbeliever, has caused anguish to my heart as though much pierced with knives. But how weary, how disgusted am I with the customs of this foolish place, where one wife only is the law, and for to beat her with the *khourbashi* or the *papooh* is man sent to the *hotwalli* (police-station). I faint with fatigue, O my father, for when not otherwise riding in the *gharri* of the unbeliever, I fly on the wings of the great beast, *Train*, who puffs and snorts till all my bones are filled with much suffering. And here is no *backsheesh* as in my country, only a small

اخبار سین ادب و بی ورلڈ

۲۶ جون سنہ ۱۳۱۴

افغانستان در اسکات

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عریفہ نوازہ لہر اللہ خان  
کھورداد الہی حضرت امیر اعظم

صاحب اخبار می نوید کہ اگرچہ بزبان فارسی مہارت نمی دارم اما حق الیکھن کسی تاجر مترجمہ ام

بار دیگر ای بی خبر گو این آن قبلہ و کعبہ را از حالت خود اندیخ می دم کہ حالت من در دیار صاحبان ملون  
چہ طراست یعنی در ملک فرنگیان کہ مثل خا نیزاند

ازین امر جان برتن خاطر منہ ام کہ بت گمرہ کی نشستن کہ در جانب غربی کابل است در  
قصر مہارانی بنام دولت بلکہ در دکان کافر باہہ بنام - از رسوم این کفرستان از بس با زلف شرم  
و قانون این دیار این است کہ یک مرد پیش از یک بزم نمی تواند درشت اگر بزرگ بود خود را  
بہ پاوشن و سیلی تہیہ کرد اورا بہ کوتوانی می برند - چون بریل کافران کہ مثل بزمہ و وزمی کہ  
سورہ شوم مانده می شوم - دین ریل دور برنی آرد و آدرمی کہ در زمین نیز در شوم - درین دیار هیچ کسینش  
مثل ملک ماسیت - حرف در صند و غیر خود کہ از زرمی باشند نام شست می بکنند



golden box filled with stupid words on sheepskin from the burra kotwal (Lord Mayor). Yesterday only I sent Mirza Mahomed to where I ate my khana last night for the golden bowl whersein was kept, and he brings back news that the bowl had been returned to 'uncle.' May the sister's first cousin of that uncle sup with Shaitan.

"But only a few days, O my father, I have been to the great horse-race of Haskat. Behold me then as I traverse the maidan in the gharri of the Mahavanes, the Feringhi princes and nobles making obeisance to the son of the King of Kings, and the others grovelling with deep respect in the dust. Also they shout aloud, and Martin says they are words of deep respect. I order Mirza Mahomed, who speaks and writes well this accursed language, to write down the words. 'Papa klobber' and 'Ware the oledutsh.' Then as we enter the shemiana, or 'roll island,' as it is called, what a vision of beautiful women! Shawaz! I order Martin to offer Rs. 200 for one who balances a rose garden on her head and whose heels are exalted like the hoof of the wild goat. But the unbelieving pig refuses, saying, 'How can I do this thing, O Highness? It is a countess, and for the count only, and not a Kashmiri bibi of the harem.' But indeed, O my father, she was more beautiful than the hours who worship daily in the mosque of Burlington. But these mem-sahibs I cannot understand. Some in men's garments are fastened to a great wheel, and run with much swiftness. Others delight in plenty-coloured garments, such as the bazaar of Kabul cannot produce, and others are stripped half-naked, at the nautch or other tamasha, as though about to recline.

"But, lo! the Mueszin calls the faithful to prayer. Although not yet the time, I order my prayer-carpet; yet Martin mocks me. 'It is not the time of prayer, Highness. Down yonder is the Bokmaker Bazaar of Tats, and one invites to wager on the swiftness of the horses.' And then the lust of gain enters into my soul, as to one seeing much backsheesh. Then to me, Martin, 'like yourself, O illustrious, the Bokmaker is a good son. His breath is sweet with benevolence, and he will take you to the treasure, which is Ai

دیزانه من میرزا محمود را در این رسام که تمام خورده بودم تا که طشت زر که در آن سوزان  
 نگاه بود برود - چون باز آمد خبر داد که آن طشت بر غم و بس در دست است -  
 صبره عم زاد برادر آن عم جبراهیم که تمام کور د -

ای پدر گوارا من تا چند روز گت و دو سه سبب دیده ام - چون به میدان بی ادب و گوارا  
 که اسکند میرزا را سوره می خوانم و دست بر او نهاده ام و در دستش یک صلیب برهنه من می باشد  
 دیگر در این سلطنت یکبار تو علم بر زمین باده هم که می باشد - چون دست میانه  
 خورند هم زبان صبر در اینجا جمع دیدم - مادرش را بزبان دادم که یکی را از آنجا که صد در  
 عرضه کند - مادرش گفت - سحرده طور است از زبان کم - برین زن زود زود است  
 و مثل بیال کایمیر منیت - ای پدر گوارا - بدو بیب آن زن از حوران نسبت نیز سین تر بود

اینک موزن اذنان داده است و ما را برای نماز مستجاب بود -

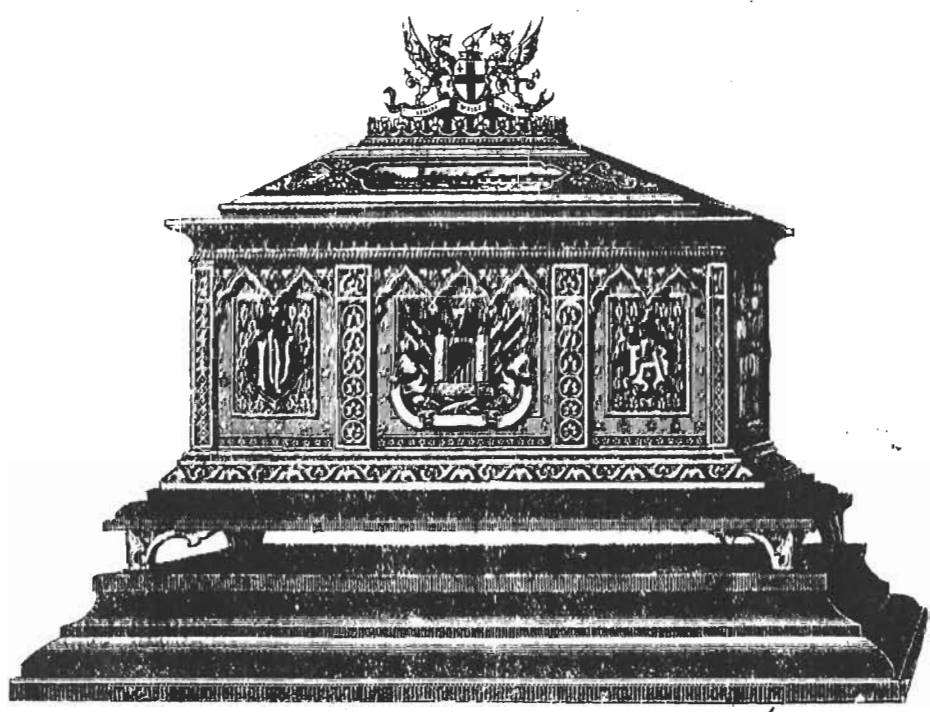
خاکسازان از وفاتت تبه و کعبه غایت محمل است و به محال انتظار می فرمایم که اندام او را بازمانده  
که در دره خیر داخل شوم و به قبه و کعبه خود سائقه کنم -

Singh. But I like not the favourite, nor, indeed, any horses which are not fat and fed with sweetmeats as those of Kabul, nor is mane or tail dyed blue. And the little child who rides upon Ai Singh has not sufficient strength. 'But he has lots, Highness,' says Martin, 'he will not fall off indeed, nor is that the way that mothers get rid of their infants.' Still, I have my doubts, and instead make my 'bak' upon Kilsa Allah Khan who is ridden by one beautiful as are the sons of the Khyber. If Kilsa Allah Khan is first, the Bokmaker will pay me Rs. 10,000, and I will make deposit in the South Bank until I go, and buy more garments, and eat much ghee and mitai.  
"But, alas my father, Kilsa Allah Khan and the beautiful youth who rides him are beaten as far as is Peshawur from Jumrood. 'Ah! teri ma ki-chello; misti wallah!' I shout, but in vain. And 400 rupees are due to the Bokmaker, whose breath smells sweet with benevolence, and the grave of whose mother-in-law's aunt may the wild hog root up. But I will not send the rupees. 'Notmach!' as Mirza Mahomed says in his purest English writing. Rather will I send Mirza Mahomed and Afzul Khan, with knives, to bring me the head of that Bokmaker. But my heart is weary and my soul pants once more to see the Khyber's mouth and enter in, and to embrace thee, O my father, also Hadji, the tom cat, and to gather roses again in the Baber Bagh, and to put all my enemies to death. For of all the pains and stupidities of this land, Haskat, and the Bokmaker Bazaar is the most accursed."  
I will not attempt to reproduce his signature.

European Mail  
26.6.76

اجتار پور وین سیل - ۲۶ جولائی ۱۹۰۵  
در قلمبرگت نزدادہ پور  
در قلمبرگت سیکشن نزدادہ

GOLD CASKET PRESENTED TO NASRULLAH KHAN ON HIS VISIT TO THE GUILDHALL.



We have pleasure in presenting to our readers an illustration of the casket, containing an address of welcome, which was presented to the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan by the Corporation of the City of London on his visit to the Guildhall. It is made of solid gold. The sides of the casket are divided into panels separated by pillars in Persian arabesque. On the obverse the centre panel bears the arms of the Ameer, and on the sides are

his initials and those of his second son. At either end of the casket are depicted in relief views of the Guildhall and of Dorchester House, and on the cover are views of the Tower Bridge. The whole is surmounted with the arms of the City of London. The work has been designed and carried out by Messrs. Mappin & Webb, whose design was selected after a competition.

ب امانی مدہ لندن صد و پنجاه  
ن نامہ تعینت نهادہ کوونڈ  
کارواندہ -

Truth  
27.6.91

Rumour is a mendacious jade! According to her, the Shahzada has been much perturbed by the downfall of the Government, and with truly Eastern gallantry at once offered the use of his Afghan escort to protect the Royal family. He is also supposed to have interceded for Lord Kimberley in consequence of the kind reception which the Minister for India prepared for him. The Shahzada is understood to hope that Lord Kimberley may be despatched at once, without having to submit to an elaborate and lingering death. He is, moreover, said to have signified his intention to be present at the execution of Lord Rosebery, in order to testify publicly his support of the reigning house. No doubt her Majesty will graciously grant both the requests of our illustrious visitor.

The Lady London  
27.6.91

The poor Shahzada came back from his provincial tour utterly fagged and worn out. He was far too unwell to keep his engagement to visit Sheffield, and the sturdy Englishmen who are so angry with him for disappoointing them should remember that, by birth, education, and temperament, he is wholly unlike themselves. Never before during his short life—he is not yet twenty—has he gone through the rushing about from function to function that has been his lot since he arrived in this country, and the change from the lethargic and unexciting life of an Oriental of high rank to the constant sight-seeing which is arranged for a foreign guest of distinction must be almost too great to be endured with comfort.

It is said that it is very often a matter of extreme difficulty to induce the Prince to keep an engagement that has been made for him, if he feels tired, and inclined to rest, and that nothing will alter his determination not to give his arm to the lady whom he is supposed to take in to dinner. She can walk behind, but not beside him, with her hand upon his arm. Why women should take part in public functions at all is a source of constant wonder to him; but, if they are allowed to appear, they should be, what His Highness considers, properly clothed, and not with their necks and arms bare.

deauty Graphic  
27.6.91

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Tuesday was a red-letter day at Darlington, when both the Shahzada and the Duke and Duchess of York visited the town. The Shahzada, who was first in the field, paid an early visit to the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, accompanied by Colonel Byng (Queen's Equerry), Colonel Talbot, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Surgeon-Major Leahy, and suite. The party arrived in time to watch a parade of the prize cattle and horses, the Shahzada occupying the Royal box for the purpose. He expressed his great admiration for the splendid animals as they marched past, but he ventured to give his opinion that most of the cattle were much too fat. The Shahzada afterwards made a complete tour of the show ground, and appeared to be deeply interested in everything he saw. After lunch the Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Darlington by special train from York. The Royal visitors were received at the station by Lord and Lady Londonderry, the Mayor and Mayoress of Darlington, and other local notabilities. From the station a procession was formed to the Town Hall, where the Town Clerk read an address of welcome. The whole proceedings were marked with much enthusiasm. The Duke and Duchess subsequently proceeded to the North Road Railway Station and took special train for Stockton, where they are now staying with a house party at Wynyard Park. Their visit to the Agricultural Society's Show took place yesterday.

اجنار شہزادہ - ۲۷ جون ۱۹۱۱ء

افراد است ارشاد فرمودند کہ از شنیدن خبر از او سلطنت برکنار شدہ است  
تجدیداً در لندن آمدند و در ہنگام ہفت روزہ است کمی و مہمان نوازی و استقبال می  
کند و بہ ہمت و سعادت از لندن بہ ہنگام ہفت روزہ است  
در لندن ہفت روزہ است و در ہنگام ہفت روزہ است  
مدرسہ ہفت روزہ است و در ہنگام ہفت روزہ است

اجنار شہزادہ - ۲۷ جون ۱۹۱۱ء

شہزادہ بلبدان قبلی از سیر علائم باز آمدہ است اما ماندہ شدہ است - از وہ عدت طبع  
عزم سیر شہزادہ منوی دست در زمین سبب الالی آن بندہ جیل ملول شدہ - از انام دولت  
تا این روز امن کا افکار جات را بکثرت متجدد نموده است -

آوردہ اند کہ شہزادہ مرگ منظور می کند کہ از نے را از زمان این دیار دست خوردہ  
وزنے را اجابت نیست کہ همراه شہزادہ بہ ہنگام ہفت روزہ است - ادھی گوہر زمان  
را در محاسن عوام انسانی دخل نماید اورا اگر شہزادہ شہزادہ بہ ہنگام ہفت روزہ است

اجنار ڈی ملی ٹریکٹ - ۲۷ جون ۱۹۱۱ء

برور شہزادہ شہزادہ مع ڈاک اوف یارک و شہزادہ یارک درملکہ  
ڈارنگٹن است - این روز تماشا کی مولیسیان بود - از این تماشا کی شہزادہ  
صلی سرور شد -

دربارهٔ تشریح و شرح و توضیح

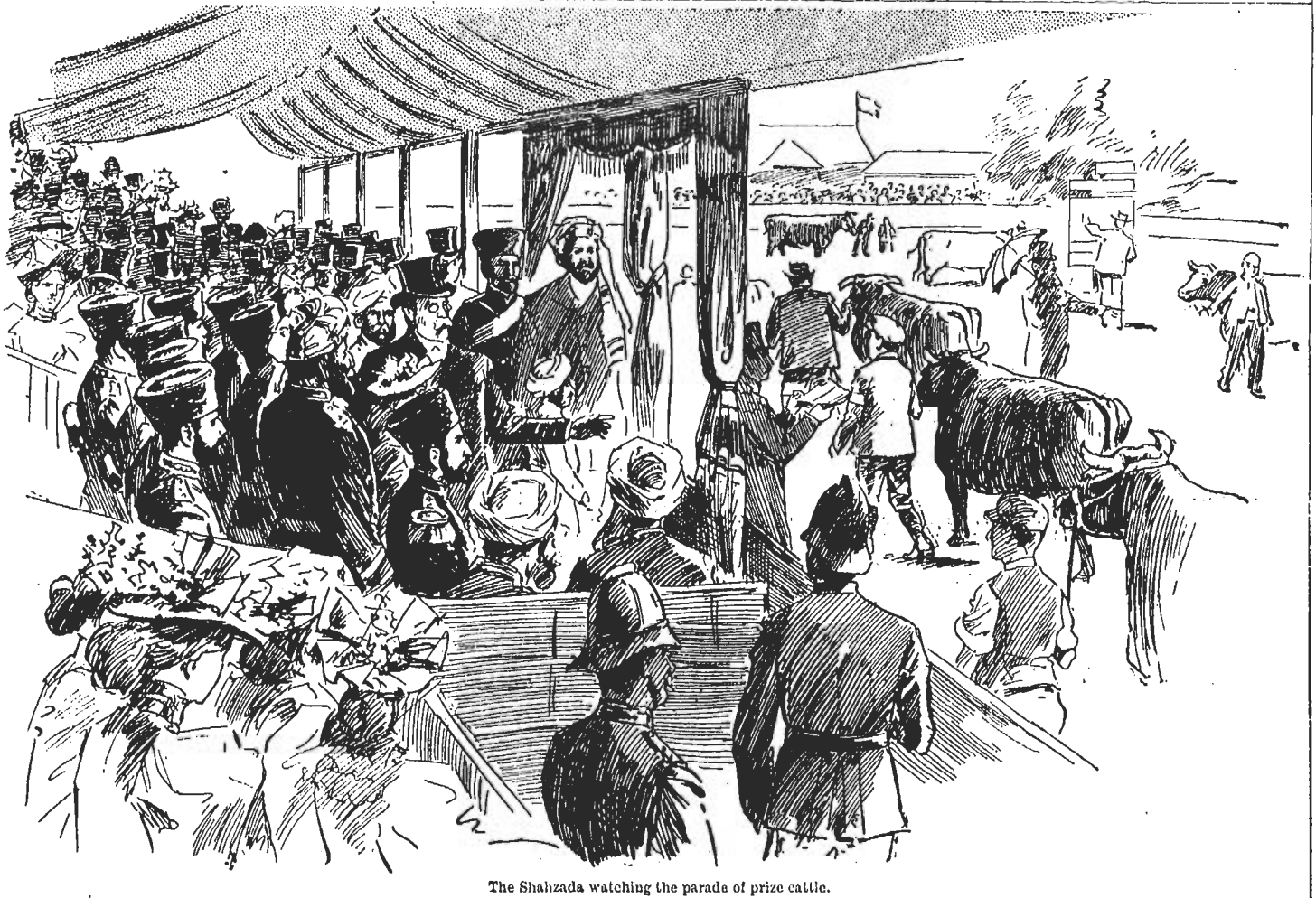
The presentation of an address of welcome to the Duke and Duchess of York at the Town Hall.



The horse-shoeing competition.



تشریح و تفسیر



The Shahzada watching the parade of prize cattle.

DARLINGTON AND THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW: SKETCHES DURING THE VISIT OF THE SHAHZADA AND THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

دربارهٔ تشریح و شرح و توضیح

*Illustrated London News*  
29.6.95

British Photography  
28.6.95

**Photography with the Shahzada.**—Our Afghan visitor is making work for photographers, and he will take back with him a very large number of photographs as mementoes of his visit. He has ordered photographs to be taken of the Queen's state carriages, and some of the horses and their trappings, the splendour of which he was much impressed with on his recent visit to the royal mews. The interest the Shahzada has taken in photography here will, doubtless, act as a stimulus to photography in Afghanistan, where, we believe, it is not exceedingly popular at present.

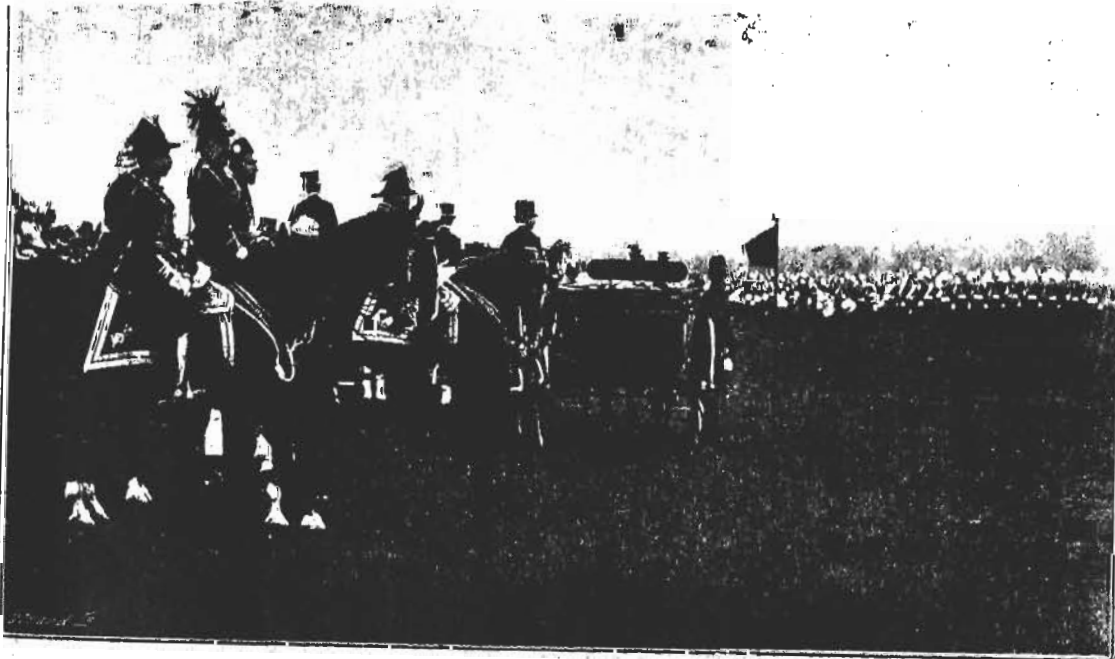
*Illustrated London News*  
29.6.95

Mr. T. A. Martin, the Agent-General to the Government of Afghanistan, who has been so indefatigable in arranging the visit of the Shahzada, has shown by his career that energy and ability can still as of yore cause a man "to stand in kings' palaces." His interest in Afghanistan commenced some years ago, and gradually he gained the confidence and esteem of the Ameer, with a resultant benefit to English commerce. Mr. Martin has been the Shahzada's companion throughout his stay in this country, and his knowledge of affairs has been of great service.



Photo by W. and D. Downey.  
MR. T. A. MARTIN.

*St. Pauls*  
29.6.95



THE PRINCES AND THE SHAHZADA AT ALDERSHOT.

Photograph by H. Gibbs.

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بخار برقی خوشگوار - در ۲۹ جون  
شاهزاده بند اقبال نهر افغان بسیار تعدادی را همراه خود خواهد برد  
دو فرمان داده است که کما سکه های شاهی را انگلستان بفرستد.

۵۵  
احمد علی سر بیگ سندن نیوز ۲۹ جون  
بوساطت مسٹر مارتن که کمبیت جنرل رز لفظت در حضور است  
تجارت انگلیس رونق بسیار یافته است - در ایام قیام شاهزاده  
در این دیار مسٹر مارتن همراه او بوده است که برادر از جمع حالات این دیار  
کلی با خبر است

The Shahzada has no doubt been much pleased by his provincial tour, so far as it has increased his knowledge of the industries of the country, as he displayed a most ~~wise~~ and intelligent interest in the various works which he inspected. There has, however, been much criticism among the ratepayers of the places he visited in consequence of the folly of the local authorities in squandering large sums of the public money on sumptuous banquets in which the Afghan Prince declined to participate. He desired neither the dinners, the addresses, nor the tiresome functions, which were carefully got up with a view to the glorification and guzzling of local nonentities.

Although the Shahzada's visit is drawing to a close, it is perhaps not too late to protest against some of the stupid official blunders that have threatened to do much mischief. One of the principal of these was making so many fixtures for Fridays. Friday is the Mahomedan Sabbath, and the young Shahzada, who is very strict in his religious observances, was much put out at being expected to appear in public on that day. Again, many fixtures were made far too early. It is simply impossible for our Afghan visitor to show up at a very early hour, for the simple reason that about five sets of breakfasts have to be eaten first. As is now well known, his whole party eat precisely the same food out of the same dish, some preparation of mutton and rice. Nasrulla Khan has first dip, and after he is satisfied the dish passes on to the Sirdars chief in rank, then to the next in rank, then to the superior attendants, and last to the inferior. It is about ten or eleven by the time every one has breakfasted.

Another great mistake has been the number of the functions and the amount of work thrown into them. The Shahzada, who is not really strong, has been nearly worn out; indeed, it is wonderful he has made so good a show, and won so many golden opinions for his uniformly gentle and courteous demeanour. At Liverpool there was an amusing incident when a gentleman who calls himself the head, or chief priest, of the English Mahomedans came, and wished to kiss his hand. The Shahzada instantly drew it away when the reason was explained to him, saying it was his place to make obeisance to the moollah. "Religion," he added, "comes before everything." After leaving England, Nasrulla Khan will travel leisurely overland to Constantinople, visiting many European capitals *en route*.

By the way, I see that on the occasion of the Shahzada's reception at the Imperial Institute, although Fellows and their friends are allowed the right to be present, they have to pay for it at the rate of 5s. each Fellow and 7s. 6d. each friend. This is to cover the "special expenditure in the preparations and arrangements for the reception," as well as "light refreshments." The preparations and arrangements, however, are not for the Fellows and their friends, but for the Shahzada. How, then, would the expenses be met if the Fellows as a body declined to pay 5s. for a glimpse of the Afghan Prince?

اصف در بر وقت  
3 ماهه

مدیریت مزاده بنده قبیل در سیرت قبایط صفایات از سحر محظوظ شده است  
وصولات او در باره صفایاتی و خدمت مردم این دیار از ادبانه است اما  
این عقدت عذرت کرده اند که زار اثر در ادای مراسم استقبال عرض نموده اند  
حاکمیت مزاده صحنه آن مقامات هم نه کمزور است -

عصره قیامت مزاده قریب است - بعضی عمده داران در حقیقت  
شمار در باره بوم محو مراحت می اندیشند و نمی دانند که این اورده  
اول اسلام است و نه مزاده حوالی کتب که عین با بنده شرح غزای اسلام است  
درین روز کا او بار دنیا وی نمی کند -

ش مزاده بنده قبیل از برای تومی نسبت از سفر و سیاحت مانده اند  
مقام کو اول شخص که خود را سر کرده مسلک این دیار می خواند وقت  
ش مزاده اراده بوسیدن دست وی نمود - اما ش مزاده دست خود را کشید  
و گفت که این منصب ملاست که دستش بوسیده نشود - بعد از ادای  
از اهل ش مزاده در راه در خدمت حاجت ممالک امن نه نموده قسطنطنیه  
خواند رفت -

Morning Leader

28.6.95

The Shahzada has taken very kindly to English costume, though his taste seems to be somewhat ill-regulated and his views as to evening dress decidedly vague. He has, however, ordered a very gorgeous uniform modelled on that of the Life Guardsman, and he intends to take that back with him in the hope of introducing it into his father's army. Of course, it would be essentially unsuited to the climate, but he does not appear to think so.

It is a curious fact, but the suite never think of pulling down the blinds or closing the curtains when darkness comes on, and the house with its brilliant illumination and unprotected windows is quite open to observation by any of the neighbors. From a source of this kind it has transpired that the visitors spend a very considerable portion of the day in dolce far niente.

Also the London News

29.6.95

حسرت بیگم  
۲۸ جون ۱۳۱۴

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شہزادہ عبدالقبر ازراہ مہرنال بس انگریزی اختراع ہوئی ہے اگرچہ مذاق وی قدیمی  
بتقاعدہ معمولی شہزادہ کے لباس شام صدف جامدہ می پوشند۔ اما فرہان دان است کہ  
لباس نو حسب وضع لائف گارڈ میس طیار کرد شود و غم فرمودہ است کہ این  
لباس را با خود بیاورد کہ لباس صبح بہ روزگوار شود بر این غمزہ قطع آرد نمود۔

این ماجرا از بس عجیب است کہ چون شام می خورد صحبت شہزادہ  
و این خیال نمی آید کہ در آئی مکان بند کرده شود بکند نظر  
رند دون مکان مردم صبح بہ می توانند کرد۔

احسب انہم انہم  
۲۹ جون ۱۳۱۴

مشہور ترین اخبار

morning Leader  
29.6.91

PRINCE AND SHAHZADA

PAID A VISIT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL  
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Prince of Wales visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital yesterday afternoon in his capacity of president of the institution, being accompanied by the Shahzada. The royal visitors drove to the hospital in an open carriage, but as the visit was a private one but few of the outside public were present at their arrival. Having passed through the gateway of King Henry VIII, they proceeded to the quadrangle, where they were greeted with loud cheers by the students and members of the staff, who had assembled in large numbers. All those patients who could be safely moved had been thoughtfully accommodated with seats and couches in the square, where they were able to get a good view of the royal visitors, and as they waved their handkerchiefs and cheered in a feeble manner the Prince and the Shahzada smilingly acknowledged their welcome. In the large hall the governors of the hospital had assembled, and the royal visitors proceeded to view the various wards in the hospital, as well as the new theatre, which has recently been added. The building had been suitably decorated for the occasion.

Imam Shire  
29.6.91

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و جبار دانتک لپٹا ہوا  
پرنس آف ویلز و شاہزادہ  
سائز شفا خانہ ہارٹھولومیس فرمودند

شاہزادہ پرنس آف ویلز بہ ہمراہی شاہزادہ علی احمد آقبال اللہ خاں دروازہ کھولے دوں  
سائز شفا خانہ فرمود۔ و طلبہ بی مدرسہ دستاوردہ کرد استقبال حاضر گرانہ در اسم گورنش  
بوجہ صحت ادا کردند۔ شاہزادہ اور ان نظام شفا خانہ جنیل مسرور ہند۔

اجتہاد موان شاہزادہ



THE SHAHZADA.  
"I 'gin to be.A-weary."  
Macbeth, v. 5.

شاہزادہ اللہ خاں  
من با روگہ مانده شتہ ام



Illustrated London News  
27.6.93

The Shahzada was very much impressed by the parade of cycling volunteers on June 22. It was, in truth, a very pretty spectacle, the sunshine lighting up the scene with a brightness equalled only by the glint of the cycle spokes. As has happened in the case of other Eastern potentates, the unarranged items in the Shahzada's programme have pleased him the most. He is unaccustomed to our punctual routine, and prefers to consult his own wishes rather than other people's convenience. Nasrullah Khan is learning, however, that "Punctuality is the courtesy of princes," and has lately surprised his hosts by arriving even before the time fixed. The heat has tried him and the members of his suite, strange as it may seem to us who imagine all other countries to be warmer than Great Britain.

Broad arrow London  
27.6.93

Throughout his visit the Shahzada has shown himself more interested in machinery than in men, more disposed to linger over whirring wheels than to feast his eyes upon panoramas of military display. He was therefore quite consistent in his curious, and surely rather irritating, behaviour in regard to the cyclist section of the Queen's Westminister Volunteers in Hyde Park last Saturday. Whilst deeply gratifying no doubt to the wheelmen, it must have rather "fetched" the rest of the battalion to have their inspection suspended for ten minutes because the Shahzada had taken a sudden fancy to see an individual cyclist perform a series of gyrations of no military significance, such as could easily have been arranged for his Highness at one of the music halls, or even at Dorchester House. It reminds one a little of a certain general officer who once went to inspect the Allahabad Fort, from which there is a fine view of the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges. Great efforts were made to interest the general in the fort, but all in vain. He asked no questions, made no remarks, and neither frowned nor smiled. But when a slight commotion was observable in the river his whole attitude changed, he brisked up, rubbed his hands, smiled, and exclaimed in a tone of delighted surprise to the attendant staff, "Lor! there's a porpoise!"

H: Pauls  
27.6.93

Every day it becomes more apparent to the authorities that the visit of Nasrullah Khan is working out as a complete failure. Immense inconvenience has been caused, large sums of money expended, and a number

of English people of high rank have put themselves to incalculable trouble. And all this has been done to propitiate a young man who, from a political point of view, is of comparatively little importance.

3663

اجب راسلہ یڈ لندن  
۲۹ جون ۱۹۰۳  
شہزادہ از صحنہ صف آرائی فرج ملکہ گواہ جنل سردار شہزادہ  
را جنال با شہزی دنت سرگزینیت و خواہن نور مقدم می داد بر عین  
مردم و لکھنؤ شہزادہ می کند - اما لا اور صلوم سزادہ است  
بانی شہزی وقت درین دیار و صفی اور ادعت شہزادہ گالیست

اجب راسلہ یڈ لندن

۲۹ جون ۱۹۰۳

در عرصہ ایام قیام درین دیار شہزادہ ملکہ اقبال مہمانہ کا خانہ بہت  
وکل ہی ابن دیار خلی اظہار دلچسپی فرمودہ است -

اجب سنٹ پائلی  
۲۹ جون ۱۹۰۳

ہر روز حکام را فی حومی نمود کہ نژاد اہل شہزادہ درین دیار عیش  
از حد تکلیف می شود - زر گنر مرت کرده شدہ است و مردم ابن  
دیار را بغایت لکھنؤ شدہ است و ابن صحن کارروای لہریں  
تا یف قلب لوجو انے کرده شدہ است کہ ملیط حاصلت سلطنت  
بسیح وقت نمی دارد -

اقبال توجہ خاص حضرت سیدہ خدیجہ ملکہ و اقبالہ و جعل الہ اعداہ اذلہ

و ساکوی در تہ محمد عبد نوحی علی الہ عنہ  
لندن

Our Royalties themselves are being treated to a good pennyworth of the Shahzada's company, and may be said to have well earned their incomes this season by acting the civil to him, in accordance with the Queen's commands. Still, almost everyone is pricked at times by a thorn, mixed up with the roses of life, and hosts of minor people know what it is to entertain a guest who keeps them on the stretch, and is in no hurry whatever to go. The Shahzada might well stay on, considering the reception he has had, enough to make him think that the English populace never saw such an adorable Prince before.

It might, by the way, be not a bad thing for Sir William Harcourt to ask a wrinkle or two from the Shahzada about financial matters, for the young Afghan Prince is said to be a very clever mathematician, and acts as the Accountant-General to his papa, or in vulgar parlance, is "Boss of the Afghan oof."

The Queen's Windsor Castle banquet to the Shahzada was all arranged "to be in a quite Orientalised form" between Her Majesty, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim before Her Majesty left Balmoral, where the menu was decided upon. The powder for the Royal curries are prepared by the Queen's Munshi himself, who holds a grand secret about their ingredients, which he will neither tell nor sell.

The applause which greeted the Shahzada wherever he went has opened the eyes of some of our Royal Highnesses to the dubious character of that frantic cheering to which they are often treated themselves while on tour in the provinces, or clattering through London to grand gala doings. Why is it, indeed, that this Afghan Prince, who might be the King of the Cannibal Islands or the Emperor of Patagonia for what the mob know about him, should be acclaimed in all directions, as Victoria the First and Foremost, Albert the Good, Albert Edward the Genial, and Alexandra the Lovely used to be in their early wedded days?

Walt-hazanna ka te a sight gratie

شاہزادگان این دیدار شد حضور ملکہ معظمہ بہ سیر کابی شاہزادہ مجبور اند  
مکن است کہ شاہزادہ زیادہ تر قیام کند بین خیال کہ استقبال او بوجہ حسن نظمو  
آمدہ است و شاہ گمان می بود کہ مردم این دیدار بخین شاہزادہ گامی ستر این  
ندیدہ اند۔

دفاقت نیست کہ سرولیم ۴ کورٹ از شاہزادہ امرے اندامور تسلط ز  
استفادہ کنند زیرا کہ شاہزادہ در دیار خود عمدہ محاسب مامور نیست۔

استقبال شاہزادہ افولستان راستہ ہزارگان این دیدار دیدہ حیران می شوند

Reference

30.6.95

جبار لیفری - ۳۰ رجب

I have received a letter written in Persian from His Royal Highness the Shahzadah. Nasrullah has not been at all well lately, and he attributes his feverish symptoms mainly to the great change in his diet which he has been unable to avoid, seeing that he has been compelled to drive about over the unwatered asphalt and wood pavements of the metropolis in an open carriage. But I had better let the Shahzadah speak for himself. Here is his letter.

"La Allah illa Allah! To the good Fool, greeting! It has come to me that if one findeth that which is evil and would have it brought to the light of day it should be cried aloud in the *Referes*, where the eyes of all men turn for truth. I have read in your papers that the habits and customs of my people find not favour in the eyes of the Nusrani (Nazarenes—meaning Christians generally.—*Translator*), and that the Infidels cry aloud that we are unclean. And who are you, O English, that you should call the kettle black? Know that I and my people look with horror and sickness of stomach upon the habit of your lordly ones and your gentle ones to drive daily in the great thoroughfares and swallow the dried and powdered atoms and shreds of the animal and vegetable refuse that rotteth there and drieth in the noonday sun, and bloweth in the eyes and nostrils and mouths of all that pass. And it seemeth to us

that there should come a great plague or sickness and sweep the land of a people that live in this uncleanness, and breathe and swallow everywhere putrefaction and decay. The state of your great thoroughfares on a hot day is to us an abomination, and causeth our hearts to rise up into our throats, even as they did in time of storm upon the great seas. Surely your civilisation is a vain boast, and it is you, O Nusrani, and not we, followers of the Prophet, who are unclean. Bring these things to the eyes and ears of your brethren, O Fool, and bid them ponder well the words of one who hath eyes to see, and sayeth little but thinketh much, and the blessing of Allah rest with you.

There is a great deal in what the Shahzadah says. There is no attempt at systematic watering or even at cleaning the West-end thoroughfares, and our throats and our nostrils if examined with a microscope after we come in from a walk or a drive would probably present a ghastly spectacle. The thing is a crying and a shameful evil, and is a standing menace to public health. It is time that Londoners protested against being compelled to breathe and to have their garments smothered with the powdered refuse of the public highways.

بارا صلی نبی آتده است که ش بزاده بلند اقبال از حضرت ام مسلم  
موصول نده است :-

لا اله الا الله - از مط لوعرافه صحت آن بلند اقبال مرا معلوم نده است که  
عادت در بوم ما مردم در نظر نصرانیان مقبول و محمود نیفاده است و انظار  
آردا مبنی گویند که ما مردم غلبت مط نیم - ای قوم فرنگ شما را باد است  
که ما مردم ش بزاده گمان شما را نیز خیر می شماریم زیرا او شان بر روز در شاع  
عام می گذرند و بدو ای اشیا غلیظ در دماغ شان می رود - عادت شاع  
عام شما مردم در بوم ما جانست که دل ما مردم تا حلق می رسد - بلا لب  
ممنذیب شما فخر محض است و ای قوم فرنگ شما مردم نه ما مردم اهل اسلام  
که بردان رسول خدا صلعم هستیم غلبت و ناباک هستیم - ای نادان ابن امر را پیش انبای آن دما را شمارا کن و خیال  
مارا ببین که من حیتم بصیرت می دارم و غور بسید می نم و برکت خدا بر آن بلند اقبال ش مل به -

که بردان رسول خدا صلعم هستیم غلبت و ناباک هستیم - ای نادان ابن امر را پیش انبای آن دما را شمارا کن و خیال  
مارا ببین که من حیتم بصیرت می دارم و غور بسید می نم و برکت خدا بر آن بلند اقبال ش مل به -

ROYAL BANQUET TO THE SHAHZADA.

The Prince of Wales last night entertained the Shahzada Naarullah Khan to dinner at Marlborough house, and invited a few male friends to meet his highness. There was a very large crowd in Pall-mall, at half-past six, waiting for the distinguished guest, and the greatest curiosity was aroused concerning those who drove past the gates. The first to appear, at seven o'clock, was the Duke of Connaught, and later came the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Duke of Devonshire. The Shahzada and his suite were driven to Marlborough house in three State carriages, arriving at 20

minutes past eight, and his highness was respectfully greeted by the onlookers. The full band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue played some excellent music during the dinner. It is interesting to note that two Afghan cooks spent the greater part of yesterday at Marlborough house in seeing that the Shahzada's food contained no intoxicants, for, being a Mohammedan, the Prince is prohibited from touching spirits. The attention of the spectators in Pall Mall was diverted for a moment to a sad accident which occurred a few houses away, at No. 79, the new premises of the Eagle insurance company. A lad of 16 was crushed in a lift, and was very severely injured.



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THE SHAHZADA AT WINDSOR

STATE VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

The Shahzada went to Windsor yesterday to pay his long-arranged State visit to the Queen. He drove through muddy streets in London, but beyond Ealing the dust was flying before the strong wind which made waves on the corn-fields, and the sun was shining. The Shahzada proved as great an attraction in the Windsor High-street as he had an hour before on the route from Dorchester House to Paddington, whence he departed soon after noon in a special train. The Life Guards Red had escorted him in London, and a squadron of the same splendid troopers met him outside the little Great Western station at the foot of the Castle. They were stationed at intervals, also, along the streets, magnificent as ever in their glittering panoply. A fanfare of trumpets and a distant salute of twenty-one guns announced the arrival of the Royal train about one o'clock, and the State procession, though of the minor order, was a fine show for a summer day. It consisted of a single outrider, in the Queen's scarlet livery, leading the way; a couple of Life Guards; a single Guardsman at a marked interval; and then the escort—a score of them four abreast—followed by a couple of outriders preceding the open landau with four bays and postillions in State liveries. The Shahzada, in his scarlet and gold uniform, was sitting side by side with the Duke of Connaught, and as he passed the Castle hill was eagerly plying Col. Talbot opposite him with questions, looking, it may be remarked, far healthier and brighter than he did before his provincial tour. Directly behind rode ten of the Afghan Cavalry, now quite at home on the English horses, and then after another clump of plumed Guardsmen came the State Carriage, in which sat Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Battenberg (who, with the Duke of Connaught, had met Naarulla Khan at the station on behalf of the Queen), Sir Gerald FitzGerald, and Colonel Byng. The next carriage was occupied by Mr. Martin, the small page boy, one of the Sirdars, and two other members of Naarulla Khan's entourage. This cavalcade took the road past the quaint town hall to the Long Walk, and turned up through Cambridge Gate, whence the ascent was lined with Foot Guards to the George the

۳۰ جون ۱۹۰۵  
دعوت شہزادہ از جانب  
خانہ ان شہی

شب گذشتہ شہزادہ پرنس آف ویلز دعوت شہزادہ نمود  
و بعضی از خواص ارکان دولت نیز حاضر بودند - وقت قرب  
نشستن بہ ساعت جمعی کبیر از بہر استقبال شہزادہ حاضر بود  
بنام قابل اظہار است کہ دو افغانان کہ ہمہ طباطبائی  
مور بودند بسیاری صبح روز درین سہر بردند کہ تحقیقات این  
مردم کنند کہ طعام شہزادہ چیزی از منشیات استعمال نہ شدہ

اجنار ڈیلی نیوز ۳۰ جون ۱۹۰۵

شہزادہ دروڈ سسر

ملاقات شہزادہ بہر مہر

شہزادہ ویوز از بہر ملاقات صفور ملک مظہر دیروز بہ وقت سسر رفت - جس کبیر  
ز نماش بیان بر سر راہ مظہر دیور منہن آثار شہزادہ بودند - شہزادہ کہ  
بس مرصع از جو ابرویب بر کردہ بود ہمراہ ڈلوک ادت کنٹ پہلو  
پہلو نشست بود - و صفیل اینٹن کریبل ٹالبت نشستہ بود - در پس اینٹن  
جی از افغانان یعنی ہمراہیان شہزادہ بودند -

Fourth Archway. In the Quadrangle the Scots Guards with their band and pipers were also a guard of honour near the Clock Tower.

Inside the Castle the preparations for his Highness's reception were of an unusually extensive character, several of the principal State rooms having been prepared for the pageant. The Grand Hall at the clock tower, where Nasrulla Khan was to alight, had been selected for the entry into the Palace, and the Vaulted Chamber was accordingly carpeted throughout, a couple of light brass field guns at the west end, and the trophies of ancient armour, swords, pikes, pistols, and shields hanging upon its walls giving a somewhat martial aspect to the mediæval apartment. The grand staircase, where several Life Guardsmen were mounted with drawn swords, was adorned with wide-spreading palms and stove plants, and the way through the vestibule and guard chamber was similarly decorated. The Garter flagged St. George's Hall. The Palace banqueting room presented an exceedingly attractive appearance. The oak floor was covered with a rich crimson pile velvet carpet and groups of rare and beautiful flowers from the Royal conservatories concealed the fireplaces and filled the sills. The Yeomen of the Guard were ranged, and facing them were the Military Knights of Windsor and a detachment of equipped and helmeted troopers of the 2nd Life Guards. The apartment chosen for the audience was the grand reception room which overlooks the North Terrace, and is decorated in the Louis XV. style. The walls are partly draped with Gobelins tapestries depicting the story of "The Golden Fleece." Great crystal chandeliers hang from the ceiling, the blue and gilt dragon and dolphin ornamented lamps at the corners of the apartment having formerly decked the old Royal Pavilion at Brighton. In front of the malachite vase which was presented to the Queen by the late Emperor Nicholas several crimson upholstered and gilt state chairs were arranged, that intended for her Majesty standing in advance of the rest, which were reserved for the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family.

On arrival at the State entrance the Shahzada was received by Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chamberlain), the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G. (Lord Steward), the Earl of Cork, K.P. (Master of the Horse), Colonel Lord M. Polham Clinton (Master of the Household), and other high officers, who conducted his Highness by the grand staircase, through the Rubens and Zuccardelli Rooms, the Presence Chamber, Guard Chamber, and St. George's Hall, to the Grand Reception Room. At 1.16 o'clock, the Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Louise, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Connaught, and Countess Elizabeth-Schoenberg, attended by Ladies-in-Waiting and Maids of Honour, proceeded to the Reception Room, and took her seat at the north end of the room, with the members

of the Royal Family on either side, in attendance upon her Majesty, according to the "Court Circular," were the Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler (Secretary of State for India), accompanied by Sir Stewart Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Political Secretary), Earl Granville (Lord in Waiting), Captain the Hon. O. Harbord (Groom in Waiting), General his Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B. (Gold Stick in Waiting), the Earl of Chesterfield (Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms), Col. Sir Simon Lockhart, Bart. (Silver Stick in Waiting), Col. Findey (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting), Lt.-Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B. (Keeper of the Privy Purse), Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Biggs, K.C.B., G.M.G. (Private Secretary), Sir James Reid, K.C.B., the Munshi Haid Abdul Karim, Mr. R. R. Holmes and Mr. Muther and Baron de Grangy (Gentlemen in Waiting on the Grand Duke of Hesse), who had previously assembled there.

چون شاهزاده به حال تاز و داشتیم داخل مکان شد جمعی از ضرایب  
دولت انگلیس به استقبال او حاضر شده اند - همان دعوت چه در وجه و در  
از اسباب مختلف آورده شده بود و دقیقه از تکلف فرود نگذاشته بودند -

The Shahzada was conducted to her Majesty's presence, and was invited by the Queen to take a seat at her Majesty's right hand. A casket containing a letter from his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, G.O.S.I., and other presents which had been previously arranged in the Reception Room, were then offered by the Shahzada to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept them. The presentation having been completed, the Shahzada retired from the Reception Room, and was conducted, as on his entrance, by the Great Officers through the Throne Room and other State apartments to St. George's Hall, and thence by the Chapel, ante-room, and the corridor to the entrance to the Oak Dining Room. The Queen, meanwhile, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by her Ladies-in-Waiting, proceeded by the north corridor to the Oak Dining Room, and there received the Shahzada to luncheon with her Majesty and the Royal Family. The members of his Highness's suite, with her Majesty's and other Royal households, proceeded to the State Dining Room, where luncheon was prepared for them at a buffet. After luncheon the Shahzada took leave of the Queen, and was conducted through the White, Green, and Crimson Drawing Rooms, by the north corridor and Rubens Room, to the Council Room. His Highness was afterwards conducted through the State Apartments and by the Grand Staircase to the State Entrance of the Castle.

Nasrulla Khan at three o'clock left the Castle privately and drove through the private grounds to visit the Mausoleum at Frogmore. After inspecting this building the procession, without, however, the members of our own Royal Family, issued again into the Long Walk, the carriages, which were now increased in number, being horsed with greys. The procession traversed the same route as before, but passed on through the lower part of the town, crossed the bridge at Eton, and so through crowds of spectators on foot, in carriages, and on horseback, entered the gates of Eton College, where they were received by the authorities and duly saluted by the College Rifle Corps, drawn up in the centre. The Shahzada, according to his custom, closely inspected them, and was then shown through the college and chapel. The escort and carriages were sent round to one of the small posterns opening upon the playing fields, and after a while the illustrious visitors came out and were taken to see the elder collegians engaged in a cricket match. The public had free entrance, and made a very pretty fringe to the smooth green enclosure; and the noble trees made a glorious bordering on the major scale to the picture as a whole. When the Shahzada and his party arrived upon the scene, the scarlets of the uniforms, and the blue and gold of the civilian dignitaries added parties of colour to the lavish green of turf and trees, through which the ruffled Thames might be seen in the near distance. Unfortunately there was a special train waiting at Slough, and the time at the cricket match was brief. The Shahzada drove to his train by road, and at Paddington found the Life Guards, Scots Guards, Royal Carriages, and thousands of citizen spectators ready to repeat the earlier scenes of the State visit to Windsor.

Our Windsor Correspondent states that the presents from the Ameer to the Queen consisted of an autograph letter enclosed in a gold casket, ornamented with diamonds and lapis lazuli, and manufactured by Mr. Ellington, and a number of cashmere shawls and fine astracan skins.

شاهزاده پیش حضور ملکه معطر با ارباب شد و حضور ملکه معطر شاهزاده را  
 جانب دست راست خود بنشیند و صد و نهمی که در آن نامه از جانب صورت  
 اراکیم نگاهدارد بود پیش کرده شد -

شاهزاده  
 بودت سے ساعت لهرالہ خان از قلعہ واداسہ روانہ شد -

## THE SHAHZADA'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

The Queen yesterday gave to the Shahzada at Windsor Castle a farewell audience. The apartment chosen for the audience was the Grand Reception-room, which overlooks the North Terrace, and is decorated in the Louis XV. style. In front of the malachite vase, which was presented to the Queen by the late Emperor Nicholas, several crimson and gilt State chairs were arranged. That intended for her Majesty stood in advance of the rest, which were reserved for members of the Royal family. Foliage plants and flowers were used in the adornment of the apartment. The Shahzada, on leaving Dorchester House, drove to Paddington station. He wore a tunic of scarlet cloth, with gold epanettes and a blue sash, and had a great diamond star in his black Astrachan caftan. His sword was sheathed in a blue velvet, gold-mounted scabbard. The Prince was attended by Colonel H. Byng, Equerry to the Queen, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Colonel Talbot, and Surgeon Major Louhy. The special train by which he travelled arrived at Windsor shortly after one o'clock. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, in military uniforms, drove from the Castle to the station to meet the Shahzada. Mr. H. Webber, the Mayor of Windsor, Sir Joseph Devereux, Sir H. Simpson, and other gentlemen were also present. A Captain's escort of the 2d Life Guards, under Major Smith Cunningham, with Standard-bearers and trumpeters, was stationed in the Terminus-yard; the centre of the Household Cavalry was occupied by ten soldiers of Nasrulla Khan's Body Guard, mounted upon horse of the 8th Hussars. The Afghan troopers were in dark blue uniforms, crossed with cartridge bandoliers and sable caps, their arms consisting of swords and light carbines. The Shahzada on alighting from the saloon, was received by the Princes, whose words of welcome were interpreted by Colonel Talbot, as the Amir's son shook hands with them. The Mayor of Windsor was also introduced. Three of the Queen's open landaus, each drawn by four bay horses, were in attendance; the Shahzada took his seat in the first carriage with the Duke of Connaught and Colonel Talbot, the escort saluting and the trumpeters blowing a fanfare. The cortege left the station immediately afterwards, under a salute of twenty-one guns, fired in the Long Walk. Escorted by the Life Guards and Afghan body-guard, Nasrulla Khan and the English Princes drove through High-street, which was lined with spectators, to Cambridge Gate and under the Sovereign's entrance to the Clock Tower. A Guard of Honour of the 1st Scots Guards, commanded by Major Romilly, was mounted in the Quadrangle, and saluted the Afghan Prince upon his arrival.

The Shahzada, on reaching the Grand Hall, was received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Carrington, the Marquess of Breadalbane, the Earl of Cork, Lord E. P. Clinton, Colonel Fludyer, and other Court officials. Sir S. P. Fane marshalled the procession, which walked up the Grand Staircase and through the Vestibule, Guard Chamber, and St. George's Hall to the Reception-room. The Queen received Nasrulla Khan in the presence of several members of the Royal family, the great officers of State, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the Shahzada presented the valuable gifts which the Amir of Afghanistan had sent for her Majesty's acceptance. They consisted of a magnificent gold casket, embellished with precious stones and pillars and plaques of lapis lazuli, surmounted with stars and crescents of diamonds, so arranged that they may be detached and worn as personal ornaments, forty shawls of exquisite native workmanship, eight hundred black Astrachan skins, and four enormous lumps of lapis lazuli in the rough. Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's Private Secretary, was in attendance during the ceremonial. The Shahzada took luncheon with the Queen, and after bidding farewell to her Majesty and the Royal Family, visited the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore.

اجنار سینڈھارو - سرحدی شہزادہ  
ملاقات شہزادہ جہر اللہ مظہر

ذکر ملاقات شہزادہ درصفا سابق دروہ باقیہ است

About four o'clock he drove, with a travelling escort of the 2d Life Guards, to Eton College, where he was received at the corridor in the Quadrangle by Dr. Warre, the Head Master, who referred to the close connection there was between Eton College and India. He named the many Viceroy's of India who had been educated in Eton College; thus an interest was constantly kept up between that country and Eton. The Shahzada, in reply, said he was very pleased to see Eton College, of which he had heard much. The College Volunteer Rifle Corps, under Major Sydney James, paraded in the square as a Guard of Honour, and the band played the National Anthem. The Shahzada, after inspecting the battalion, was conducted by the Head Master and other officials through the upper schools and chapel. He also saw the cricket match in the playing fields, and on quitting Eton drove to the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway, whence he returned in the evening by special train to London.

(FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR.")

WINDSOR CASTLE, JULY 2.

His Highness the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan visited the Queen to-day. The following ceremonial was observed:—

His Highness the Shahzada left Dorchester House at twelve o'clock, attended by Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, K.O.I.E., C.S.I., Lieut. Colonel Talbot, Mr. Martin, Mr. Pollon, Surgeon Major Leahy, Mr. Beville, Sirdar Mohammed Hasan Khan, Mirza Abdur-Rauf, Kotwal of Cabul, and by Colonel Hon. Henry Byng, C.B. (Equerry to the Queen), in attendance on his Highness. A Captain's escort of 1st Life Guards, with Standard, accompanied his Highness to the Paddington Station, where a Guard of Honour of Grenadier Guards was stationed.

The special train to convey his Highness left Paddington at half-past twelve o'clock, and arrived at Windsor Station at one o'clock. His Highness was received at the station by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., and the Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., with Colonel Alfred Egerton, Colonel G. G. Gordon, and Colonel Clark, the Gentlemen in Waiting on their Royal Highnesses, who conducted him to the carriage, in which he was accompanied by a Captain's escort of 2d Life Guards, with Standard, to the State entrance of the Castle. The Shahzada's Body Guard of Cavalry followed his Highness's carriage in the rear of the Standard, and formed up in the Castle Yard.

On arrival at the State entrance, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prince Henry of Battenberg, and attended by his suite, the Shahzada was received by Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chamberlain), the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G. (Lord Steward), the Earl of Cork, K.P. (Master of the Horse), Colonel Lord E. Pelham-Clinton (Master of the Household), General Lynedoch Gardner, C.B., and Lieut. F. Ponsonby (Equerry in Waiting), Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B. (Comptroller Lord Chamberlain's Department), and Mr. E. H. Anson and Mr. Conway Seymour (Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting), who conducted his Highness by the Grand Staircase, through the Rubens and Zucarelli Rooms, the Presence Chamber, Guard Chamber, and St. George's Hall, to the Grand Reception Room.

At quarter-past one the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, and her Serene Highness the Countess Erbach-Schoenberg, and attended by Viscountess Downe and Dowager Lady Amphil (Ladies of the Bedchamber), Miss Ina McNeill (Woman of the Bedchamber), Hon. Frances Drummond and Hon. Judith Harbord (Maids of Honour), Baroness Rotzmann (Lady in Waiting to the Grand Duchess of Hesse), Lady Sophia Macnamara (Lady in Waiting to the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne), and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton (Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Connaught), proceeded to the Grand Reception Room and took her seat at the north end of the room, with the members of the Royal family on either side.

The Shahzada was then conducted to her Majesty's presence, and was invited by the Queen to take a seat at her Majesty's right hand. A casket containing a letter from his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, G.C.S.I., and other presents which had been previously arranged in the Reception Room, were then offered by the Shahzada to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept them. The presentation having been completed, the Shahzada retired from the Reception Room, and was conducted, as on his entrance, by the Great Officers through the Throne Room and other State apartments to St. George's Hall, and thence by the Chapel Ante Room and the corridor to the entrance to the Oak Dining Room. The Queen, meanwhile, accompanied by the Royal family, and attended by her Ladies in Waiting, proceeded by the North Corridor to the Oak Dining Room, and there received the Shahzada to luncheon with her Majesty and the Royal family. The members of his Highness's Suite with her Majesty's and other Royal Households, proceeded to the State Dining Room, where luncheon was prepared for them at a buffet.

After luncheon, the Shahzada took leave of the Queen, and was conducted through the White, Green, and Crimson Drawing Rooms, by the North Corridor and Rubens Room, to the Council Room. His Highness was afterwards conducted through the State Apartments, and by the Grand Staircase to the State entrance of the Castle.

His Highness then, at three o'clock, left the Castle privately and drove through the private grounds to visit the Mausoleum at Frogmore, and afterwards to Eton College, at four o'clock. A travelling escort met the Shahzada at the entrance to the Long Walk and accompanied his Highness to Eton College. After visiting Eton College, the Shahzada returned by the Great Western Railway from Slough Station to Paddington, where he was received by a Guard of Honour, and thence to Dorchester House, accompanied, on arrival, by the escort.

این صفحہ نیز مستحق ذکر مددات شہزادہ بہ حضور شد مطہرات





شاهزاده سلطان محمد  
نور محمد خان صاحب  
واقف

THE SHAHZADA.

New Castle Bay Journal

3.7.95

Prince Nazrulla's State visit to the Queen to-day was an immense success. He was delighted with the pomp and ceremony and with the high honour paid to him at Windsor. I can now understand the statement that the Prince brought twenty thousand pounds worth of presents with him. To Her Majesty to-day he presented a gold casket inlaid with lapis lazuli, surmounted with a diamond star and crescent, detachable for personal ornament, forty shawls, eight hundred black astrachan skins, and four large pieces of lapis lazuli. According to Eastern etiquette the Queen will have to give him in return presents of equal value.

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اخبار نیوز کیسل ڈیلی جرنل - سومر جویدی ۱۳۹۵

امروز شاہزادہ بندہ اقبال بہ صفحہ مکہ معظمہ مدتی شدہ خیر برداشت  
در کائف گران قیمت از جانب والدین خود تشکیل نمود۔

Mumman's Journal

3.7.95

AMEER'S PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.

London, Tuesday.

The presents from the Ameer of Afghanistan, presented to the Queen by the Shahzada to-day, consisted of a beautiful gold casket, emblazoned with lapis lazuli of wonderful hue, surrounded with stars and crescents of purest diamonds, so arranged that they can be detached and worn as personal ornaments; also forty shawls of exquisite native workmanship, eight hundred black astrachan skins, and four enormous lumps of lapis lazuli in the rough. The length of the casket is over 18in, the width 13½in, while the height exceeds 14½in. This triumph of the goldsmiths' art, which is valued at £6,000, has been designed and entirely produced to the order of, and in accordance with the suggestions given by Mr T A Martin, Agent General to the Government of Afghanistan, by Messrs Elkington and Co, Ltd, of 22 Regent street, London, the whole of the work being turned out within three weeks of the design being first proposed.

اخبار فری میسر جرنل سومر جویدی ۱۳۹۵

کائف صورت از اسط  
کهر مکہ معظمہ

امروز شاہزادہ بندہ اقبال لوراند کائف گران قیمت از جانب صورت  
بہ صورت صفحہ مکہ معظمہ بیشتر کرد

Amis

4.7.95

4-7-91

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شب ۲۷ شهریور

**NASRULLA KHAN AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.**

The Shahzada honoured the Imperial Institute with a visit last evening. The distinguished personages, governors of the Imperial Institute, and members of the Corps Diplomatique present were received in the vestibule, which was decorated with palms and flowers, by the chairman, Lord Herschell, and members of the executive council. The band of the 1st Life Guards, conducted by Mr. Joel Englefield, was stationed on the steps of the vestibule. At the entrance and in the vestibule were troopers of the same regiment. At 11 o'clock the Shahzada arrived and was conducted by Sir F. Abel (secretary and director) and Sir Somers Vane (assistant-secretary and general sub-director) to the vestibule, where he was received by Lord Herschell and the executive council. After the band had played the Afghan hymn, and certain of the Corps Diplomatique, the executive council, and chief officers had been presented to his Highness, a procession was formed, and the Shahzada, preceded by the secretary, the general sub-director, and the chief clerk (Mr. J. Johnson) of the Institute, and attended by Colonel de Hon. H. Byng (Queen's Equerry), Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Colonel Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Lieutenant Pollen, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Martin, and a few of his Afghan suite, proceeded to inspect the exhibition of railway appliances and the colonial and Indian sections. His Highness was particularly interested in the railway exhibits, and lingered for some time over the inspection of the tea-service ornamented with designs from photographs by the Princess of Wales. After having visited the exhibition of photography, his Highness was conducted to the band-stand pavilion, at the entrance of which troopers of the 1st Life Guards were stationed. As his Highness took his seat, Herr Eduard Strauss, with his orchestra from Vienna, performed, for the first time, the "Shahzada" March, which had been specially composed in honour of his Highness's visit to the Institute. At the conclusion, Herr Eduard Strauss was permitted to present the original score of the composition to the Shahzada. After listening to the orchestra for a considerable time, his Highness left the Institute at an early hour this morning.

In addition to the officials already mentioned there were present Captain Count Albert Gleichen, the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard, the Japanese Minister, the Danish Minister, Commodore Ghalib Bey (Naval Attaché to the Turkish Embassy), the Secretary to the Swedish Legation, Hussein Kuli Khan (Secretary to the Persian Embassy), the Mexican Minister, Don Luis Izguierdo (the Secretary to the Chilean Embassy), the Haytian Minister, Señor Eduardo Lisboa (Secretary to the Brazilian Legation), Sir Halliday Macartney, the Persian Minister, Baron de Costa Ricci (Attaché to the Portuguese Embassy), Mr. James R. Roosevelt (Secretary to the United States Embassy), the Belgian Minister, Captain Yendo (Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy), Count Gallina (First Secretary) and Count de Bosdary (of the Italian Embassy), Sir Simon Lockhart, and Major Carter. Of the governing body of the Institute the following were present:—Sir F. F. Adam, Sir B. C. Browne, Sir G. F. Bowen, Sir C. Bernard, Sir H. F. Cleveland, Mr. D. F. Carmichael (the president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers), Mr. A. J. Finlaison, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Sir W. Houldsworth, Sir P. Hutchinson, Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. J. W. Neil, Sir Westby B. Perceval, Sir H. Tyler, Sir H. J. Waring, and Mr. W. H. Willans. The members of the executive council present were Lord Herschell (the chairman), Lord Iveagh, Lord Knutsford, Lord Playfair, Dr. H. H. Armstrong, Mr. C. Washington Eves, Sir James Garrick, Sir John Lintorn Simmons, and Sir Charles Tupper.

شاهزاده نهراسد در امپیریل انستیتوت

در شب ۲۷ تراوه مندر اقبال در امپیریل انستیتوت نزول اجدل فرمود

لوجه احسن از فرانس لوفلمون دار لکلده کای انکارک آراسته و سیرته بود

عکاس سلطنت حاضر صلب بودند شاهزاده از تماشا ای این خیلی مسرور گشت

خصوصاً از این که شاهزاده ای صدم بر نفس او دلیز کشیده بود خیلی مسرور گشته

THE SHAHZADA AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

A grand reception was given last night at the Imperial Institute to the Shahzada. The fineness of the evening enabled the ladies brought by the Fellows and their friends to sit out in the Western Gardens, which, like those on the Eastern side, were splendidly illuminated. The band of the 1st Life Guards were stationed in the Gardens. They were in full uniform, but the order of the evening for the Council and Fellows was "evening dress with orders." There were about three thousand visitors, and at eleven o'clock the galleries and gardens were a brilliant scene, especially the latter, in which the chief interest concentrated. The main entrance was reserved for distinguished personages, Governors of the Imperial Institute, and Members of the Corps Diplomatique. The vestibule was profusely decorated with lofty palms and flowers, and the Life Guards were stationed in the hall and on the stairs. The band of the regiment came in shortly before 11 o'clock, the orchestra in the gardens being at that time taken possession of, thenceforth to one o'clock this morning, by the Strauss Orchestra. Lord Herschell, the chairman, was assisted in the ceremony of reception by Lord Iveagh, Lord Knutsford, Lord Playfair, Dr. H. E. Armstrong, Mr. C. W. Eves, Sir James Garrick, Mr. J. L. Simmons, Sir O. Tupper, and other members of the Council, and the list of the Governing Body present include Sir F. F. Adam, Sir B. C. Browne, Sir G. F. Bowen, Sir O. Bernard, Sir H. F. Cleveland, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, the President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Mr. A. J. Finlaison, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Sir W. Houldsworth, Sir P. Hutchinson, Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. J. W. Neil, Sir Westby B. Perceval, Sir H. Tyler, Sir H. J. Waring, and Mr. W. H. Willans. Arriving soon after eleven o'clock, the Shahzada was met and conducted by Sir F. Abel (secretary and director) and Sir Somers Vane (assistant secretary and general sub-director) to the vestibule and here he was ceremoniously received by Lord Herschell and the executive, the band of the Life Guards playing the Afghan National Hymn. Members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Council, and chief officers were presented, and the Shahzada was conducted through the galleries by a procession preceded by the Secretary, the General Sub-Director, and the Chief Clerk (Mr. O. Johnson) of the Institute, and attended by Col. the Hon. H. Byng, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitz-Gerald (Political A.D.C. to the India Office), Col. Talbot, and a numerous Afghan and official suite, followed by the Prince's bodyguard. The Exhibition of Railway Appliances, and the Colonial and Indian sections were inspected, and after having visited the Exhibition of Photography—where his likeness was printed—his Highness was conducted to the Band Stand Pavilion, at the entrance of which troopers of the 1st Life Guards were stationed. The Strauss Orchestra performed, for the first time, the "Shahzada March," which had been specially composed in honour of his Highness's visit to the Institute. At the conclusion, Herr Eduard Strauss presented the original score of the composition to Nasrulla Khan. In addition to the officials already mentioned there were present Captain Count Albert Gleichen; His Excellency the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard; His Excellency the Japanese Minister; His Excellency F. E. De Bille, the Danish Minister; Commodore Ghalib Bey, Naval Attaché to the Turkish Embassy; the Secretary to the Swedish Legation; Hussein Kuli Khan, Secretary to the Persian Embassy; His Excellency Don Manuel Yturbe, the Mexican Minister; Don Luis Iguierdo, the Secretary to the Chilean Embassy; his Excellency the Haytian Minister; Senor Eduardo Lisboa, Secretary to the Brazilian Legation; Sir Halliday Macartney; his Excellency Mirza Mohammed Ali, Ali Khan, the Persian Minister; Baron de Costa Ricoll, Attaché to the Portuguese Embassy; Mr. James R. Roosevelt, Secretary to the United States Embassy; his Excellency Baron Whetnall, the Belgian Minister; Captain Yendo, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy; Count Gallina, First Secretary, and Count de Bosdary, of the Italian Embassy; Sir Simon Lockhart and Major Carter.

شاهزاده در امپریال انستیتوت

دیروز در امپریال انستیتوت استقبال از شاهزاده ملکه انجمن امپریال انستیتوت

حضرت اسلوبی در جشن کرده شد - شاهزاده از دیدن سالن مجید و زیب

خیلی تحسین گشت جمعی از بزرگان علماء سلطنت و دربان دولت انگلیس

صاحب کورس

افراد وکیل یسیدام - هر جود است

شاهزاده نصرالله در امپراتوریل انستیتوت

THE SHAHZADA AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Shahzada's visit to the Imperial Institute took place yesterday evening in highly favourable circumstances, the weather being unusually serene and mild for an English July, and a brilliant gathering of celebrities and "smart" people having assembled to welcome his Highness to the stateliest Temple of Science in this metropolis. Gardens and galleries alike, illuminated *a giorno* for the occasion, were crowded fully half an hour before the arrival of the guest of the evening, the Corps Diplomatique, Governors of the Institute, and other personages of high distinction being received in the grand vestibule within the main entrance by the chairman and members of the Executive Council. The vestibule itself, as well as its approaches and the noble staircase rising from its further end, were profusely and tastefully decorated with fresh flowers, and guarded by gigantic troopers of the 1st Life Guards, in all the glistening splendour of their burnished steel panoplies and helmets, surmounted by waving plumes. The band of the distinguished regiment in question, in gala array, was drawn up on the steps of the vestibule, facing the open portals through which his Highness entered the vast building, at the other principal approaches to which were also stationed Life Guardsmen of great stature, superb bearing, and magnificent appearance.

The Shahzada displayed an exemplary punctuality, rarely observed by Oriental Princes in the fulfilment of their festive engagements. Eleven p.m. had been fixed as the hour for the reception of Nasrullah Khan at the Institute should take place, and the clock in the tall tower had scarcely ceased striking when his Highness drove up to the main entrance, where Sir Somers Vane and Sir Frederick Abel were in waiting at the foot of the grand crimson-carpeted staircase in order to conduct him to the vestibule. There, the heavy velvet curtains having been drawn aside at the moment of his arrival, he was received by Lord Herschell, Lord Iveagh, Lord Knutsford, Lord Playfair, and several other members of the Executive Council, the Life Guards' Band playing the Afghan Hymn the while. A small informal procession, in which the Shahzada's suite was intermingled promiscuously with the chief officers of the Institute and a few official personages, was at once formed, and his Highness, piloted by the Secretary, the General Sub-Director, and the Chief Clerk, ascended the steps leading from the vestibule to the upper galleries, and, turning to the left, commenced his tour of inspection in the wing allotted to the exhibition of railway appliances, from which he passed into the Indian and Colonial Sections, and thence into the lower gallery containing a fine photographic display. His Highness was very plainly dressed, in a single-breasted black frock coat and trousers, white necktie, and high black cap. This unassuming *tenuis* was also worn by his following, who were only to be distinguished from their European entertainers (evening dress being strictly *de rigueur* among these latter) by their lofty and somewhat bulky headgear, uniformly of sable hue. Some of them are decidedly handsome men, but their dark countenances, like the paler lineaments of their Prince, wore a weary look, which became, if anything, a little more so by the time they had concluded their tour of inspection.

دیردر وقت شام شاهزاده همچون اختر نصرالله در امپراتوریل انستیتوت  
 صلوه افروز گشت - بر این موقع شاهزاده با بندی ادوات را حیل نگاه  
 داشت و در حسن استقبال مردم این دمار حیل محفوظ گشت - جم غفیر  
 از عمائد دولت انگلیس حاضر بودند - با سکن شاهزاده نکات در لطف  
 بود -

This lasted over half an hour, and at its termination Nasrullah Khan was ushered to the Band Stand Pavilion in the grounds, at the entrance of which a guard of honour was stationed. As soon as he had taken his seat on a crimson and gold fauteuil, commanding a comprehensive view of the brilliantly illuminated gardens, Herr Eduard Strauss, conducting in person the excellent orchestra which he has brought hither from Vienna, gave an admirable performance of a spirited "Shahzada March," specially composed by him in honour of the Institute's august visitor, to whom, by his Highness's gracious permission, Herr Strauss presented the original manuscript score of the work. Nasrullah Khan expressed himself greatly pleased with the Austrian Kapollmeister's vivacious and sprightly composition, as well as deeply interested in the marvels of mechanism and manufacture which had been shown to him during his promenade through the different galleries and sections. After listening to some further performances of the Strauss Orchestra, his Highness took his departure, manifestly gratified with the cordial and splendid reception accorded to him by the officials and Fellows of the Imperial Institute and the elect of London society. In addition to the officials already mentioned there were present Captain Count Albert Gleichen; his Excellency the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard; his Excellency the Japanese Minister; his Excellency F. E. de Bille, the Danish Minister; Commodore Ghalib Bey, Naval Attaché to the Turkish Embassy; the Secretary to the Swedish Legation; Hussein Kuli Khan, Secretary to the Persian Embassy; his Excellency Don Manuel Yturbe, the Mexican Minister; Don Luis Izquierdo, the Secretary to the Chilean Embassy; his Excellency the Haytian Minister; Señor Eduardo Lisbon, Secretary to the Brazilian Legation; Sir Halliday Macartney; his Excellency Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan, the Persian Minister; Baron de Costa Ricci, Attaché to the Portuguese Embassy; Mr. James K. Roosevelt, Secretary to the United States Embassy; his Excellency Baron Whetnall, the Belgian Minister; Captain Yendo, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy; Count Gallina, First Secretary, and Count de Boudary, of the Italian Embassy; Sir Simon Lockhart and Major Carter. Of the Governing Body of the Institute the following were present: Sir F. F. Adam, Sir B. C. Browne, Sir G. F. Bowon, Sir C. Bornard, Sir H. F. Cleveland, R.A., D. F. Carmichael, Esq., the President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Mr. A. J. Finlaison, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Sir W. Houldsworth, Sir P. Hutchinson, Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. J. W. Neill, Sir Westby B. Perceval, Sir H. Tyler, Sir H. J. Waring, and Mr. W. H. Willans.

*Ball hall 4-7-95*

**THE SHAHZADA AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.**

The Shahzada attended a reception given in his honour at the Imperial Institute last evening. His Highness was received in the vestibule by Lord Herschell and the executive council. There were also assembled the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, the representatives of the Corps Diplomatique, and many distinguished guests. The other portions of the Institute were thronged with Fellows and their friends. A guard of honour consisting of troopers of the 1st Life Guards was mounted in the Central Foyer, and the band of the regiment played the Afghan National Anthem as the Shahzada entered the building. Under the guidance of Lord Herschell Nasrulla Khan and the other Royal and distinguished visitors made a tour of inspection. A visit was paid to the Railway Appliances Exhibition, the Shahzada manifesting much interest in the different exhibits and asking many questions. From there his Highness was conducted through the Australian and Indian courts to the north gallery, where he had the pleasure of witnessing the printing of his own portrait by photographic processes. His subsequent departure from the Institute was witnessed by a large crowd.

احسان پال مال گزشت ہر جمعہ شام

شہزادہ سیدہ اقبال در امیر ایل سیٹوٹ

استقبال شہزادہ در امیر ایل سیٹوٹ بوجہ حسن کردہ شد

از بی شہزادہ خیمہ محفوظ گشت -

Manchester Guardian  
4-7-95

اخترنا کبیر کا ڈین - ہم رسد ہی شہ ۶

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THE SHAHZADA'S GIFT TO THE QUEEN.—The Queen on Tuesday received at the Shahzada's hands an autograph letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan enclosed in a gold casket. The length of the casket is over 18in., the width 13½in., while the height exceeds 14½in. It is octagonal oblong in form, and consists of solid 18ct. gold lavishly embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones. The main body of the casket is divided into panels, separated by pillars cut from blocks of lapis lazuli, and these panels in turn are composed of delicate tracery of an Arabesque character covering further plaques of the lapis. The whole of the stand and general body of the box is richly encrusted with large diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones, the centre panel on both sides containing the arms of Afghanistan, richly enamelled in correct heraldic colours. From the four top corners spring magnificent half stars, containing upwards of 178 fully cut brilliants in each. The lid is slightly domed and richly chased with devices emblematical of the flora of Afghanistan; ascending from this are six massive pillars of lapis lazuli, with gold capitals of a Turkish character, surmounted by six Mahometan crescents, each composed of twenty-four large brilliants, capped by turrets or finials in gold. From the top of the temple thus formed spring six elegantly chased and jewelled arches crowned with the 16-point diamond star of Afghanistan, having a diameter of 4½in., and composed of 168 finest possible brilliants weighing about 1½ct. to 3ct. each, the centre stone being valued by London experts at £1,500, and measuring three-quarters of an inch across, weighing 17½ct., and is absolutely pure in colour, flawless, and of great brilliancy and perfection of cutting. This triumph of the goldsmith's art, which is valued at £6,000, has been designed in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent General to the Government of Afghanistan, by Messrs. Elkington. In spite of the elaborate nature of the work, it was completed in the short period of three weeks.

تمی لفت شہ زاده کدیت حضور مکہ معظمہ

بروز شہ زاده مکہ مکہ اقبال نظر انداز نامہ از جانب مداربرگوار

کرد و صندوقی از کفایت حضور مکہ معظمہ پیش کرد -

4-7-95

4-7-95

اخترنا کبیر کا ڈین - ہم رسد ہی شہ ۶

تمی شہ زاده مکہ مکہ اقبال نظر انداز نامہ از جانب مداربرگوار

کرد و صندوقی از کفایت حضور مکہ معظمہ پیش کرد -

بروز شہ زاده مکہ مکہ اقبال نظر انداز نامہ از جانب مداربرگوار

البتاد -

There was an excellent show of cattle and sheep at Darlington, but the horses were a very moderate lot, and in this department the "Royal" exhibition has been a failure this year. The standard of quality was best maintained all round in the cattle classes. The shorthorns were really a splendid lot. The Shahzada remarked that the beasts were all "too fat," and he unquestionably put his finger on the weakest spot in the show, for every one knows that for many years past the "Royal" has been

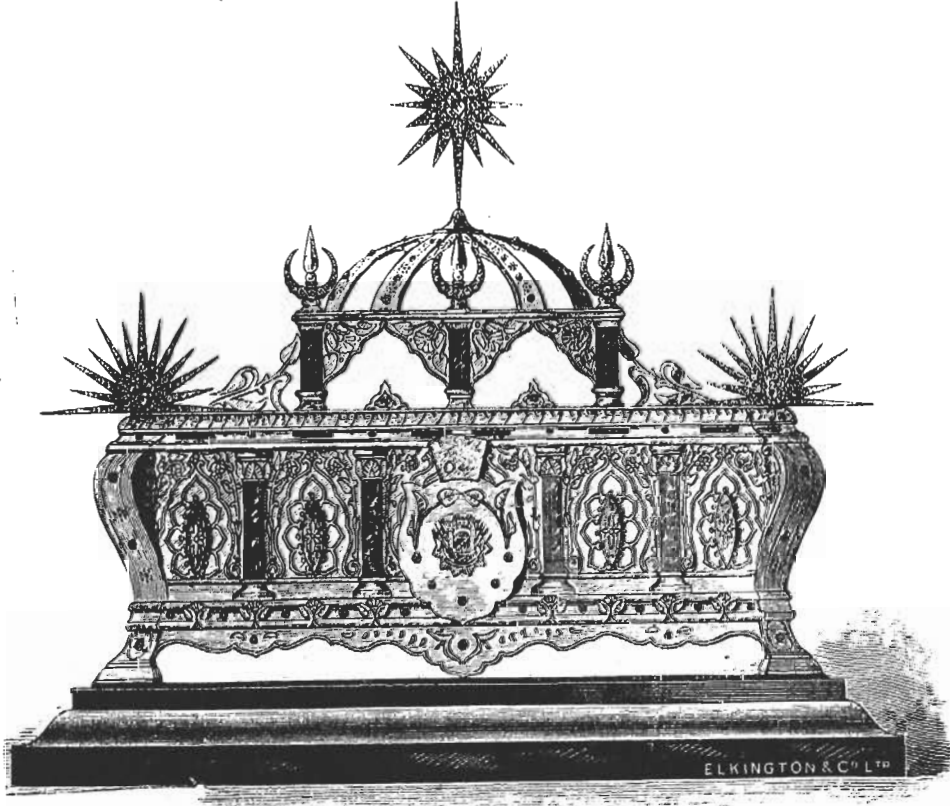
derisively defined as being "the nursery for Smithfield." Some of the creatures were so fat that they could scarcely keep on their feet. The Shahzada's criticism was a very sound one.

St. James Bury  
5-7-91

THE AMEER'S CASKET.

ONE of the most interesting and satisfactory incidents of the Shahzada's visit to England was his presentation the other day to the Queen of an autograph letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan. The letter was enclosed in one of the largest and most valuable of caskets. It is made of solid 18-ct. gold, lavishly embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones, all of which are specimens of unique brilliancy, purity of colour, and perfection of cutting. The main body of the casket is divided into panels, composed of delicate tracery of an Arabesque character, the centre panel on both sides containing the arms of Afghanistan richly enameled in correct heraldic colours. From the four top corners spring magnificent half stars, containing 178 fully cut brilliants in each. The lid is slightly domed and richly chased with devices emblematical of the flora of Afghanistan. Capitals of a Turkish character are surmounted by six Mahomedan crescents, each composed

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 اخوانت صبر بودی . . . حمدی  
 تحائف امر اعظم  
 شاهزاده از جانب سردار گوار خود تحائف گران بها  
 به حضور مکه معظمه بپایه کرده است و نامه کریم صدوقی  
 زنده ده بود نیز همراه آن است



صدوقی ز نامه حضرت امر اعظم  
 در آن تحفه است

The Casket containing the Ameer's Letter.  
(MADE BY MESSRS. ELKINGTON & CO., LTD.)

of twenty-four large brilliants, capped by turrets or finials in gold. There are also six elegantly chased and jewelled arches crowned with the 16-point diamond star of Afghanistan, having a diameter of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., and composed of 168 of the finest possible brilliants weighing from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cts. to 3 cts. each—the centre stone being valued by London experts at £1,500, measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. across, and weighing  $17\frac{3}{4}$  cts. The casket in its entirety is valued at £6,000, and has been designed and entirely produced in accordance with the suggestions given by Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent General to the Government of Afghanistan, by Messrs. Elkington & Co., Limited, of 22, Regent-street, London.

To Tobacconists (commencing). See Illustrated Guide (250 pages), 3d. Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., 186, Easton-road. Manager, H. M. . . . Established 1860. N.B. Shop-fitters for all trades. ADVT.



It is not clear on what principle Edinburgh was omitted from the Shahzada's tour. True, the city has no big gun factories, and the supply of Punch and Judy shows is strictly limited; but its beauty of situation, certainly unrivalled in the kingdom, might have procured it the honour of a visit. Somebody of importance once defined it as the best city in the world—to live out of.

مسلم همی نورد که جبرانش نژاده ملکه اقبال خانی ایمن بران نژاد است  
سببش جز این نمی گماند که در آنجا کارخانه اتو بسببیت و او با اینها ضعیف

The Shahzada's visit to Eton was completely successful. His Highness listened gravely while Dr. Warre explained how much the school had contributed to England's greatness. It is not true that he asked to see the uses of the birch illustrated on the person of one of his followers.

اشتیاق دارد -

نژاده از سیرایش ضعیف سردرد مخطوط گشت

The Indian journals make food for laughter out of the way we are overdoing 'the Shahzada,' who is the Sirdar Nasr-Ullah to them. To see him rising at the right hand of the Empress of India to express the hope that the present cordial relations between the two countries may continue,

اخبار کمی هندوستان از شنیدن این خبر خنده می کنند که

or to behold him receiving 'Bobs' with the assurance of his distinguished consideration, seems to amuse them immensely. At the same time, they point out that, if the Sirdar develops any tendency to 'arrogance,' such tendency is not hereditary, and that the Amir may be trusted to counteract it.

نژاده که در نظر اینان سردار انظرالدخان است در دست است

قبضه هند صلبه گرفته است -

The neighbourhood of Dorchester House has become used to one peculiarity of the establishment. Going homewards up South Audley Street when, at this season, the street lamps are all out, and morning is engaged with her plough of pearl out Hampstead way, I am usually met at the corner of Deanery Street by a wail as of a lost soul that had had in his time a decent baritone voice. At an upper window is to be seen a dusky figure in a white robe, with his arms outspread eastwards. This is the Sirdar's Muezzin, or whatever that functionary may be styled in Cabul; and he is calling the whole household to prayers. The stolid police-constable on his beat, to whom I gave this explanation, one morning, hoped the household liked it.

همه گمان دارم هر هوس از این نجات سردرد می نوزند چون  
موزن نژاده لونت نژاد دست بر گوشش ضربه نهاد جمیع آن

مکان را از نهر نماز می طلبد -

the graphic  
5-7-95

یازدهمین روز در امپریال انستیتوت  
شاهزاده در امپریال انستیتوت  
یازدهم در امپریال انستیتوت بوجین  
جموں در ارکان دولت برطانیہ حاضر  
استماع در سینی خدی مسرتند

July.

**THE SHAHZADA AT THE  
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.**

The mild weather greatly added to the success of the reception at the Imperial Institute of the Shahzada. There were about three thousand people present, and the building and gardens, which were beautifully illuminated, soon became somewhat crowded. The arrangements for the supply of music during the evening were ample and complete. At the entrance and in the vestibule were stationed troopers of the 1st Life Guards, while their regimental band, under the direction of M. Joel Englefield, performed at intervals, and on the arrival of the Shahzada played the Afghan Hymn. At a quarter past eleven the guest of the evening arrived, and was at once conducted by Sir F. Abel and Sir Somers Vane to the vestibule, where his Highness was received by Lord Herschell and the Executive Council. The Shahzada then proceeded to inspect the exhibition of railway appliances and the collection of photographs. Much interest was attached to the occasion by the announcement that the "Shahzada March" would be performed for the first time by Herr Strauss's orchestra. As soon as his Highness

had taken his seat in the band stand pavilion the march was played. At the conclusion the original score was presented by Herr Strauss to the Shahzada, who seemed highly delighted with the spirited composition. After listening to the music for some considerable time, his Highness left the building at an early hour in the morning.

LORD  
HERSCHEL



THE VISIT OF NASRULLA KHAN TO THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Evening

5-7-95

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Shahzada visited the House of Lords last night and had a gilded chair placed at the foot of the throne for his use. The Prime Minister crossed from the Treasury Bench to the throne to converse with the illustrious visitor, and quite a long conversation was carried on through the help of the interpreter. A curious innovation upon the ordinary usages of the House was supplied by the entrance of a lady upon the floor of the chamber under the charge, of course, of a peer, who passed swiftly to the almost sacred enclosure railed off at the foot of the throne for the use of the Sovereign, took a shy peep at the Shahzada, and rapidly disappeared again, having accomplished a feat which history has been unable to record of any other lady than the Sovereign or the Royal Princesses before. The work of the Upper Chamber was of a routine kind. Several bills were pushed through all their stages. New measures were brought up from the Commons and read a first time, and their lordships adjourned.

Globe

5-7-95

THE SHAHZADA.

Lord George Hamilton takes charge of the Shahzada henceforth, and the visit of His Highness is to be wound up at once. Nasrulla Khan's list of State visits has now been completed, and the Prince will probably leave for France in 10 days' time. The Shahzada and his staff again visited the House of Lords yesterday, where a further inspection of the building was made.

حضرت شاہزادہ

ہوس آوف لارڈس

384

دی شہزادہ نے ہاؤس آف لارڈس کی ایک نشست پر بیٹھ کر ایک نظر ڈالا۔ شاہزادہ نے کھانہ کھانے کے بعد وزیر اعظم قریب گئے۔ شاہزادہ نے اس وقت بھی اس صلیب پر بیٹھ کر ایک نشست کی۔

حضرت گلوب

امام سیرت شاہزادہ قریب اختتام است و امید کردہ در چند روزہ فرانس عازم خواهند شد۔ دیروز شاہزادہ نے ہاؤس آف لارڈس کی ایک نشست کی۔

Brighton 6/7/05

اجتہاد برائے سائنس 385

THE SHAHZADA AT BRIGHTON

Brighton was all smiles and sunshine this morning, when his Highness Nasrulla Khan, the Shahzada of Afghanistan, entered the town on a flying visit to the far-famed Queen of Watering Places. Shortly before noon the Mayor, Alderman Botting, with the Mayoress, Mrs. Botting, the Town Clerk, Mr. F. J. Tillstone and Mrs. Tillstone, drove into the Brighton Terminus accompanied by the mace bearer, the Mayor and the Town Clerk being in their official robes. They were speedily joined here, upon the London arrival platform, by Sir Albert Sassoon, Mr. Reuben Sassoon, Captain Edward A. Sassoon, Miss Sassoon, Alderman Sir J. Ewart, the ex-Mayor, Alderman H. Davey, the Deputy-Mayor, and Aldermen H. Abbey, A. H. Cox, E. Martin, E. J. Reeves, and W. Scudall, all past Mayors of the town, the Borough Members, Messrs. Gerald W. E. Loder and Vernon Wentworth, the Vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Hannah, Colonel Hare, R.E., commanding the troops at Brighton and others. An escort composed of the Middlesex Yeomanry was also in waiting. The special train conveying the Shahzada and suite left Victoria at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Brighton at twenty minutes past noon. His Highness, on alighting from the saloon carriage, was received by Sir Albert Sassoon, with whom he shook hands very cordially, and after being introduced to the Mayor the special address of welcome prepared by the Corporation was presented by the Town Clerk. To this the Shahzada briefly replied through his interpreter, Colonel Talbot. The party then proceeded to the carriages. The State Carriage with out-riders was appropriated to the service of his Highness, who was accompanied by the Mayor, Sir Albert Sassoon, and Colonel Talbot; the other members of his suite and of the Corporation, &c., following in other carriages. The procession, thus formed, left the Terminus at about half-past noon.

The route down Queen's-road and North-street was well lined with spectators, and the Old-stone and its neighbourhood presented an unusually animated appearance, but with the exception of a "Welcome," and one or two flags in Queen's-road, and a nice display of bunting at Messrs. Needham's, there was nothing in the way of decoration to be seen. There were some hundreds of people in the space south of the Steine, and a cheer was raised as escort and carriages went past at a fair trot at about twenty minutes to one. The procession turned off into Madeira-road to the apparent surprise of many who had been waiting in Marine-parade.

The procession reached the Eastern-terrace a ten minutes to one o'clock, and as they drove in the Corporation Band, stationed on the lawn outside, struck up the National Anthem. A considerable crowd had gathered round Sir Albert Sassoon's residence to see the distinguished party alight, but the police had no difficulty in regulating their movements. Up to this point the Shahzada seemed very pleased with his welcome. Inspector Warr was in charge of the police here and the Chief Constable drove up a few minutes in front of the procession to see that his orders were carried out to the letter. The escort of Yeomanry, under Sergeant-Major Robinson, formed up in line opposite the entrance to 1 Eastern-terrace, the windows of which were gay with flowers, and the whole party very speedily disappeared inside the mansion, where so many distinguished guests have been treated to Brighton hospitality. The Corporation Band then went inside the house, and, as an orchestra, played a number of pieces of Oriental music during the luncheon.

The Directorate of the Brighton Aquarium had been sanguine enough to announce by placard that the Shahzada would visit that institution at "about two o'clock," and, indeed, long before that time a dense mass of people had gathered in the open space in front of the entrance, and hundreds also lined the railing above and below the terraces. Two o'clock arrived, however, and no Shahzada, at three o'clock the spectators were still patiently waiting his arrival, and though half-past three brought the Town Clerk and Mrs. Tillstone, Alderman Davey, Alderman Abbey, and Sir Joseph Ewart there were yet no signs of his Royal Highness. At a quarter to four however, the mounted escort could be seen coming along Marine-parade—a pretty sight from the top of the Aquarium steps, and a few minutes later the Shahzada and his suite drove up to the entrance. The Royal visitor was received just inside the gates by the Directors of the Company, Mr. James Dabbenham (Chairman), Alderman Brigden J. P., Mr. R. S. Budge (Managing Director), and

شہزادہ ناصر علی خان

موسم عادت صدف در روز دختان بود چون شہزادہ افغانستان دیدہ برائے

صلوہ از روز گشت۔ مجمع از ضادہ شہزادہ استقبال حاضر بودند۔ خیل خیل

نحاش بیان در کوجہ و بازار جمع بودند۔ شہزادہ از شہزادہ ای این بلکہ خیل

مسرد گشت۔ مردم اینجا در اسم استقبال بوجہ حسن ادا نمودند کہ با عت

اسب طاعت شہزادہ اولاد گزیرتہ۔

Dr. Inman, and the party at once proceeded to inspect the tanks. Some of the fish had had their mid-day meal postponed on this occasion, and the Shahzada watched with great interest their quick movements as their food was thrown in. The anemones seemed especially to delight him, and he asked many questions through his interpreter. He also paused for some time to watch the sea lions. His stay in the building lasted nearly an hour, and before he left he inscribed certain characters in the visitors' book, which, when translated, will no doubt be found to signify thorough appreciation of all he saw. It should be added that admirable arrangements had been made by the Company's Secretary, Mr. S. H. Andrews, and though the public were freely admitted to the Aquarium, nothing in the character of "mobbing" took place.

It was a quarter to five before the procession could be seen from the West Pier to be coming along the King's-road, and most of those who thronged this popular promenade had been waiting since half-past two. But the British public are a patient race, and indeed there could have been no pleasanter waiting place. The sun shone brightly all the afternoon, and there was a delightfully cool breeze from the south-west, while the view of the boats on the sea, the beach covered with people enjoying a comfortable lounge, and the crowded King's-road was all over the Brighton we know and delight in. It was new to the Shahzada, however, and he was greatly charmed with the pretty view from the balcony of the new pavilion. The visitors were received by Mr. Bannister and Mr. Gibson (Directors of the Pier Company) — Alderman Cox and Alderman Bridgen, who are also Directors, being, of course, of the party—and by Mr. I. Wilkinson, the Secretary, and by them conducted down the Pier and round the balcony. There was a splendid display of flags and banners all along the fine promenade, and Mr. Wilkinson deserves great credit for the tasteful decoration, for which he had only twenty-four hours' notice. A royal salute of rockets was fired as the party alighted from their carriages. There was a great crowd on the King's-road at this point, and also on the Pier, but excellent arrangements had been made and there was no confusion.

The party drove off at five minutes past five, but owing to the lateness of the hour the westward journey was curtailed, and his Highness proceeded by way of King's-road, Grand-parade, and round the North Steine enclosure to the Pavilion by the northern entrance, which was reached just before half-past five. On the arrival of the party the Corporation Band, stationed on the Eastern Lawn, played the National Anthem.

The Shahzada remained at the Pavilion for only ten minutes, the period fixed for his stay in the town having expired; and after making a tour of the grand suite of apartments his Highness left the grounds at 5.35 en route to the Railway Terminus, where he took train for Eridge.

**THE VISIT TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS.**

This afternoon the Tunbridge Wells Corporation issued a circular asking all the residents in the chief streets to decorate on Monday, on the occasion of the expected visit of the Shahzada to Tunbridge Wells. His Highness — as at present arranged — will drive over with a distinguished company from Silverlands, near Eridge, to Tunbridge Wells on Monday afternoon, and arrive at 4.30, when the Prince will be met near King Charles' Church by the Mayor and Corporation, who will

present an address of Welcome to his Highness. It is then proposed to have a procession in State through the town before the Shahzada leaves by the 5.30 special London, Brighton, and South Coast train for London. The Tunbridge Wells Fire Brigade, the Volunteers, Police, and other representative bodies will take part in the display.

قبل از روانگی از سعادت عجب غایت نژاد و در کتاب یادداشت چند حرف لکنت  
چون آن الفاظ ترجمه کرده معلوم شد که نژاد و جمیع اشیاء را نوز مگر لکنت

و صفاتی آنها را فهمیده -

رفتار نژاد در طنز برج ویلس (نام پیل)

از نماش که این نژاد را جایگاه که جمعی از علماء هم کاب خود داشت خلی مسرور

احضار دربار و استقبال

مددات شاهزاده

بروز در جشنت براده بکنه اقبال لهراسه خان مددات حضور مکه حضور در

قلعه و در اسر نمود - درین هنگام استقبال شاهزاده به پیش درگفت برج

تا ترارده شد در مراسم استقبال بوجه احسن ادا کرده شد -

جم غفیر از عماد سلطنت در ارکان دولت بر طمانه بار بایاب این صلبه بودند

بگفت یک ساعت بعد از او به حضور مکه حضور به همراهی بعضی از اشراف ارکان

دست برادری به پیشگان در مکره استقبال رودن از در نشسته -

STATE VISIT TO THE QUEEN OF THE SHAHZADA.

On Tuesday the Shahzada paid a State visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. It was a function of the highest ceremony throughout, and all possible honour was paid to him, his Highness being escorted from Dorchester House to the Great Western Station. Sir Gerald Seymour FitzGerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieut.-Colonel Talbot, Mr. Martin, Mr. Pollan, Surgeon-Major Leahy, Mr. Reville, Sirdar Mohammed Hasan Khan, Mirza Abd-ur-Rauf Kotwal of Cabul, and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, C.B., Equerry to the Queen, were in attendance on his Highness.

At Windsor Station the Shahzada was received by the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., and the Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., with Colonel Alfred Egerton, Colonel G. G. Gordon, and Colonel Clerk, who conducted him to the carriage, in which he was accompanied by a captain's escort of 2nd Life Guards with standard to the State entrance of the Castle.

The Shahzada's Body Guard of Cavalry followed his Highness's carriage in the rear of the standard, and formed up in the Castle Yard. The Castle Hill was lined with the Scots Guards, and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, stationed in the Long Walk, saluted his Highness on his arrival. Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the State Reception Room, under the command of the Earl of Chesterfield, the Captain, and Colonel Aubone Fife, the Adjutant. The Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was stationed in St. George's Hall, under the command of Major the Hon. Frank Colborne, Exon in Waiting, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Kensington, the Captain. The Military Knights of Windsor were stationed in St. George's Hall. A party of 2nd Life Guards was stationed in St. George's Hall and in the Grand Hall and the Staircase. Levee dress was worn.

On arrival at the State entrance, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prince Henry of Battenberg, and attended by his suite, the Shahzada was received by Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G., Lord Stewart; the Earl of Cork, K.P., Master of the Horse; Colonel Lord E. Pelham Clinton, Master of the Household; General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B., and Lieutenant F. Ponsonby, the Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B., and Mr. E. H. Anson and Mr. Conway Seymour, who conducted his Highness by the grand staircase through the Rubens and Zuccarelli rooms, the Presence Chamber, Guard Chamber, and St. George's Hall to the Grand Reception Room.

At a quarter past one o'clock the Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Princess Louie Marchioness of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, and the Countess Erbach-Schönberg, and attended by Viscountess Downe and Dowager Lady Amphthill, Miss Ina M'Neill, Woman of the Bedchamber; Hon. Frances Drummond and Hon. Judith Harbord, Maids of Honour; Baroness Rotzmann, Lady Sophia Macnamara, and Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, proceeded to the Grand Reception Room, and took her seat at the north end of the room with the members of the Royal Family on either side.

In attendance upon Her Majesty were the Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, accompanied by Sir Stewart Bayley, K.C.S.I., Earl Granville, Captain Hon. C. Harbord, General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B., Gold Stick in Waiting; the Earl of Chesterfield, Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms; Colonel Sir Simon

Lockhart, Bart., Silver Stick in Waiting; Colonel Fludyer, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B., Keeper of the Privy Purse; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G., Private Secretary; Sir James Reid, K.C.B., the Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, Mr. R. R. Holmes, and Mr. Muther; and Baron de Grancy, who had previously assembled there.

The Shahzada was then conducted to Her Majesty's presence, and was invited by the Queen to take a seat at Her Majesty's right hand.

A casket containing a letter from his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, G.C.S.I., and other presents which had been previously arranged in the Reception Room were then offered by the Shahzada to Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept them. The casket is by far the largest and most valuable ever executed. The length is over 18 in., the width 13½ in., while the height exceeds 14½ in. It is octagonal oblong in form, and consists of solid 18-ct. gold lavishly embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones, all of which may be considered absolute specimens of brilliancy, purity of colour and perfection of cutting. The main body of the casket is divided into panels, composed of delicate tracery of an Arabesque character separated by pillars of lapis lazuli, the centre panel on both sides containing the arms of Afghanistan richly enamelled in correct heraldic colours. From the four top corners spring magnificent half stars, containing upwards of 178 fully-cut brilliants in each. The lid is slightly domed and richly chased with devices emblematical of the flora of Afghanistan: ascending from this are six massive pillars of lapis lazuli, with gold capitals of a Turkish character, surmounted by six Mahomedan crescents, each composed of 24 large brilliants, capped by turrets or finials in gold. From the top of the temple thus formed spring six elegantly chased and jewelled arches crowned with the 16 point diamond star of Afghanistan, having a diameter of 4½ in., and composed of 168 finest possible brilliants weighing from 1½ cts. to 3 cts. each—the centre stone being valued by London experts at £1,500, and measuring three quarters of an inch across, weighing 17½ cts., and is absolutely pure in colour, flawless and of great brilliancy and perfection of cutting. This triumph of the Goldsmiths' art, which is valued at £6,000, has been designed and entirely produced to the order of, and in accordance with the suggestions given by, Mr. T. A. Martin, Agent General to the Government to Afghanistan, by Messrs. Elkington & Co., Ltd., of 22, Regent-street, London; the whole of the work being turned out within three weeks of the design being first proposed.

The Presentation having been completed, the Shahzada retired from the Reception Room, and was conducted, as on his entrance, by the Great Officers through the Throne Room and other State apartments to St. George's Hall, and thence by the Chapel Ante-room and the corridor to the entrance to the Oak Dining-room. The Queen meanwhile, accompanied by the Royal Family and attended by her Ladies-in-Waiting, proceeded by the North Corridor to the Oak Dining-room, and there received the Shahzada to luncheon with Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

The members of his Highness's Suite, with Her Majesty's and other Royal Households, proceeded to the State Dining-room, where luncheon was prepared for them at a buffet.

After luncheon the Shahzada took leave of the Queen, and was conducted through the White, Green, and Crimson Drawing-Rooms, by the North Corridor and Rubens Room, to the Council-room. His Highness was afterwards conducted through the State Apartments, and by the Grand Staircase to the State entrance of the Castle.

His Highness, at three o'clock, left the Castle privately, and drove through the Private Grounds to visit the Mausoleum at Frogmore, and afterwards to Eton College at four o'clock.

After visiting Eton College the Shahzada returned to Paddington, where he was received by a Guard of Honour, and was escorted to Dorchester House.

لعلہ لہذاں شہزادہ بلند اقبال در آن روز گشت و حضور ملکہ معظمہ  
خود نیز بان خود اشرف و فرمود کہ بروست راست او شہزادہ نشیند۔  
لعلہ از تحیم اسم سلم و نیاز شہزادہ ضد و قیہ زر سبکشن ارد کرد روی نامہ بدہ  
بزرگوار اد کھا د لکہ۔

اخترت جلال لندن 4 جولائی 1905

pon the occasion on which the Shahzada dined  
arlborough House, the greatest care was taken  
his Highness should find all those particulars  
e table which must render his meals so terribly  
otonous. Dining out must, in truth, greatly  
de Nasrullah Khan; he can in no way  
eciate an excellent menu, and fine wines can  
r appeal to him. Indeed, he is even worse  
ed than the unfortunate dispeptic who is forced  
ake with him his special biscuits wherever he  
and has to consult his list before he ventures  
ouch a dish.

برخیزد که شہزاد اب از قسم نفیس شہزادہ را از غروب طبع نمی آید۔ جون تنظیم

دعوت شہزادہ کردہ آید احتیاط صورتی تا تر کردہ می شود کہ چیزی از خوراک

خند مزاج دمی باشد۔

The Shahzada cannot have failed to be im-  
ressed by the Life Guardsmen and flowers at  
e Imperial Institute, both were so profuse and  
agnificent upon the occasion of his visit to "the  
steliest temple of science in the metropolis," as  
e Imperial Institute has flatteringly been  
esignated. Nasrullah Khan once more evinced  
s appreciation of the frock-coat and his disregard  
the order of the evening, which was evening dress  
rigueur. He had costumed himself in a black,  
at and trousers, a white nondescript tie, and a  
re-like black headdress; his suite followed suit.  
he Shahzada was graciously pleased to be in-  
rested in all that was shown him, and listened to  
e special "Shahzada March," composed by Herr  
trauss, with evident signs of appreciation, which  
ight have led people to suppose that the Afghans  
e a musical nation. Altogether, of the many  
atherings which have been held at the Imperial  
stitute, the Shahzada's reception is the most  
atisfactory.

شہزادہ با دیگر امرستلی لباس را نظر انداز کردہ است

و نہ بند اشتہار است کہ این لباس کہ حالاً زیب بردارہم لباس شہزادہ مخصوص

ہست۔ استقبال شہزادہ بوجہ جشن آرد شدہ است و شہزادہ

از دین تقیہ مراسم استقبال ضعیف مخلوط است۔



Lady's Memorial  
6.7.91

اجازت میزنم پنهانی در حق

از همین ابتدا نام معلوم بود که حضرت امیرالمؤمنین باعث کمالی بزرگوار شده است  
که فرزندش شاهزاده نیرالدین حضرت ملا محمد باقر است و از همین سبب  
صندوقچه را از زر که در خوبی نظیر خود ندارد طیار کرده است و این صندوقچه است  
که نامه حضرت امیرالمؤمنین اسمی حضرت ملا محمد باقر در روی آن نهاده است

صندوقچه زر که نامه حضرت امیرالمؤمنین اسمی حضرت ملا محمد باقر  
در روی آن نهاده است

CASKET PRESENTED BY THE SHAHZADA TO HER MAJESTY

The magnificent gift which H.H. the Shahzada presented to Her Majesty on Tuesday last is in every way worthy of a Royal donor and Royal recipient. It consists of a golden casket embellished with precious stones, and rendered unique by the gracefulness of the design and the glittering effect of diamond crescents and stars. The length of this exquisite box exceeds 18in., the width is 13½in., and the height 14½in. In form it is octagonal oblong, and consists of solid 18-carat gold. The jewels, which scintillate on the gold with every change of light, are rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds, and each of these is of extreme brilliancy, purity of colouring, and perfection of cutting. The main body of the casket is divided into panels, wrought in delicate arabesque tracery, and these are intercepted by pillars of lapis lazuli. The centre panels on either side of the box have the arms of Afghanistan richly enamelled in the heraldic colours. Above this is a small replica in cyrised platinum of the cap worn by the Shahzada, and which with its diamond ornament the star of Afghanistan is familiar now to Londoners. From the four top corners spring magnificent half stars of brilliants, each containing upwards of 175 fully-cut stones.

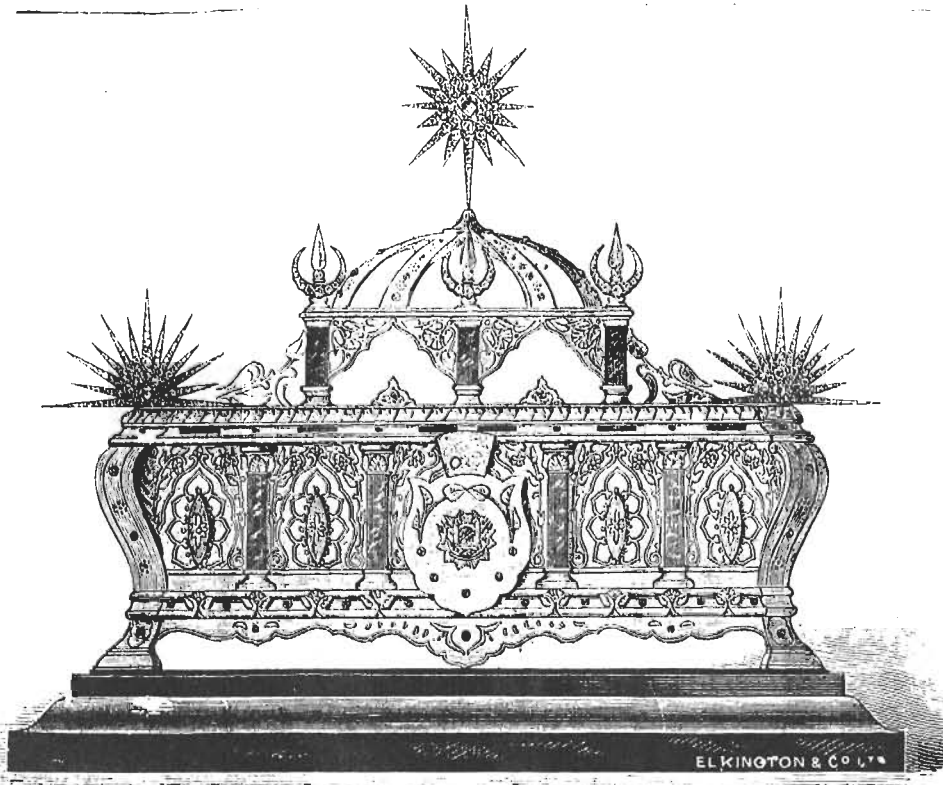
The slightly domed lid is richly carved with devices of an Afghan nature, flowers and birds being portrayed on it. From this basis there rise six solid pillars of lapis lazuli, having gold capitals of a Turkish style, surmounted by six Mahometan crescents, each of these having twenty-four large brilliants turreted with gold. A sort of temple is thus formed, and out of it there are six graceful gold chased and jewelled niches, which form in their turn a resting-place for the superb sixteen-point diamond star of Afghanistan. This wondrously beautiful device is in diameter 4½in., and is composed of 108 stones. The centre stone alone measures nearly an inch across, and weighs 173 cts. Experts value it at £1500. The Shahzada brought this diamond and the lapis lazuli from Afghanistan, but the rest of the gems were furnished by Messrs Elkington and Co. Limited, of 22, Regent street, who have been entrusted with the execution of this order through Mr T. A. Martin, the agent-general to the Government of Afghanistan.

The lining of the casket is of Royal red velvet, and that of the lid is white satin. It rests upon a mount covered with ivory white velvet, the cover being of blue de roi velvet and ivory satin, arranged in billowy folds as a lining.

The casket is to contain the autograph letter from the Amir of Afghanistan to Her Majesty the Queen, which the Shahzada presented on his recent visit to Windsor. The Shahzada is immensely pleased with the way the work has been done, and much amazed at the expediency with which the design became a reality, only three weeks elapsing between the proposing of the design and the completion of the masterpiece.

صندوقچه زر که از جانب حضرت امیر معظم  
به حضرت ملکه محترمہ پیش کرده شد

بدیه عظیم ایشان که شکر نبرده مندر قبیل لاهور اسد علی بروز چابکنده کرم حضرت ملکه  
بجشن کردن شان و والدی فرسینده هدیه را و نیز عظمت هر سل ایله خاطر می کند  
لادب صندوقچه زر از بس خوشنویس و نگارنده است و همچنین می کف ایشان  
به شکر آن می فرسینده



صندوقچه زر که از جانب شکر نبرده محترم ملکه  
مستطوره بدیه فرسینده

CASKET PRESENTED BY THE SHAHZADA TO HER MAJESTY.