## 1867-STANLEY IN OMAHA-1890

The Gate City Extends a Cordial Welcome

to the Greatest of Explorers.

AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE AT THE GRAND.

History of the Emin Relief Expedition -The March Through the Jungles and the Story of the Kear Column.

Twenty-three years ago Henry M. Stanley, filled with the restless longing for adventure which had led him to America from his English home, fired by the tales of western romance which were then crowding the columns of the eastern press, came to Omaha as a special correspondent to the New York Herald. After almost a year passed among the then few residents of the metropolls, he left Nebraska and the scenes of his early newspaper career to become war correspondent in Abyssinia, and two years later he started upon a perilous expedition to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, the famous African explorer.

How he accomplished his dangerous errand and the measure of success that crowned the march of this new Napoleon of explorers is a matter of history.

Last night Henry Morton Stanley came back to Omaha, but what a change in the condition of things! Twenty-three years ago he lert the city virtually unknown except to a few intimates who had learned to love the man for his frankness, his earnestness, his bravery. Last night he greeted an audience of 1,800 people congregated at the Grand opera house to welcome this intrepid spirit who had effected the relief of Emin Pasha, accompassed by the hostiles lost amid the almost inpenetrable fastnesses of Africa.

Mr. Stanley's audience embraced people of Il ranks, professions and stations in life. Literary people, lawyers, physicians, merchants, teachers and musicians were there, and to show the power the magic name of Stanley exercises over adventurous minds might be cited the large number of youths and school boys that were in the auditorium seats. To the right and left of the stage, the boxes were resplendent in light and color. In the first box to the left of the stage on the lower tier were Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Farnam Smith. In the next box sat Mrs. Max Moyer Mrs. Moritz Meyer, Mrs. Simon Fisher. The adjoining box was occupied by Mrs. Miner, wife of the manager of the opera house, Mr. and Mrs. Blood, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore, Miss Margaret Moore and Mr. George Miner. In the last box on the left side sat Mrs. Cramer, Misses Irene and Jessie Byrnes.

In the right hand box near the stage sat Mrs. Clement Chase and her mother, Mrs. Edwards. But the next box was vacant. Mrs. Stanley and her mother, Mrs. Tennant, for whom it had been benutifully decorated with the English Jack prettily draped behind, were not there. They had decided to spend Christmas eve around a cosy grate fire in the Millard, allowing Mr. Stanley to fight his African battles over again alone, unaided by the presence of the divisity who has come into his ife, since his chants, teachers and musicians were there,

Stanley to fight his African battles over again alone, unaided by the presence of the divinity who has come into his life, since his guest and relief of Edward Schuitzler, alias Emin Pasha. The third box was occupied by Dr. George L. Miller and Mrs. Miller; the last by Dr. Mercer and his family.

In the body of the house which represented the culture and the social life of the city were noticed Mr. and Mrs. B. E. B. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Estabrook, Judge and Mrs. McCullough, Judge and Mrs. Hopewell, Judge H. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Millard, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turner, Miss Turaer, Mr. Curtis Turner, Mrs. C. H. Briggs, Mr. C. Henry Briggs, Hon. A. J. Poppleton, Miss Poppleton, Miss Kate Bell, Milton Barlow, Charles Offutt, H. B. Hodges, Charles Guiou, Dr. Sussdorff, J. B. Fauce, past master of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska

early in the evening and by 8 o'clock the listeners were nearly all seated.

The stage had been very effectively arranged for the occasion, through the excellent efforts of Mr. Louis Baer, the stage manager. Over theorehestra stalls was built a wide platform, either end of which two gas were placed, surmounted by ruby es. Down the front the American and English flags were interlaced, the whole prettily surmounted by the English Jack. The stage proper was set with a wood interior, suggestive of the fastnesses of equa-torial Africa, while in the distance a small of water glistened under the broad lights, faintly recailing to the explorer Lake Albert Nyanza. Large luxurious arm chairs were placed around the stage while two or three rows of seats stretched back to the third entrance.

third entrance.

Occupying seats upon the stage were a number of Omaha's representative citizens. Among them were Governor Thayer and wife, Mayor Cushing and daughter, Hon. E. Rosewater and wife, ex-Mayor Charles H. Brown, Colonel Thomas Swobe and wife, Judge Dundy, Judge Wakeley, Judge Clarkson, Postmaster Clarkson, Hon. E. P. Roggen, Henry W. Yates, Euclid Martin, C. H. Gulou, J. W. Paul, Thomas Boyd, Dr. S. D. Mercer, Julius Festner, Dr. O. S. Woods, Judge Doane, H. K. Burket and wife, Benjamin F. Smith of Boston, Jesse Lacey and Rev. Dr. Merrill. Rev. Dr. Merrill.

At a quarter after eight Governor Thayer, Mayor Cushing and Mr. Rosewater escorted Mr. Stanley to his seat upon the stage, amid loud and long continued applause. Mayor Cushing very briefly addressed the audience, stating that the distinguished gentleman who was to be the speaker of the evening was at one time a citizen of Omaha. That was twenty-three years ago, but the older settlers remembered him very well. In the years that had elapsed since that time the gentleman had marked pages in history that would go down to the end of time. Omaha had also experienced marvelous changes. rejoiced to extend a hearty welcome to its old-

E. Rosewater was next introduced. He said that it was now something like twenty-three years since a young Bohemian, modest, robust, vigorous and but little known, came to this city. He was sent here as correspondent by the New York Herald and the speaker, who was then local manager for the old Pacific telegraph company, was associated with him more or less from day to day. The news-paper correspondent frequently visited the telegraph office to transact business, and finally called one day to say that he was about to start for Abyssinia. In the course about to start for Abyssinia. In the course of a few days they parted company, and did not meet again until about three years ago in the city of New York. The first time that he heard from bis absent friend after his departure from Omaha was when the New York Herald received news of the Abyssinian war, even before the report was received by the British war office at London. He an war, even before the report was received by the British war office at London. He then recognized in the foreign war corre-spondent a true newspaper man of the first magnitude. Years rolled by and the discov-ery of Livingston was reported, and it dawned upon the speaker that Henry M. Stanley had achieved fame and was bound to go down the ages as the greatest discoverer of modern times. Since then he had pussed years in journalism Since then he had passed years in journalism and stood there as the representative of the Omaha press and western journalism to lay tribute at the feet of that same Heary M. Stanley as the man whom Omaha was glad

Mayor Cashing then introduced Governor Thayer, with the request that he would pre "Ladies and Gentlemen: It is deemed by me a distinguished honor to be called upon to

ure, ladies and gentlemen, in presenting to you Henry M. Stanley.".

The distinguished speaker was accorded a flattering reception.

THE LECTURE.

Africa. France has 500,000 square inites.

Even little Portugal has managed to take
350,000 square inites, while Italy has been
given nearly 1,000,000 square miles from the
Job river to the boundary separating Abyssinia from the frontiers of Egypt. The cause

of this great change in Africa was the object of the quest. Small as he was, he was the cause of a tremendous effect, and the cause of

causes is knowledge and knowledge is power.
"I will speak tonight wholly about the quest and rescue of Emn Pasha, the great

forests of equatorial Africa, the mountains of the Moon, the pigmies and the cannibals. "Before starting the British foreign office hanced me printed copies of all of Emiu's letters from Africa and his reports to Egypt,

letters from Africa and his reports to Egypt, and naturally, not knowing anything of the man, I studied these with the closest attention; and in consequence I soon became an enthusiastic admirer of him myself. He appeared to me to be a kind of an amaigamate character, possessing certain characteristics such as distinguished Cromwell, Fancier, the dictator of Paraguay, and Gordon. His sentiments were devout.

and Gordon. His sentiments were devout

while his determination and his philanthropy

were admirable. I was greatly touched by such expressions as these: 'I shall remain

myself at my post, with my black troops, until my government informs me as to its wishes. We propose to hold out here against

the Madhist people until we are overwhelmed

and perish.'
"In 1886 Emin Pasha was described as a

second Gordon, as a model of firm-minded-ness, prudence and courage, as a man having high administrative abilities and great sa-

gacity, and as being somewhat devoted to the study of natural history and botany. Dr.

Felkin of Ediaburg, led, possibly by his passionate friendship for bim, sketched for the admiration of the world a tail military hero

and invested him with the most splen-did qualities. According to him Emin had been the means of getting a sur-plus from the Soudan of over \$4,000,-000 per annum. As no one at that time could

possibly criticise such statements, they came to be generably believed and considerable en-thusiasm was excited for him. Emin was

thusiasm was excited for him. Emin was known to have been appointed to the post of governor of Equatoria by General Gordon and it was argued that as Gordon was a good judge of men, Emin must be a unique character. Emin's letters also from Africa overflowed with such beautiful sentiments of devotion to his work, self abnegation, love for Africa and its people, that the hearts of all true philanthropists warmed toward him. After the receipt of his appeals for help from Africa several Scotchmen and Englishmen, under the influence of Sir William McKinnon, contributed several thousand pounds to form a relief fund, and the Egyptian government un-

relief fund, and the Egyptian government un-dertock to furnish an equal sum. Out of this relief fund an expedition was. equipped, and the command was entrusted to me. My orders from the relief committee were mainly

verbal.
"They amounted simply to this: that I was

to convey a certain quantity of am-munition to him on the shore of the Albert Nyanza, and lend such other aid as I could, and then retire. But the

Egyptian government having contributed one-half the money through Nuber Pasha, the prime minister, added that I was to take

such men as were willing to return through Egypt, even Emin if he choose, but Emin

was to be left to be guided by his own choice

entirely; only he was to understand that if he rejected the aid that I brought to him by order of his government, he was to expect no

ald from Egypt, inasmuch as Egypt and Great Britain had resolved that the soudan

should be abandoned.
"Having sketched out for you the manner

of man we conceived him to be, I now pro

pose to describe to you how we proceeded to effect his rescue and to suggest what kind of a character was developed before us—my of-

icers and myself.
"Some of eyou will remember, no doubt,

that in November, 1886, I returned to New York, after an absence of fourteen years, with a view of lecturing. Not being quite

prepared for such a warm welcome as I re-ceived that year, for I remember only too well the hootings and the howlings and the skeptical cynicism that manifested itself in

skeptical cynicism that manifested itself in the American press about the assistance ren-dered to Livingstone-I had introduced in the lecture a greement a clause that I could retire from the lecturing tour any time I

should be called to resume my duties in Africa. After delivering eleven lectures the call came and I tossed the lectures down and



was between eighteen and nineteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. A singular thing about these mountains is that the travelers. Sir Samuel and Lady Baker in 1864, Mason Bey in 1877 and Emin Pasha in 1888, should have been in observing Pasha in 1888, should have been in observing distance and never had an opportunity to view them. Samuel Baker chose a hill five miles exactly from the south end of the lake and looked towards the position where the snowy mountains are to be found. He said in an elevated tone of voice, 'I look towards the southwest and I see an illimitable fresh water sea stretching beyond limits,' and yet he was within easy view of them had they not been covered by mists.

"And still another discovery we made was that of the Albert Edward Nyanza. In ancient times this was called by the Arab the sea of darkness, whose water was said to be

sea of darkness, whose water was said to be sweeter than honey and more fragrant than

musk.

"I regret to say that I couldn't endorse the statement that it was as muddy as is the waters of the muddy Mississippi, it is infinitely preferable. Quitting the head waters of the Nile and ascending some 3,000 feet, we come to a beautiful grass I and extending as far as the south end of the Victoria Nyanza, inhabited with people superior to the common African that you are accustomed to see, who have come from the west and the eastern coast and the Isle of Madagascar. After a long march of 500 miles, we were received by the kings with free, genuine hosreceived by the kings with free, genuine hospitality. At the seuth end of Lake Victoria, where we arrived August 31 last year, we found a large reserve of stores deposited there. After enjoying an abundance of good food and a long-needed rest we set out to undertake the last of our long journey across Africa.

out to undertake the last of our long journey across Africa.

On December 4, last year, we were escorted on horseback—just think of it, riding in state in Central Africa or in equatorial Africa on horseback. In the afternoon of that day a weary expedition filed in to lay their weary burden of sick and worn creatures down for the last time, our journey of 6,032 miles from the western ocean to the Indian sea was fairly at an end. That night the German imperial commission gave a banquet to thirty-four military and civil officers, consuls, captains, majors and lieutenants after astyle I would doubt whether Ormaha, with all its grand hootels, could excel. The utmost cordiality and graceful speeches, as there should be delivered after a banquet, were delivered there, but not the loss graceful and finished speech was that of the pasha, both in style and matter, and within ten minutes afterward the pasha went away from the hanquet speech was that of the pasha, both in style and matter, and within ten minutes afterward the pasha went away from the banquet hali and presently, in some unaccountable manner, fell over the wall of the balcony into the street, about eighteen feet below. He came near terminating his life there and then, the very first day his own countrymen, after meabsence of thirteen years had embraced him. You know, of course, that he was taken to the German hospital, and that three surgeons ministered to him. You know, of course, that in less than a month he wassufficiently recovered to sit up and attend to his interesting entological collection, and you know, of course, on the 6th of February of this year he signed a similar contract with the German government to serve them faithfully, and today you, have received the interesting news that he is to be recalled from his position. The Germans have discovered what I regret to say we discovered at Lake Albert.

"Twenty-three years ago only one white reached on the 18th of March, and the next day we embarked on board river steamers and a gunboat and steamed up to Mautumba, 100 mines from the sea. We then began a land march of 235 miles, which ended at Stanley pool. Above the pool we had a magnificent and uninterupted waterway of about one thousand miles, during which the course of the Congo spreads about three-quarters of a mile to sixteen miles in width. We chose to disembark at Yambuya, 1,400 miles from the ocean, at the head of navigation of the Congo and at the foot of the rapids of that name on the Aruwimi river, one of the principal tributaries of the Congo. The steam flotilla reached Yambuya on June 15. We had thus been 110 days from Zanzibar, having voyaged 4,000 miles by sea,

"Twenty-three years ago only one white man could have been found in central Africa, while today the banks of the Congo are studexactly 314 geographical miles due west of Lake Albert. All this distance between Yambuya and Lake Albert was utterly unknown to any one outside of Africa at this period, nor had I met an Arab or native who could give me the least information respect-ing it. ded with villages. There you will find that the Belgians, the Italians, the French and the British have settled as a result of twen y-two years of labor. Today there are three ailways uniting the Congo basin with the

Atlantic coast and they also unite darkest Africa with the whitest civilization. I have much to do with all of this. "And now let us hope that all of these pow-ers will use their efforts to exercise a bene-

ficial power to relieve Africa from the dark state in which it has too long remained."

An Informal Reception. As the speaker concluded he was presented with a beautiful floral horseshoe, bearing the talismanic words, "1867-Welcome-1890," and a card attached announced that it was a gift from the citizens of Omaha to a former

resident of the Cate City.

An informal reception was held upon the stage, and hundreds of people availed themselves of the opportunity to greet the famous traveler. Mr. Stanley was supported on either side by Governor Thayer and Hon. E. Rosewater, the latter introducing the scores who pressed forward to grasp the hand of the discoverer. The reception lasted less than a quarter of an hour, and Mr. Stanley sought is hotel to obtain much needed rest.

Stanley's Arrival. Mr. Stanley and party were met at the depot ov a delegation comprising Mayor Cushing, Governor Thayer, Mr. E. Rosewater, Dr. George L. Miller, Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, Mr. Thomas Swobe, Mr. E. P. Roggen and Major Clarkson. The train arrived at 6:35 o'clock, twenty-five minutes late, and a crowd at once gathered around the private car containing the distinguished explorer and his party. Major Pond was the first to leave the car, and was met by Mr. Rosewater, who introduced him to the other members of the party. Mrs. Pond and Miss Pond followed, and then came Mrs. Stanley and her husband. Mr. Stanley recognized and her husband. Mr. Stanley recognized Mr. Rosewater and greeted him, and was by him conducted to the carriage in waiting. The members of the party and the reception committee were then driven to the Millard

Picture and Prophecy. "Omaha city, the capital of Nebraska and the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, is peautifully located on a high, level plateau, forty feet above the highest water mark, on the west bank of the Missouri. A low range of hills, gradually rising to an elevation of eighty to one hundred feet above this plateau, and about one mile from the river, affords fine locations for private residences. On one of these hills is the territorial capito rounded by a park 600 feet square. The pau-oramic view from these hills, and especially from Capitol Hill, is rargly if ever surpassed in picturesque beauty, and even grandeur. Below the city, with its wide, regular streets, business blocks, churches and buildings there, the railroad winding from huge machine shops around the city, then cutting through the hills, passing on its wify mills, warehouses and gradens

and gardens.

"The cye then takes in the darkly-colored river, making a great bend of ten or fifteen miles around lows indicate the steamboats coming greatly than passessing the steamboats. coming, going or unloading freight and pas-sengers on its banks, here and there a raft or log carried down by the swift current of the east of Omaha, Council Bluffs, half hidden among the ravines, leaning up against the high walls of the green bluff. This charm-ing view of the river and city, hill and plain, affords a never-endurg source of plan. affords a never-ending source of pleasure to the beholders. Omah's situated very nearly the beholders. Omana is situated very nearly on an air line, and almost half way between New York and San Francisco. Her commanding position as terminus of a railway destined to carry the great traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific, probably to revolutionize the Chinese and Japan trade of the world, lives her commercial advantages which in the last twelve months have doubled her regulation and which somer or later



are expected to arrive here in the spring, I mill on Broadway, was arrested this after noon on a bench warrant issued on complain to the demand."

The above is from a letter of Mr. Stanley to the New York Herald, dated February 4, 1867. It describes the "Omaha City" of his time, of which, however, but a part is reproduced in the above cut. The view is taken from the lot on which now stands THE BEE's palace of marble and granite, on which, at the time, stood the humble cottage of Mr. E. Rosewater. The Ber at the time had not come into existence, yet it will not now be considered a stranger to the distinguished

risitor.

The large building designated by a store is the block on the south side of Douglas between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets in which were located the academy of music and the Republican office with both of which Mr. Stanley was identified.

Aside from the graphic description of Omaha Mr. Stanley seems to have viewed.

Omaha, Mr. Stanley seems to have viewed Omaha's future with no uncertain eye, because his every reference to her prosperity and the trade which should pass through her gates has been more than realized

The Territorial Capitol.

The accompanying cut represents the territorial capitol to which Mr. Stanley makes reference in his letter on Omaha city. It occupied the site on which the high school now stands. The area which he spoke of as being 600 feet square has been graded, studded with trees,

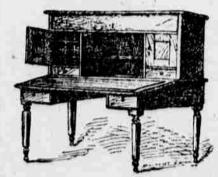


laid out with walks and surrounded by a mas sive stone will, the whole forming one of the most beautiful school grounds in the country. The great explorer will find little resemblance between the old capitol and the present school structure which succeeds it, which is one of the imposing edifices in the city, and may be seen by the traveler long before he enters the gates of the trans-Missouri capitol.

The Stanley Desk.

The "Stanley Desk" has been a legend in the Republican office for many a day. On it, in years gone by, Stanley did considerable of his writing when the desk was not otherwise occupied by some of the regular attaches of the place.

When he left the city some other itinerant claimed it. It was taken in pleces. Part of it did service as a closet and another part as



folding table. At night it frequently af a folding table. At hight it frequenty af-forded rest to the weary limbs of the over-worked city editor or the compositor who was "too tired" to go house. Some mortal at length reunited the parts and they have since remained joined in wedlock. Editors have come, editors have gone; the paper has changed hands and its policy has been amend ed and changed to suit the controlling inter ests, but that old desk has remained always and maintained the even tenor of its exist ence heedless of the changes. Sometimes in the editorial sanctum, sometimes in the cel-lar; occasionally in the composing room, and at others in the office it has been cut and hacked, bedaubed and redizened at the caprice of the mortal who has exercised temporary control over it. Upon it have been pasted, calendars, funny paragraphs, time cards and even orations. Some of these which in the last twelve months have defined to the last twelve months have defined to the last twelve months have defined to the last twelve months have twelve mont

noon on a bench warrant issued on complain to fex-Mayor Pendleton of Fort Worth, Tex., one of his victims. It was intimated that Campbell and Buttner, Hughes' ex-partners, would be arrested soon

it of the distinction it has attained as the "Stanley desk."

The curio is now on exhibition in the rooms of the Press club in THE BEE building.

An Insurance Company Winds Up.

up its affairs today. The company was or-

ganized in 1887 with a cash capital of \$200,000.

Threatened adverse legislation was the princi-pal cause of closing up the business.

A Bogus Divorce Lawyer Arrested.

NEW YORK, Doc. 24.-William Durvea

Hughes, a lawyer, who ran a bogus divorce

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24,-The Savannah fire and marine insurance company wound

NEWFOUNDLANDERS FURIOUS

The Colonial Government Denounced for Its Namby-Pamby Course. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 24 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Papers from Newfoundland represent the people of that island as being in a furious state of indignation over the official announcement that the modus vivendi between England and France is to be extended another year and that meanwhile England undertakes to effect a settlement with or without the assent of the New foundland parliament. The colonists de nounce Lord Knutsford's dispatch as the nounce Lord Knutsford's dispatch as the most namby pamby state paper ever issued from the colonial office. The Times advocates the transfer of the colony to France. A writer in the Herald says: "We are determined that only one flag shall fly over Newfoundland and that flag will be the stars and strings. stripes. If England does not do her duty there is a movement on foot in connection with this matter that will startle the people when parliament meets.'

Fun Ahead in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.-Chairman Jones of the republican state central committee gave notice tonight that the right of five democratic state senators-elect to sit in the legislature would be contested. This is the latest maneuver in the fight for the United States efenatorship. The notices were withneld until the last moment allowed by law, the motive for delay being, it is understood, to avoid stirring up the democrats to possible reprisals. The state senators upon whom notice was served are Noonan of the First district, Caldwell of the Thirty-ninth, Arnold of the Fifteenth, Dawkins of the Seventeenth and Coppinger o the Forty-first. General charges of voters with money and promises of office in the organization of the general assembly are the main grounds set forth in the contest ex-cept as to Dawkias, who is alleged to be in-eligible because of foreign birth. With the contest against Merritt of Springfield there is now a controversy raised as to haif a dozen democratic seats and two republican. The legislature is almost evenly divided between democrats and republicans on joint ballot, with three farmers alliance men ap-parently holding the balance of power. The avowed senatorial candidates so far are Pal-mer, democrat, and Farwell, republican, the present incompant present incumbent.

Rusk Expresses Regrets.

Washington, Dec. \$4.—This evening Secretary Rusk said that he was sorry to see his name connected with the article recently published giving the farmers' vote on presidential candidates for 1892. He sincerely regretted any attempt to turn the attention of gretted any attempt to turn the attention of republicans away from President Harrison as a candidate. His administration, he said, had been a clean one, directed to the best in-terest of the whole people, and he confidently looked for his renomination and re-election

Chicago's Rotten Public Building. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The continued settling of the walls of the government building resuited today if breaking the water pipe and flooding the basement with water. There is a vast amount of Christmas mail in the build-ing and thousands of Christmas presents, many of them costly, will be ruined.

A Peoria Safe Robbery. PEORIS, Ill., Dec. 24.-At 2 o'clock this morning the safe of the oat meal mill was blown open and robbed of a large amount of money. Watchman Robert Smith, who caught the robbers at work, was bound, a sack put over his head and he was tied in a

The Coming Czar. BOMBAY, Dec. 24.- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE. ] -The czarewitch has arrived here on his tour of the east. Upon landing the czarewitch was received with much pomp and ceremony by British civil, military and naval authorities.

She Doesn't Want Much. CHICAGO, Dec. 24. - Miss Mary Patrice Whitbeck, an actress, began suit today against A. P. Blakeslee, a young board of trade man, for \$20,000, for breach of promise.

Cane Fields Look Promising. HAVANA, Dec. 24.-The cane fields in all he sugar producing districts continue to exhibit a splendid appearance, excepting those n the eastern part of the island, which suf-

fered from drought.

The Firm is Embarrased. New York, Dec. 24.-A private dispatch

the generation of writers the old retic has accommodated. What tales of border life, what casualities, what horrors it enabled Stanley to bring into existence! And what stories has it not since given to the world—stories of life, death, misery, happiness, defeat, victory! For a time, however, it has been of little use to anybody, being in a retired spot in the garret in the Republican office, where it was discovered by an attache of The Ber who, years ago, worked upon it frequently from daylight to daylight. Its future may not be a pleasant one, but whatever be its fate, it will be difficult to deprive it of the distinction it has attained as the from London says the resources of Pixley & Abeil precluded a loss to their creditors. This is interpreted in financial circles here to mean that the firm is embarrased. They were large dealers in bullion.

The French Budget Adopted. Paus, Dec. 24.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 360 to 29, today adopted the oudget with all the senate's modification.

Will Be Created Cardinal. Paris, Dec. 24.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The Gaulois today announces that at the meeting of the next consistory the pope will create Father Mousabre cardinal. Father Mousabre belongs to the Do-

Natural Gas Must Pay Duty. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Assistant Secre tary Spaulding has decided that natural gas piped from Canada into the United States shall be subject to the duty ascribed for un-commerated manufactured articles, viz, 10 per

Thanks for Small Favors.

St. Petersucac, Dec. 24.—An official messenger says the czar has conveyed to the American colony in this city, through the United States minister, his thanks for their resolutions expressing gratitude for the full liberty they have enjoyed during the present half century.

A Premature Advance. ARKANSAS CITT, Kan., Dec. 24.—A rumor gained currency here today that the presiden had issued a proclamation opening the Cherokee strip to settlement, and some 200 families had moved over the line and staked their claims. They learned tonight to their regret that the rumor was untrue and will move back in the morning.

Michigan's Graded Railway Fares. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—The supreme court of Michigan today handed down an important decision establishing the validity of the graded railway fare act. This provides that all Michigan roads whose gross passenger earnings are \$3,000 per mile per annum are limited to 2 cents a mile, earnings between \$2,000 and \$3,000 to 2½ cents and all others 3 cents, special provision being made, however, for upper peninsular roads.

The Railway Strike in Scotland. Glasgow, Dec. 24.-The board of directors of the North British railway today decided to prosecute the strikers to the fullest extent of the law. They also resolved to completely close their lines rather than yield to the strikers' demands. The directors of the

strikers' demands. The directors of the Northeastern railway are endeavoring to arrange a conference with the strikers.

The North British company has entirely closed its underground station here. Placards announcing promotion and advanced pay for men loyal to the company have been posted conspicuously. The strikers, however, maintain a defiant attitude. The loss to the railway companies will be enormous. The strikers have issued a manifesto demanding ten hours a day and 50 per cent extra pay for Sunday work. It is estimated that 9,000 persons are now out. Work a most of the coal pits in Lanarkshire ist stopped in consequence of the strike.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

Terrible Sufferings of the Crew of

the Shipwrecked Atlanta. Victoria, B. C., Dec. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. 1-The coasting schooner, Katie, returned from the west coast of the island today bringing Captain Mosher and eleven men of the wrecked bark, Atlanta, which went down during the recent terrific gales. Captain Mosher tests a story of frightful sufferings of the crew of the Atlanta which was owned by Pope & Talbot of San Francisco. She left Port Gamble on Decemper 8 with a cargo of lumber. On December 11 when off Cape Flattery a succession of 11 when off Cape Flattery a succession of heavy gales were encountered which carried away all sails. On December 10 the vessel commenced leaking. On December 16 the main topmast fell and the vessel began to settle down. On December 17 the ship broke in two, leaving the crew with nothing but a cabin to float upon. She drifted all night and on December 18 managed to reach Claquoquet, where she was abhovereded. The green re-

where she was shipwrecked. The crew re ceived every attention at the hands of the men employed in the trading station there. While at Claquoquet, Captain Mosher learned that another vessel must have been lost as the Indians had found part of a ship's name, I. S. W. T. on it.

GERMAN GOSSIP.

Emperor William Becomes Sponser to the Child of a Joiner.

Berlin, Dec. 24.-[Special Cablegram to THE BEL.]-Emperor William has consented to act as sponser of the seventh son of a Silesian joiner. The child that is to be thus honored was born on the same day and hour as the youngest child of the emperor.

Dr. Peters has abandoned his lawsuit regarding the seizure of the steamer Neera by Admiral Freemanthe, the commander of the British fleet on the east coast of Africa. The government's refusal to support him in the suit has caused Dr. Peters to take this action. The National Zeitung says that the reports of projected fortifications at Breslan had their origin in the fact that the government

A petition is being circulated against the readmission of the Jesuits to Germany.

The editor of the Elberfeld Freie Presse, a The editor of the Educated Freie Presse, a socialist paper, is being prosecuted for publishing an article ridiculing the fears of the Protestants in regard to the Jesuits and pointing out that the Protestants recognize the rules of the Roman Catholic church. Two thousand weavers of Eulengeberg, Silesia, have sent a petition to Emperor Will-iam urging him to institute an inquiry regarding the wages paid to persons employed in the textile industry. The petitions say that married hand weavers now receive less

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS The Three Leading Centers Show a

Great Increase Over Last Year. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Tomorrows' Price Current will say: The week's packing in the west has aggregated about 460,000 hogs for all points against 510,000 the preceding week, 485,000 inst year, making a total of 3,795,000 since November 1, against 3,295,000 last year. The undermentioned places compare as fol-

	Cities.	1893	1889
Chicago	y	1,245,000	1,010,0
Kansas Cit	Y	475,000	333,0
Omaba		207,000	17c .O
			100,00
	tis		153,00
			160,00
Milwaukee		157,000	144,0
St. Louis.	********	123,000	157.0
Cedur Rap	ids	131,000	102,0
Cleveland		122,000	47.0
Ottumwa.		96,000	57,0
Nebraska	City	51,000	34,0



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call came and I its sed the lectures down and cried: "Thank heaven for something nobler than to play the montebonk on the rostrum for skeptical, cynical people."

"On December 21 I had arrived at Southampton and a month later the expedition was organized and equipped. Had my means only been equal to my opportunities I might have emptied the public schools, the universities, the colleges, I might almost say the nurseries of Great Britain, so numerous were the applicants to be joined to me in the adventurous quest I was about to undertake. preside at this meeting and introduce the gentleman who is to address you. We are glad to have this opportunity of listening to him. It was his privilege to go down into the recesses of Africa and discover Livingstone. adventurous quest I was about to undertake.
"We arrived at the island of Zanzibar on February 21. Our goods were shipped and recesses of Africa and discover Livingstone. It was his privilege to found the free states of the Congo and found a new republic, and it was also his privilege to discover the scource of the Congo. Mr. Stanley, in the name of the state of Nebraska, which I have the honor to represent, I tender to you a most hearty welcome. Years passed bringing us no intelligence from you to show whether you were still in our men were embarked and four days later we set out from Zanzibar on board the steamship Majahra, to sail around the Cape of Good Hope and arrived at the mouth of the Congo on March 18. Aboard our steamer we tender to you a most hearty welcome.
Years passed bringing us no intelligence from you to show whether you were still in the land of the living or had passed to the great beyond. Word came to us later, however, bringing the news of your wonderful successes and discoveries. I now take pleas-

The Story of the March Through At-Mr. Stanley spoke as follows:

"Your Excellency, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—A great change has been made in the map of Africa this year. Sometning like 6,000 square miles, nearly double the size of these United States, have been apportioned among the European powers, and though I say it myself, it is probably due in a great measure to the large interest excited in Europe by our arrival on the east coast of Africa with the object of our quest and rescue. Germany has agreed with Great Britain what its spiere of influence shall be. It has 800,000 square miles of east Africa. France has 500,000 square miles of east Africa. France has 500,000 square miles.

Stanley Falls, 1,400 miles from the ocean.

The mounth of the Congo, as I told you, we reached on the 18th of March, and the next

bar, having voyaged 4,000 miles by sea, traveled 235 miles by land and steamed by

river 1, 100 miles. We were now at a poin

Then for the first time we met natives of

the forest region who seemed disposed to exchange a few words with us. Hitherto they had artfully eluded us. We had passed numbers of small villages, but their owners, after securing the paths around the villages, had

scurried into the darkest recesses to hide,

leaving us to feed on the bananas and the

plantains and the manioe comparatively un-

nolested. We burned to know whether

there was any grass land or open country to the east, the north or the south. We picked

up a grass blade from the river side and held it up to view and asked them: 'Is there any-

thing like this growing in your neighborhood? It was difficult to make them understand at first, but when they did so it struck

them as being a very absurd question, for to them all their world was alike, with nothing but trees and trees

with nothing but trees and trees and trees; a tree world crammed with countless trees, under the foliage of which was the darkness of evening and the horror of end-

less gloom. And no sooner did our men grasp the meaning of those words than they pict-

ured a view even more forbidding than the experiences of the past month had been. Up to this period they had been animated with

the hope that the forest was but a deeply wooded tract of uncertain extent which a few that the forest was but a deeply

through. And now they were told that the forest was without an end.

forest was without an end.

"And the horror grows darker with the very gloomy fancies which they have of the cold of the early morning, the comfortless gray of the dawn, the ceaseless dripping of the dew, the deluging rains, the tempest rushing through the tree tops, the terrible pealing sounds of the thunder cannonading, reverberating and rolling through the cracked corridors of the forest, and the impenetrable

corridors of the forest, and the impenetrable

darkness. As they lie cuddled in their little damp huts at night the wild winds roar above them—they come with the sound of overwhelming billows—the trees groan and grind and starger and fall and crash to the

earth with such shocks and sound that our

hearts leap in fitful leaps at the dismal sound. What tongue can relate the horrors these poor people feel. It-may be that the next morning when they hear the sounds of

the whistle and the officers' voices ring out

in the dawn, and the blare of the soudanese trumpet is heard, and there is a stir and tumult of preparation and action, that the morbid thoughts of the night and the mem-ories of their terrible dream will be effaced

for the time. But when the files have begun

to move solemnly and slowly through the woods again, they renew their morbid fancies

and ask themselves, 'How long! how long is this to last! Must the joy of our lives end thus! Must we jog on day after day through

this cheeriess gloom and its joyless dampness in which we stagger and fall?

"On January 8 we arrived at Bobo once more, at a distance of 120 miles from Lake Albert. Here we rested for thirteen days to

recuperate and repair the waste of the wil-derness, and the effect was such on our peo-ple that most of the men increased in bodily

weight at the rate of a pound per day. At this place the natives could tell us of a grass land they had seen, which was five days'

journey off, and this revived the people, but it was twelve days before we came to the end of the forest, and finally, on the 106th day.

we passed out of the eternal gloom and emerged into the light of broad day shining over one of the lovellest lands we had ever

"The nearer we drew towards the lake the

more warlike the matives seemed to be; it was no longer the lying in wait behind a log to drive the spear, or the crouching behind

he buttress of a tree or stump; but they ran

forward, in fighting mobs, the bravest in the front, each tribe or section of tribe uttering

the most frightful noise, and all allke clamorous and rushing to the war.

"After five days we came where we could look down on a broad, deep valley. At one end of it was a portion of the southern end of

the Albert Nyanza. Seventy miles south was the Albert Edward Nyanza, and before

was the Albert Edward Nyanza, and before us, opposite the place where we stood, arose a mass of mountains, which I named the mountains of the Moon; the summits and the

slopes for 3,000 feet were covered with per-

netual snow. The height of these mountains

weeks' march would enable us to

OMAHA IN 1867.