



PAHANG, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT OUTBREAK

We publish on page 32, some illustrations of Pahang, a native Malay State, over which a British Protectorate was recently established, situated on the east coast of the Malay peninsula, and in which a rising is now taking place amongst the Malays.

Pahang had for many years been a by-word, even among the easy-going Malays, for its tyrannical and corrupt government, and a series of outrages, culminating in 1887 in the murder of a Chinese subject at the direct instigation of the Sultan of the country, as there is good ground for believing, compelled Sir Cecil Smith, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, to demand the introduction of the Residential system, as previously in force in the States of Perak and Selangor, in order to remedy a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The result of this action is already apparent; the natives possess security for life and property, the privileges of the Rajahs, as regards the indiscriminate taxing or "squeezing" of all below them, have been done away with, while their legitimate rights have been safeguarded, and every encouragement given them to assist in the government of their country.

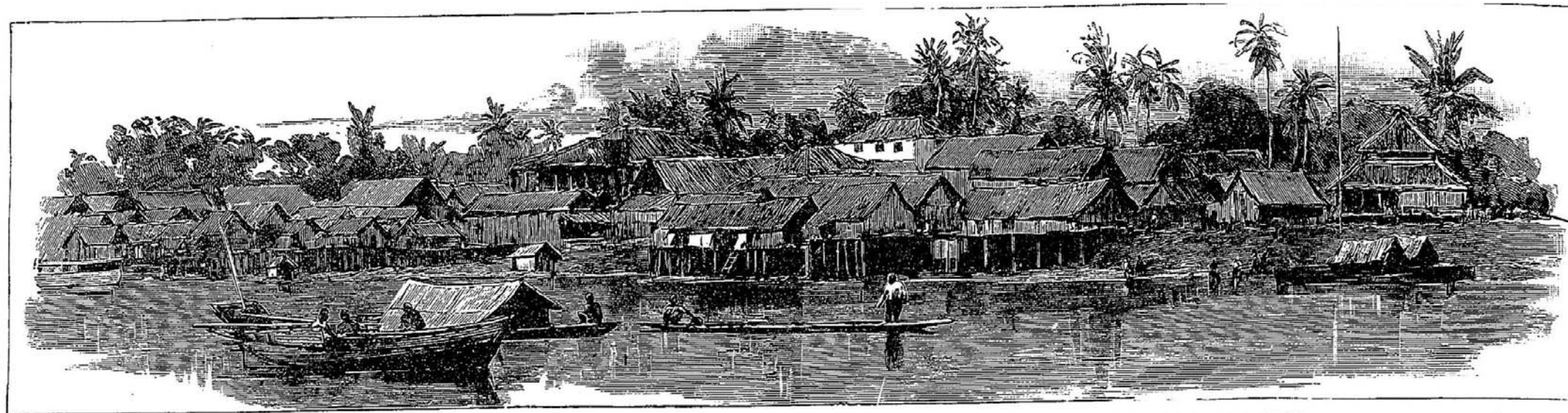
Considerable industrial progress is being made in Pahang by the Pahang Corporation, to whose mine-workings our illustrations relate; and by the Bentong Company, both of which have for some time been exporting considerable quantities of tin ore, also by the Penjorn and Rawl Companies, which are producing a good deal of gold from their mines, and in the timber trade by the Pahang Exploration and Development Company.

With the exception of the first, which is a view of Pekan, the chief town of Pahang, our illustrations represent scenes on the concession of the Pahang Corporation. The concession, estimated to consist of over 2,000 square miles, under which the Corporation are working, was originally granted by the Sultan to some charcoal merchants in 1883; it was since acquired from them by the Corporation, and several lodes rich in tin have been developed, the working of which is shown in the illustration.

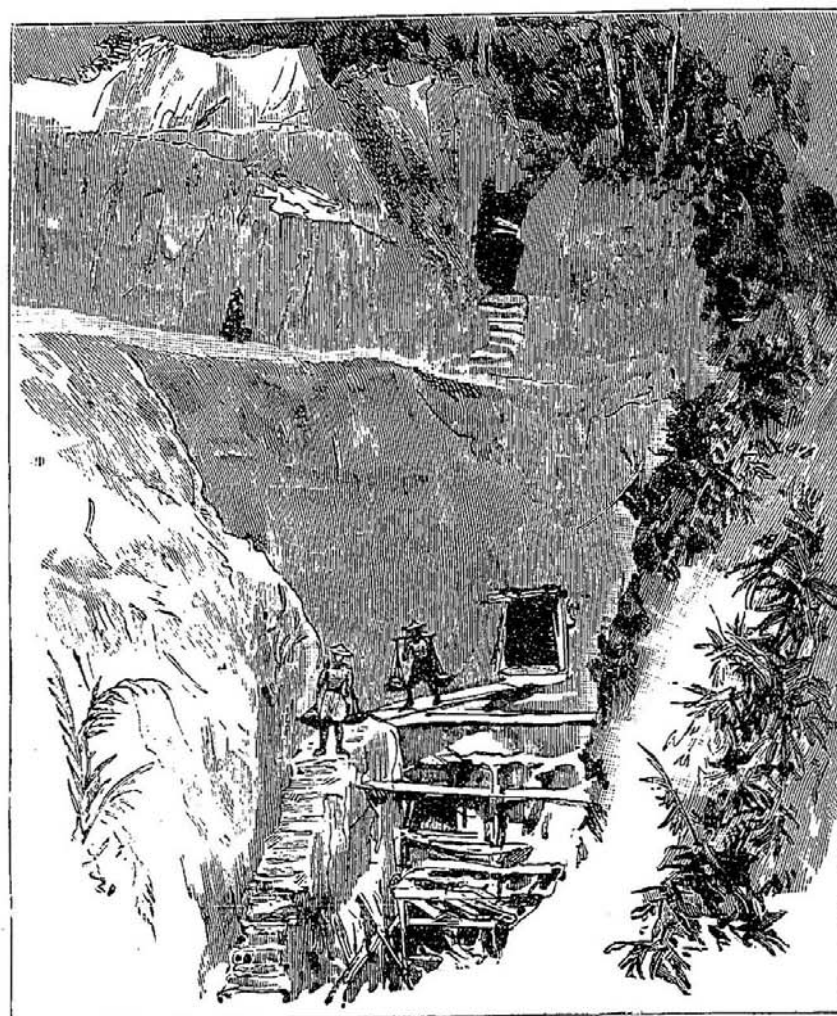
Lode mining is a new departure in the Malay States, where both tin and gold have hitherto been always obtained from alluvial deposits. It, of course, necessitates the erection of machinery of a kind not needed for alluvial work, and requires greater time for development, but is of more permanent nature, and promises to be more remunerative.

It is in the gold mining district of Upper Pahang that the rebellion, headed by a refractory native chief, the Datoh Kayah Semantan, has just broken out, where, with some 500 followers, he is holding the country in defiance of British authority, and seriously hampering the operations of the European mining companies.

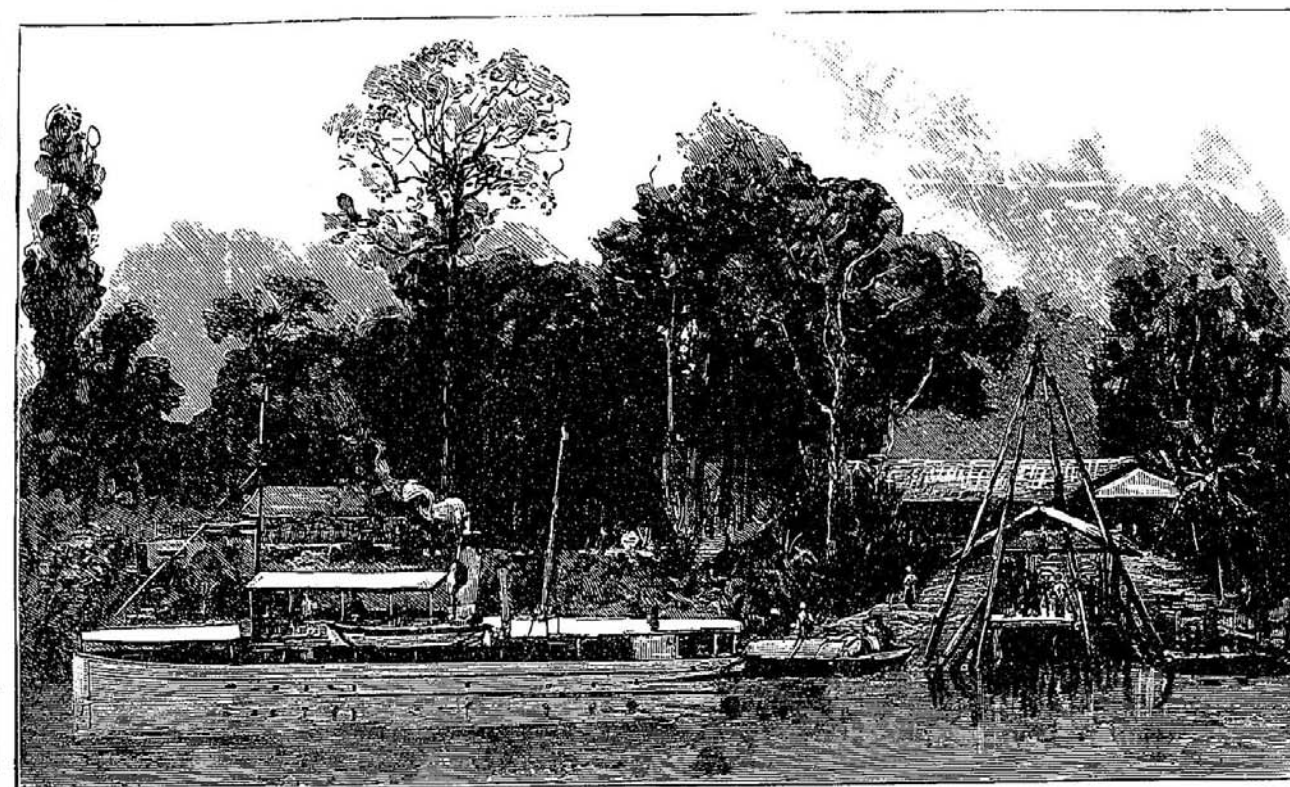
This man, who is one of the "four great chiefs" and most powerful of the Pahang native aristocracy, has for some time assumed a refractory attitude towards the Government, and on being summoned to meet the superintendent some months ago, he decamped from his own headquarters and retired into the jungle, under the excuse of collecting revenue from the wild Sakai tribes who inhabit the mountains. There can be little doubt that the rising will soon be checked by the Sikh police force, and it is to be hoped that the disaffection is confined to this one chief and his followers, and will not spread, or is not part of any concerted insurrection; above all, that the Sultan and his Court have no sympathy with the offenders, but are assisting the British authorities to suppress and punish them.



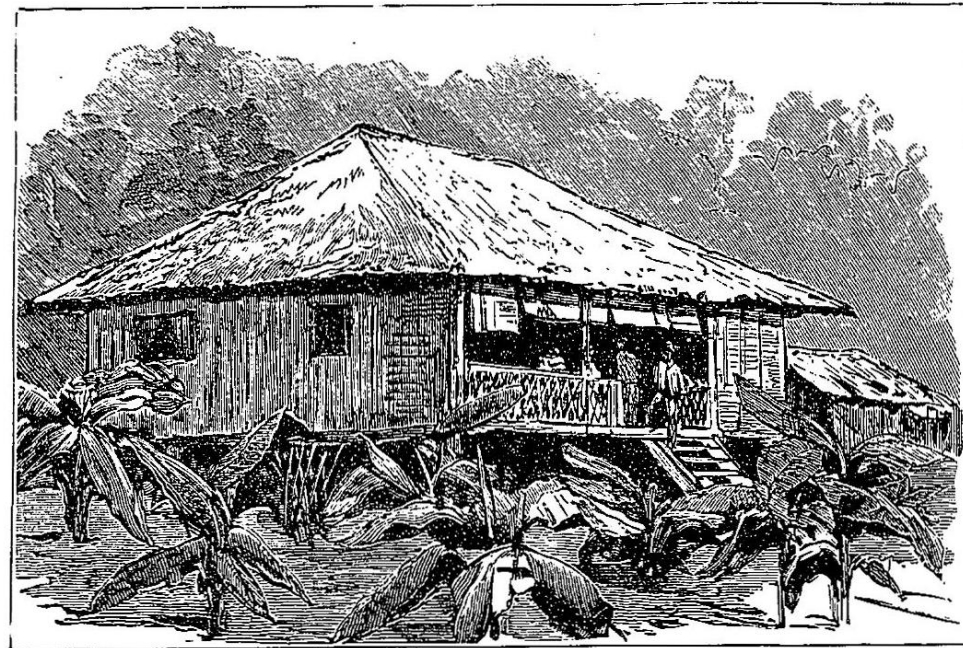
VIEW OF PEKAN, THE CAPITAL OF PAHANG—SULTAN'S OLD TOWN WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN IN GREAT PART REMOVED



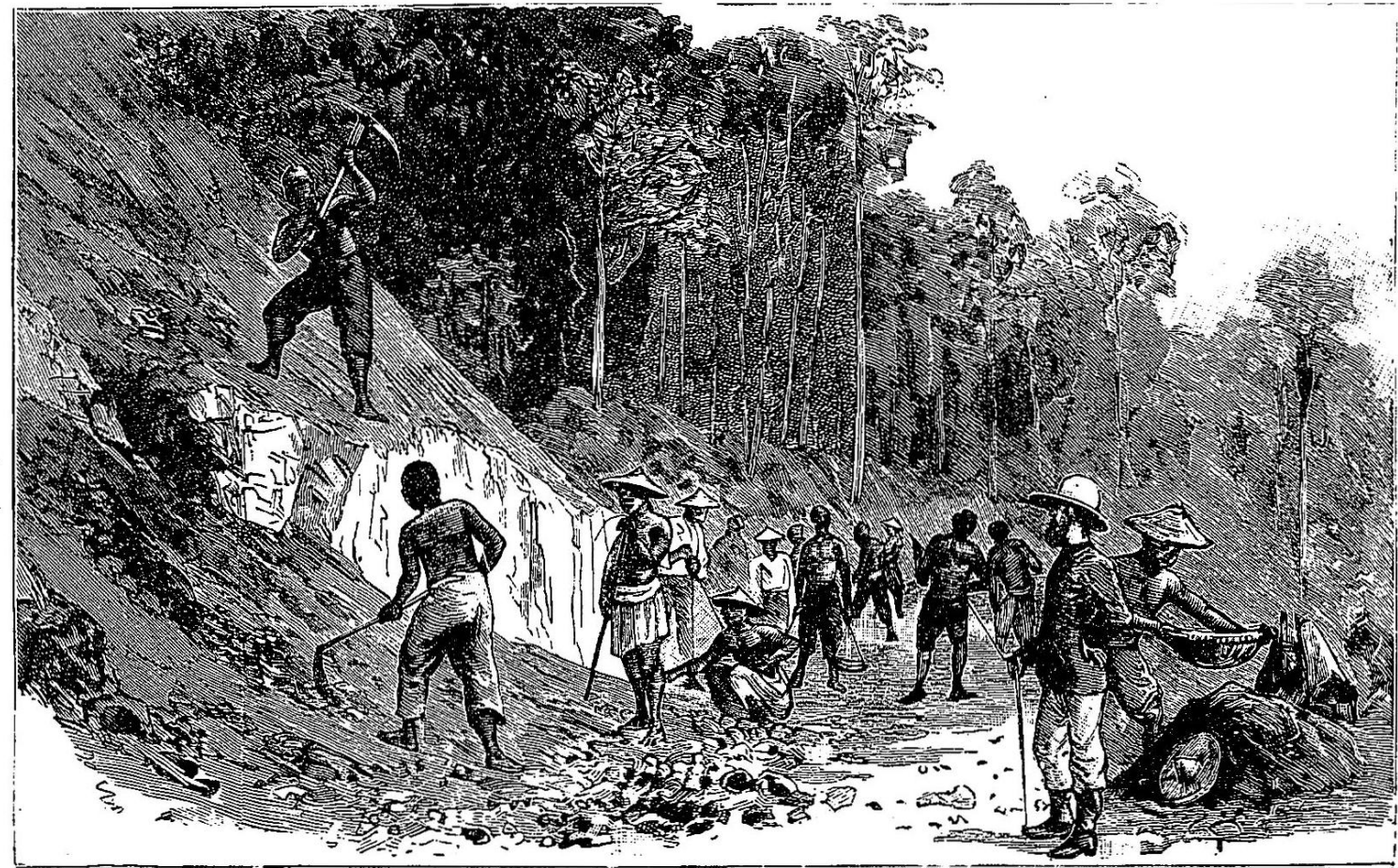
WORKINGS ON ONE OF THE KUANTAN TIN LODES



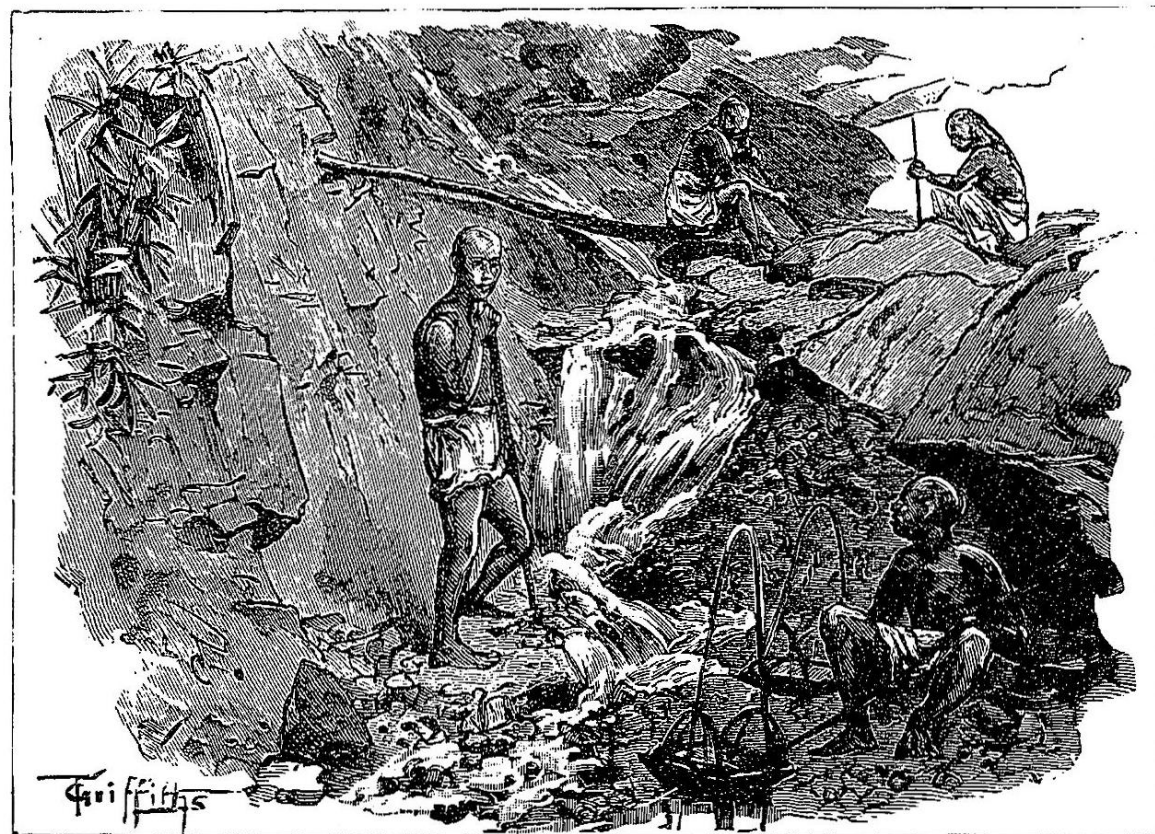
THE LANDING PLACE ON THE KUANTAN RIVER



MANAGER'S BUNGALOW, SUNGIE LIMBENG



EXCAVATION ON WATER RACE



COOLIES AT WORK



AN EMBANKMENT ON WATER RACE

THE RISING IN PAHANG, FURTHER INDIA—VIEWS IN THE CONCESSION OF THE PAHANG CORPORATION