THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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IN AFRICAN JUNGLES

Lieutenant Von Hoehnel Speaks of the Chanler Expedition.

WAS UNFORTUNATE FROM THE START

All Their Cattle Destroyed by Pests Early in the March.

HEROIC EFFORTS TO SECURE OTHERS

Surrounded by Warlike Tribes and Unable to Make Headway.

SUFFERED FROM FAMINE AND THIRST

Opposed by Fierce and Well Armed Natives on All Sides—Battles Fought Daily Without Assisting in the Progress of the Whites.

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VIENNA, Feb. 25.—After an absence of nearly two years spent in exploring northeast Africa Lieutenant Ludwig Rutter von Hoehnel of the Austrian navy has returned to Vienna and now resides within sight of the big admiralty building in the Maxnin Haime platz. On arriving last week at Finne he was met by his old companion, Explorer Count Teleki, who accompanied him to Buda Pesth, where the still open wound caused him terrible suffering and was immediately operated upon by Prof. Lumnitzer and great relief given. Lieutenant von Hoehnel is now rapidly recovering his usual health. He is a Hungarian, born at Pressburg in 1857.

He was educated at the naval academy in Fiume. He joined his first ship as midshipman in 1876, but as his great desire to travel only found its partial relief in cruising about the Mediterranean he gladly accepted Count Teleki's invitation to accompany his expedition in 1886 which, after two years exploring, resulted in the discovery of Lakes Rudolph and Stephanie in Africa. Lieutenant von Hoehnel is a tall, stalwart built officer, with determination stamped in every feature. His physique is hardened down to whipcord toughness through the excessive hardships of African travel, and his face is tanned brown. He speaks the English language with remarkable fluency and a faint American accent. He possesses a charming frankness of manner which causes strangers in his company to be as much at ease as he is himself, and does not seek to conceal his pleasure with English speaking visitors.

"You wish me to tell about the Chanler expedition?" remarked the explorer, sitting with his charts and diagrams lying all about him. "Well, we had desperate ill luck. It followed us everywhere, and during the time I was with Mr. Chanler rendered all our best efforts fruitless. But let me start at the beginning of my narrative. I made Mr. Chanler's acquaintance by means of a letter written to me from the base of Kilimanjaro in 1891. The same year I met Chanler in Vienna, when he told me of his intention to explore the Borana country lying eastward of Lake Rudolph. The district he believed to be fertile and interesting. I expressed my great willingness to accompany him. We discussed the plans of the routes and determined to land at Lamu on the Zanzibar coast, sail up the Tana river to Borati—once called Hargazo—and then strike northward through the Mount Kenia district to Rudolph lake. After thoroughly exploring the Borana country in that neighborhood, we were to march directly across to Berbera on the Gulf of Aden.

MISFORTUNE ON ALL SIDES.

"If success seemedto favor our expedition it was soon reversed. We started from Lamu on September 16, 1892, with 185 men in good health and in the best of spirits. George Galvin, Mr. Chanler's servent, also accompanied us and we were thoroughly organized, thanks to young Chanler's marvelous administration. We had cattle, donkeys and camels and ten canoes laden with food were accompanying our caravan. The Tanta route to Borati is a very bad one. The banks are lined with thick jungle and our progress was dreadfully slow. November 26 had arrived when we reached Borati, all well.

"Then came our ill luck. Our beasts of burden began to die as if stricken with a pest. This was a serious plight for us. We formed a store camp here inside the deserted palisade erected some time previously by the British East African company. Our caravan had come to a dead halt from loss of transports. Chanler and myself determined to proceed northward to the Guarronjiro river, whose source and outlet I had discovered in the Teleki expedition. I knew the Rendill, a nomadic tribe, possessing camels and donkeys in large numbers, lived near this river on the northern side. George Galvin went to the coast on a similar expedition. Now, from the departure on September, 1893, to the day the rhinoceros charged at me, August 2, 1893, we had explored without success the entire district for transport beasts.

ALL CATTLE KILLED.

"Four years ago a cattle plague swept over the whole of northeast Africa, and, I assure you, you may search for ten years where we were without obtaining cattle. We wished on starting out to strike northward of Borati over the plains, but they were sandy and stony and absolutely devoid of water. We had not gone far before we turned back to Borati and ascended the Tani banks to the Mackenzie river and from thence to the Djimbeni range. The long and broad plateau of the Djimbeni, 7,200 feet high, its bracing atmosphere, excellent for Europeans, is thickly inhabited by the Embe, a very powerful tribe numbering 20,000 in all. They raise in this plateau beans, sweet potatoes, millet, etc. They possess very few cattle, goats and sheep. They are warlike, using spears, slings and poisoned arrows. The poison is vegetable, and weak unless freshly made. The Embe refused to sell us any cattle, but they did not molest us. We then struck the Guarronjiro. After days of weary wanderings along its banks seeking for transport animals and experiencing great hunger, on January 24, after a hopeless search again with fifty-five men we set out for the Djambeni range with the intention of once more crossing the extremity looking toward the slope of Mount Kenia.

MET WARLIKE TRIBES.

"Before we struck the Djambeni we had to cross the country of the Wamasari, a tribe with the reputation of having destroyed a caravan ten years ago. They number 1,000 warriors and soon showed us their intentions. We fought with them through a whole day's march. They appeared and reappeared at every nook and defile. We cut our way through, however, and our Mannelichers and Werndtz must have created heavy [illegible] in the ranks of the blacks. At Borati on March 1, 1893, we determined by throwing a greater part of our goods away to set out for Daitcho, a place forty-five miles northeast of Mount Kenia. On March 27 we arrived at Daitcho, having lost heavily in loads, beasts and through runaways.

"Leaving Galvin at Daitcho and sending runners to Mombasa for cattle and men, Chanler and myself again started out June 15 to find the Rondili. At last our efforts were rewarded on July 2 at Komi, to the far northeast in the southern end of the General Matthews range of mountains. We discovered the nomadic Rondili there. They had camels, goats and sheep in their possession, but they demanded such exorbitant prices that we could not buy. Only one hope was now left. There still remained the Turkanans living south of Lake Rudd and they, we knew, had spare supplies of transport animals. We set out for the Loroghi range, but on the way I met with my episode with the rhinoceros, in which I was badly wounded. This necessitated our return to Daitcho, and finally I was removed to Kibwise, where I received medical attention. On December 1 I reached Zanzibar and entered the hospital there.

"As regards the ultimate result of the expedition, I am afraid that through lack of transport animals Mr. Chanler has not been able to advance to the Bora country, the goal he desired to reach. What have been his adventures since we parted he will tell on his arrival shortly at Mombasa. Now I have told you a good deal and in return I wish to tell through the American press what a clever, well educated, straight-minded gentleman Mr. Astor Chanler is. His sense of honor is great, his faithfulness as comrade unswerving and his generosity no less remarkable."

SHOT DOWN BY SLAVE DEALERS.

Further Details of the Disaster to British Troops in Africa.

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LONDON, Feb. 25.—Further details of the disaster of the British force in its encounter with the slave dealers on the west coast of Africa have been received here from Bathurst. The British troops numbered 220 men. They had destroyed the strongholds of Kenbujh and Mandina and were returning to Kembujh creek for the purpose of re-embarking when they were ambushed near the mouth of the creek. There had been no sign of an enemy and the attack was most sudden and unexpected. The British had entered into a perfect trap and were surrounded on every side. A fusilade poured upon them from all directions.

In spite of the suddenness of the onslaught and the terrible fire to which they were subjected, the sailors, encouraged by the heroic efforts of their officers, tried to make a stand. The attempt was useless, as the enemy maintained their well directed volleys. The peril of the British was extreme. To remain there meant the total destruction of the force. Amidst a hail storm of bullets and with their officers and comrades falling dead, dying and wounded all about them, they were compelled to retreat. So great was their danger and so ferocious the attack of the enemy that the British were unable to rescue the bodies of Lieutenant of Marines F. W. Hervey and eight others who had been killed.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that they were able to save the wounded. In their retreat they were forced to abandon their field pieces and 6,000 cartridges, all of which fell into the hands of the enemy.

On the arrival of the news at Bathurst the war vessels Aviso and Alecto were dispatched to the scene of the disaster and attempted to land a party at Conjor. The enemy, however, were prepared for their arrival, and as soon as the attempt to land was made opened up a heavy fire, which compelled the party to retire. The Alecto thereupon returned to Bathurst for reinforcements. Three hundred men of a West India regiment are expected at Bathurst, and the expedition against the slave dealers will be resumed immediately upon the arrival of these soldiers.

Severe Storm in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The transatlantic gale struck the coast of Ireland today with great violence. The Holloyhead packet boat, with 1,184 sacks of mail for the Luciana, was an hour and a half late in crossing the channel. This delayed the Luciana's departure until 2:15 p. m. The Luciana met the full force of the gale in the Irish sea and proceeded against a headstorm. Seven hundred passengers aboard were unable to approach the Servia until the latter was harbored.

DIVERTED THE FUNDS.

Old Adams County Treasury Trouble Revived by Litigation.

HASTINGS, Feb. 25.—(Special to The Bee.)—A reminiscence of the old county treasury trouble was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court yesterday in the shape of a petition of James L. Britton against ex-Treasurer C. H. Paul and his bondsmen. The petition alleges that during the defendant's term of office the plaintiff sent for redemption or tax deeds certain tax sale certificates to the value of $828.71. It is alleged that the redemption money for these certificats was paid into the county treasury and redemption certificates issued, but that the money was never received by Britton. He sued the county for the money at the last term of court, but the case was decided in favor of the county. An appeal to the supreme court was taken. This suit is directed against the bondsmen.

The supreme court has sustained a motion for a new hearing in the case of Rittenhouse against Bigelow, an original action for an injunction. This action is brought by Mayor Rittenhouse, on behalf of the taxpayers of the city, to restrain County Clerk Bigelow and Treasurer Fleming from levying and collecting the township tax levied by a so-called township board, organized in some not very well understood manner, for the year 1893. This town board, the first organized in five years, levied a special tax for their salaries and undertook to equalize the township assessment for the year. The city attorney brought the injunction suit, and the case was decided by the supreme court in the closing days of the year just passed. The interesting question, which is of considerable importance to towns of the class of Hastings and Beatrice, will be more fully investigated by the supreme court, and the power of a town board to equalize assessments in a city of the first class be settled for some time to come.

The Freshmen of Hastings college gave a reception to the faculty, alumni and undergraduates last night at the home of one of the members of the class, Miss Mary Howey. A large number of college people were present, and the affair proved very enjoyable.

The Board of Education held a special session yesterday afternoon and decided to prepare petitions for circulation among the voters asking that the board submit at the next election a proposition to bond the district for $35,000 for a new high school building and for necessary furniture. About 600 signers will be needed to secure the submission of the proposition.

Want Salaries Reduced.

GRAND ISLAND, Feb. 25.—(Special to The Bee.)—A petition, which is considered as a political dodge by those whom it most directly affects, is being circulated for the reduction of the salaries of the mayor and all city officials. Though it has about 200 signatures it is not believed that it will create anything but political capital—and a poor quality at that. Policemen now receive only $55 per month and there are those among the city's heaviest taxpayers who will strenuously oppose the proposed reduction to $40 per month. These men work every day in the month and twelve hours a day.

Big Victory for the Union Pacific.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Feb. 25.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—In the case of Sullivan against the Union Pacific Railway company, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant this afternoon. This is one of a dozen cases now pending in the district court and grew out of the great prairie fire which started at Nichols and swept into North Platte on April 7 last. The total losses from the fire aggregated $75,000 and Sullivan alleges that the fire was started from a spark from the company's engines.

ad school question discussed

Miss Jennie Stover Wins.

JUNIATA, Neb., Feb. 25.—(Special to The Bee.)—A Demarest gold medal contest was held in Allen's hall last night. There were seven contestants from different parts of the county. Six young ladies and one young man. They all did splendidly and were repeatedly cheered by the large crowd present. The judges awarded the gold medal to Miss Jennie Stover, a young lady from the country north of town. Each one of the contestants were holders of silver medals won in former contests.

ALLEN MAY BE PRESIDENT

Jerry Simpson Favors the Junior Senator from Nebraska in 1896.

BRAINIEST MAN IN THE POPULIST PARTY

Opinion of the Sockless Socrates to Which Other Members of All Parties Heartily Subscribe — Kyle and the Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Representative Jerry Simpson of Kansas is out in an interview advocating the nomination of Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska for the presidency in 1896 by the populists. He says Allen is the only man in the populist ranks who comes fully up to the measure; that Senator Peffer of Kansas is a good and able man, but too timid. He regards Senator Allen as the brainiest, nerviest man in all the populist party. In his estimate he voices the sentiments of not only the other populists in congress, but the level-headed republicans and democrats here.

Mr. Simpson says the populists expect to make immense gains in congress at the election in November, gains principally from the democratic column, yet he does not explain why voters will leave the democratic or republican party to join the populists, when the latter are every day in congress supporting the southern democrats in their partisan legislation, and the hard times, which are to cause the change in votes, are due to democratic incompetency and destruction, and it is admitted upon every turn that none of the commercial evils and labor distress existed when the republicans were in power.

Senator Kyle, the well known South Dakota populist, has announced himself in favor of the position heretofore stated by Senators Allen and Peffer in Bee specials upon the sugar question. He is decidedly in in favor of the present sugar bounty. Senator Kyle says: "There are some things in the Wilson bill that do not commend themselves to me. The east, I think, so far, is better off than the west. As to the income tax, I am heartily in favor of that, but I am in doubt as to sugar. It seems to me that the government has entered into at least a moral contract with the sugar people, and, this being true, I should prefer to see a course taken that would enable the sugar people to save themselves from loss. Our sugar industry must be developed and to develop it the government must help it, but upon the general proposition of tariff reform I heartily favor that. I am a low tariff man and shall so vote at every opportunity."

DEMOCRATS AGAINST THE BILL.

Chairman Voorhees and his democratic associates on the finance committee have been active all day. They are laboring to make their meeting tomorrow morning at the hour the democratic caucus convenes for tariff consideration fruitful of results which will preserve their committee influences. They hope to so place certain articles in the bill as to make caucus instruction to the committee unnecessary. While trying to save the bill from ultimate defeat, they want to preserve the prestige of the finance committee. There is yet sufficient democratic opposition to the tariff bill to defeat it in its present form and yet, knowing this, it is said by Chairman Voorhees that it will not be materially modified. The strength of the objectors to the free list of the Wilson bill is fixed at twelve democratic senators, far more than sufficient to obstruct indefinitely the passage of the bill until their demands are granted. These twelve senators are Gorman and Gibson of Maryland, Faulkner and Camden of West Virginia, Hunter and Daniel of Virginia, Pugh and Morgan of Alabama, Caffery of Louisiana, Hill and Murphy of New York and Brice of Ohio. The latter denounces the entire bill as "a southern measure, made by brigadiers." In addition to these twelve, the protection democrats count on the senator whom Governor Foster of Louisiana will appoint to succeed Justice White; on Smith of New Jersey, and possibly Senators Ransom of North Carolina, and Butler of South Carolina. This combination, while considerably less than a majority of the democratic senators, and therefore easy to be voted down in tht caucus, was yet so strong as to force the administration senators to make a counter demonstration. The necessity for such a step was all the more apparent when the protection senators frankly avowed that if out-voted in the caucus they would still keep up their opposition until their demands met proper consideration, even if they had to vote against the bill on final passage.

SOME CHANGES MADE.

Senator Voorhees, finding the minority so stubbborn that nothing could be gained by any attempt at conciliation, issued a call for a special meeting of the finance committee on the same day, and at the same hour as the caucus. The administration and anti-administration lines being thus sharply defined, the subcommittee, consisting of Jones, Vest and Mills, have held a final meting at which it agreed upon a report to the full committee, which will embody the rates of duty on coal and sugar which they believe they can afford to grant. These rates are not final, but suggestive.

Sugar, as has been repeatedly stated, is given a protective duty of 1 cent a pound for raw and refined and whisky is taxed $1 a gallon, the same as in the house bill, with no extension of the bonded period, which is a knock down for Voorhees. On coal they will express a willingness to grant a duty of 30 or even 42 cents per ton, but Mr. Gorman insists on 50 cents. No duty whatever will be recommended for iron ore. While a third draft of the bill was presented yesterday, it is not at all improbable that pencilled changes may be made at the suggestion of Chairman Voorhees for the purpose of securing a united democratic vote in the committee. This, it is believed by the administration managers, will weaken the effect of whatever agreement may be reached in the caucus.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

There will be another meeting of the senate committee on Pacific railroads this week to consider the plans proposed for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad company. Members of the committee appear to regard the proposition of the Holland bondholders with a good deal of favor. This proposition is, in a word, to reduce the entire first mortgage indebtedness on the main line and all of its branches to $75,000,000, or $10,000 per mile, and give the government a second mortgage for all of its indebtedness, principal and interest, over the entire system, aggregating about 7,000 miles of road. This would place the reorganized system under an indebtedness of only about $20,000 per mile, which expert railroad men say would be easily carried, and the Union Pacific would become a dividend paying system almost immediately, and at the same time be able to provide a sinking fund to wipe out the government indebtedness at maturity. The mortgage to cover the indebtedness to the government is to run 100 years and pay 3 per cent interest.

MORTON AND THE GRANGERS.

J. H. Brigham of Delta, O., master of the National Grange, is here looking after the farmers' interests before congress. He is very warm under the colar over Secretary Morton's expressions respecting those professionals who farm the farmer, as he is probably one of them himself. Grand Master Brigham says: "I believe Secretary Morton's condemnation of agricultural societies in his Chicago speech was without valid basis. Mr. Morton's remarks were calculated to rouse the ire of every tiller of the soil in America, and were gratuitously offensive. As secretary of agriculture, he has adopted repressive methods ever since he went into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. His hobby is anti-paternalism. He seems to think himself especially called to warn the people of the danger of paternal government. In the pursuance in this hobby he is apt to forget his real mission—the promotion of agricultural interests, the basis of all national prosperity. PERRY S. HEATH.

SENATE'S BUSY WEEK.

Important Measures that Will Be Disposed of in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The senate has made but little progress during the past two weeks in its efforts to clean up the calendar in advance of the forthcoming discussion of the tariff bill in the senate. If the opportunity is afforded it will continue its work on the calendar during the present week. There are so many special bills, however, some of which have been brought over from previous weeks that it is probable comparatively little progress will be made this week. It is likely that at least two days will be necessary to dispose of the bill to provide a new government printing office building and another day to pass the bill for the rearrangement of the Florida judicial districts. The Hawaiian resolution introduced by Senator Turpie and the Stewart bond resolution are also undisposed of, the pending motion on the latter being to refer to the committee on finance, which will probably to be done with but little if any more speechmaking.

The speech on Hawaiian affairs of which Senator Turpie has given notice is as yet undelivered, but it is understood that he will make an effort to get the floor during the present week. It is also possible that the report of the committee on foreign relations, to be made on Monday, concerning the diplomatic relations between the United States and Hawaii will cause more or less debate, and even though the tariff bill should not get into the senate during the week there need be no surprise if there should be more or less reference in the senate to that subject. It bids fair to be a busy week and one of varied interest.

It is the intention of the senate finance committee to report the tariff bill, unless the republicans offer strenuous objections. Following this it is expected that Senator Voorhees will give notice that the bill will come up the following Monday and ask that it be kept before the senate until disposed of. It is part of the program that the bill shall be taken up every morning immediately after convening and kept before the senate to the exclusion of everything else. It is intimated that if there is any disposition manifested to prolong the debate a move will be made for extra long sessions.

The democratic subcommittee will consider the bill for a short time tomorrow morning before the full committee meets. The bill which was sent to the printer last night will be changed in some particulars before it is finally submitted. As it now stands there are three propositions which have not been wholly agreed upon and whatever is done will necessitate corrections. But as showing how near complete the bill is, one member of the committee said tonight that he saw no reason why it should not be reported tomorrow. He thought that no prepared report would be made on the bill by the committee, the bill itself standing for a report. The democrats will offer to allow the republicans a week in which to submit their views, either in the form of a bill or a report. It is not believed the republicans will consent to a report on the bill tomorrow and this may interfere with the program and delay the report. The democratic members of the committee do not attempt to conceal the feeling they have that the caucus called for tomorrow morning at the same time the committee meets is antagonistic to the bill. It is said that not many members of the finance committee will attend the caucus.

TO INSURE A QUORUM.

Representative Paynter Has a Scheme that Will Fill a Long Felt Want.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The call for a caucus of democrats to agree upon a rule for recording members present, but not voting, in order to make up a quorum, is growing in favor. The call now bears the names of 122 democrats. Members say this matter must be settled as soon as the Bland bill is disposed of. Representative Paynter of Kentucky, who started the call, has drawn up a new rule which, he thinks, overcomes the objections of many members to his draft of a rule for recording those present and not voting without fining them. This incorporates a new principle, that the affirmative votes on a call must be a majority of those officially recorded, both as voting and as present and not voting, in order that the vote shall be a legal one to decide the pending question. The rule is:

"But should a quorum fail to appear, and should a point of no quorum be made there shall be a call of the house and the nays and yeas on the pending question shall at the same time be ordered. The clerk shall call the roll and each member as he answers his name or is brought before the house under the proceedings of the call shall vote on the pending question. If he refuses to vote or refuses to answer to his name, then any member can announce that the member is present and failed to vote and failed to answer upon the calling of his name, thereupon the speaker shall direct the clerk to note the member as present. If those voting on the question and those declining to vote or answer to their names shall make a majority of the house, then the speaker shall declare a quorum is constituted and the pending question shall be decided, providing the affirmative vote is a majority of those voting and those present and not voting."

Three propositions have been drafted which will have supporters, that devised by Journal Clerk Crutchfield, for fining members one day's pay, the resolution by Representative Dearmond of Missouri for a fine of $50, and the latest plan of Representative Pynter. But none of these can be effective for breaking the present deadlock, because the caucus will not meet until the Bland bill is disposed of.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—(Special to The Bee.) Pensions granted. Issues of February 13 were: Nebraska: Original widows, etc.—Letta Saulsbury, Berwyn, Custer; Susan Meyers, Albion, Boone; Tabitha Dorris, Broken Bow, Custer; Mary A. Walters, Broken Bow, Custer.

Iowa: Original—Erick Hanson, Tenold, Worth. Reissue—Olie W. Holcomb, Northborough, Page. Original widows, etc.—Sarah J. Oliver, Sioux City, Woodbury. Mexican war survivors—Increase—Levi B. Overman, Atalissa, Muscatine. Mexican war widows—Antoinette Weinel, Cedar Rapids, Linn.

South Dakota: Supplemental—George W. Hays, Hecla, Brown.

Montana: Survivors of Indian wars—John W. Winslett, Stevensville, Missoula.

FURNISHED DEGREES CHEAP.

Expose of the Methods of an Illinois Professor at Peoria.

PEORIA, Feb. 25.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Last June Prof. B. C. Wood arrived here and instituted the Peoria Business university. Mr. Wood came here from Davenport, Ia., and is a member of a number of local organizations. He conducted a university in the Iowa town. A great sensation has been created by the publication of a number of letters written by him during the summer of 1892. They were addressed to ministers of the gospel and in them he offers to furnish the degrees of M. D., Ph. D. and L.L. D. for $35.

In these letters he states that he is well aware no minister would ask a certificate unless entitled to one. In another letter he offers to furnish single degrees signed by all the members of this faculty for $10 each, sending the examination questions in advance and having the certificate ready before the answer was received. He also offered a commission of $2.50 for each person who could be induced to invest in a certificate. Mr. Woods admits the letters are genuine, but declares he has now ceased the practice. At the time he was issuing these certificates he did not know that he was engaged in any irregular practice. The exposure has evoked no end of discussion in educational circles throughout the city.

LINCOLN'S CRUSADE OPENS

Rev. Dr. Beals Fires the First Gun in the Warfare Against Social Sin.

HIS APPEAL TO MEN TO BE PURE IN LIFE

Stirring Words of Scorn for the Seducer Followed by a Vivid Picture of a Scarlet Woman's Awful Death.

LINCOLN, Feb. 25.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—It needed but the bare announcement that Rev. Byron Beals would preach this evening to men only to pack the Third Presbyterian church to the doors. Dr. Beals is not a sensational preacher in any sense of the word. If the crowd of men and boys who sat before him tonight went to church with the idea that they were to be entertained by a sermon bordering upon the racy and sensational they went away disappointed.

Dr. Beals is one of Lincoln's best known pastors. He is a vigorous preacher, a strong word painter and has a most impressive personality. He has the strong, rugged and yet refined face that characterized the late Philip Brooks. He opened his service by announcing several hymns, which his masculine auditors sang with indifferent success as far as rythme and melody were concerned. Then he read the seventh chapter of Proverbs.

He commenced his address by saying that few things, if any, have caused more sorrow and mystery and death to the body and soul than sins against chastity. Like great rivers, deep and dark, sweeping on adown the centuries, comes this mighty torrent of iniquity, bearing upon its rushing tide the white, upturned faces of men and women that are being borne rapidly out into the sea of eternity—out away from hope, from purity, from God. Some of the noblest men and women the world has known have made shipwrecks upon this rock of unchastity and have gone down to hell.

"It is notorious that sins of the kind I have mentioned are common in almost every community of the land," said the preacher. "I have never been to any place as a minister but I have seen families broken up by villians who feared neither God nor man. On two occasions leading officers in the church of which I was pastor were the guilty ones, in each case doing vast harm to the cause of morality and religion. It is because these sins are too common and are damning the bodies and souls of men that I speak out tonight. Some voice ought to be lifted to warn men of the Niagara over which they are plunging."

SCORCHED THE SEDUCER.

Dr. Beal then stated that his general subject would be personal and social purity, and that he would divide his sermon into six general heads or divisions. Passing rapidly over the first division, in which he spoke in plain words of the sin of self-pollution, he passed to the second division, in which he held up to the scorn of the world the seducer.

Every woman, in her weakness, he said, whether fallen or pure, appeals to man as her protector. The man who will take advantage of this confidence to push these confiding ones over the precipice down upon the rocks of shame and death deserves himself to die.

"Perhaps there is one here," said the speaker, turning upon his auditors, "who has seduced some woman. What have you done? You have acted the part of the great leader of hell. You have dragged down an angel from her throne of virtue, committed soul-murder. Blood, blood, soul-blood is upon your conscience. It stains all your garments. It is upon your habitation. It cries up to heaven against you, 'vengeance, vengeance.' You have not only done all you can to damn the soul of an immortal being, but you have committed a suicidal act upon your own undying spirit. You have done what you can to sink your own soul into darkest, deepest, hottest hell, where, if there be a hotter fire, a keener pang, a deeper gulf, they will be yours. Man, give up that woman, and turn your feet again to virtue's path or you are lost forever."

In treating of his fourth division Dr. Beals spoke upon the prevalence and the horrors of prostitution. It was under this division of his subject that the preacher drew some of his strongest pictures.

DEATH OF THE SCARLET WOMAN.

"Come with me, young man, to yonder hospital, where numbers of these fallen women are taken to die. Enter that ward. Look upon the pale and bloated wrecks of humanity that lie around. Keep the windows open, or soon the loathsome odors of disease and death will sicken and compel you to withdraw. Observe that labored and fetid breath; mark those features once fair and beautiful, now half fiend, half pain and misery racked with the last deep cough. The harlot approaches the awful realities of another world. There is no hope in her death. Corrupted, hardened and intemperate, the earthly has already passed into the sensual and the sensual is rapidly giving place to the devilish. Her accumulated iniquities, like a huge millstone, lie on the brink of the great gulf ready for the supreme moment when the unblessed spirit passes to the judgment and leaves the shattered temple in which it dwelt in dishonor. Mark it well. The vital spark has fled, and the diseased body stiffens into the ghastly pallor and rigidness of death.

"No mother is present to shed a tear of love, no sister to smooth the hair into final folds. 'Tis best it should be so. Tell not her name, nor speak of relatives. Home and all these have long since been dead to the woman who lies before us. See. The rough coffin is borne into the ward. Gently the sheet is lifted, and now the human clay has found its bed. Hurry it away, bury it deep lest the corruption spread.

"What part did you have in bringing this once pure girl to this awful death?"

The balance of the discourse treated of marital excesses, which the speaker characterized as licensed prostitution, adultery and infanticide. He handled all these subjects without gloves. He did not avoid the conventionalities of the pulpit or the lecture platform, but called spades spades. Contrary to general expectations the preacher refrained from wholesale denunciations of the authorities. He did not insist that the city of Lincoln should shirk its responsibilities by driving out the fallen women. He called for no public exhibition of assumed morality, but went at the heart of the evils. He preached of and appealed to the conscience. The address was listened to with marked attention and Dr. Beals was warmly congratulated by scores upon its conclusion.

SCHOOL QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Rev. Madison Peters Denounces Catholic Church Policy in This Line.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Rev. Madison C. Peters, in his sermon tonight at the Bloomingdale Reform church, said: "Satolli's cautious concessions on the school question, made when he first arrived here, won him the good will of the American people. But he has shown himself to be a man of many masks. If Americans need any outside aid in settling her educational problem they would prefer an ambassador from a land which can be found where the standard is higher than it is in the United States. It is an insult to American intelligence to have a man sent here to dictate in reference to our schools who cannot speak our language and who comes from a nation where at least seventy out of 100 persons can neither read nor write. If Americans still cherish the spirit of 1776 Satolli would be placed in a pneumatic gun of solid sentiment and fired to Italy forthwith.

"Interference with our free, unsectarian school system is the most dangerous sort of anarchy. Let the free schools be undermined and one of the chief cornerstones of our national independence is gone. Our public schools were organized not to make our youth partisans in politics and sectarian in religion, but to give all, regardless of position, nationality or color, a good education. All denominations maintain separate sectarian schools and colleges, but they do not attempt to avoid paying the public school tax. Why should Rome thrust her hand in the public treasury any more than any other church? If any church wishes to make a denominational dance there is not a thing to hinder in this free land, but the denominational fiddler will have to be paid with denominational and not with state money. If there are any persons in the country who are not deriving as much benefit from this government as they pay for their taxes let them recross the Atlantic, the sooner the better, and that, too, with our kindest benedictions."

NO CAUSE FOR TROUBLE.

Archbishop Ireland Instructs St. Paul Catholics on Their Christian Duty.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25.—Archbishop Ireland preached today in the Cathedral of St. Paul on the "Catholic Cause in America." He said the church had now all the rights and privileges which she desired. The common liberty of the country was hers, and that was all sufficient. The great mass of people of America, he added, were loyal to the letter and spirit of the constitution and allowed the rights of Catholics. Those who refused them their rights were few and they would not be heeded. Some Catholics do harm to Catholicism by their imprudent methods of defending it. The opposition of an existing anti-Catholic party would "die out if it were not noticed."

Catholic papers, in crying out so loudly against it, gives to it importance before the country. It looks as if the Catholics were glad to have a fight on their hands. Politics have much to do, not less with the defense than with attacks, and a supreme effort must be made by all devoted Catholics to keep the church from entangling alliances with any political party. Catholics individually are most free in their political alliances, but they must not drag the church with them to their political parties.

No one party in the party owns or can lay claim to alliance with the church and it would be a great misfortune for the church were she the ally of one special party. Catholics belong to all parties and it is well that this is the case. When American citizens vote their basis of decision must be not the religion of the candidate, but his citizenship and his personal fitness for office. To put in office a man because he is Protestant or to put a man in office because he is a Catholic is wrong. The constitution, which gives the suffrage, does not consider a man's religion, but a man's honesty and ability.

The archbishop deprecated the tone of some Catholic papers. He thought the people should all rejoice when a good man receives honor. Protestants and Catholics must all become thorough Americans in their politics, and their civil relations with one another, and then there will be no religious discord in the land. There is no opposition in America to the political and social rights of Catholics that Catholics need to notice and there never will be.

INSURANCE MEN FEAR FRAUD.

Case of a Dodge County Man Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

FREMONT, Feb. 25.—(Special to The Bee.)—It is reported that the man Dobbins, who was supposed to have been drowned in the Platte river at North Bend a month or so ago, has been seen in Rockport, Mo. As the water at the place where he was supposed to have drowned was but about three feet deep most people had grave doubts as to the matter at the time, but the river was dragged after the ice being removed by dynamite, and the fullest search made. There were other suspicious circumstances iconnected with the case. He had just taken out a $2,000 policy on his life and had been negotiating for more, all for the benefit of his young wife of a few months, who, it may be said without question, believed that his body was certainly in the river. The day of his disappearance he stated that he was going to cross the river to get a pole for a hay binder. Some of his clothing was the same day found on the ice near the hole and that was the only clew to his fate or whereabouts. The insurance company has refused to pay the policy until the mystery is solved.

The Bagley Heating company of Milwaukee has been awarded the contract of heating the new government building at $2,653.

The wife of Photographer McMillan received a painful injury yesterday by falling upon an icy sidewalk.

The 4-year-old boy of P. H. Morrison, in the east part of the city, swallowed laudanum from a bottle, but was saved by the timely arrival of the doctor.

Mr. Upton, who is feeding sheep at the packing house, will ship 1,000 sheep for Liverpool tomorrow.

The Young Men's Christian association has decided to put up a $15,000 building on its property on the corner of F and Fifth streets, and claim that the means are already in sight. This, with the new Grand Army of the Republic hall, will mark a new era of improvement in the city.

HE HEALED BY SWEARING.

Dr. McFadden, Chicago's Noted Divine Healer, Finally Succumbs to Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Dr. Samuel L. McFadden, divine healer, spiritual medium and teacher of metaphysics and the laws of life, famed the country over for "remarkable manifestations of power" and more remarkable methods, died at his home at 18 Walnut street this afternoon.

Few men in the United States, who have claimed to possess the divine power to heal, have been better known or more celebrated among the believers of his kind than Dr. McFadden. Hundreds testify that they have experienced instant and permanent relief from chronic and malignant maladies by the laying on of his hands, and his other offices as a healer. "Modern American Spiritualism," Emma Harding's renowned work, that is regarded by believers in spiritualism almost as is the Koran by Mohammedans or the Book of Mormon by the Latter Day Saints, devotes a long article to Dr. McFadden, in which is recounted a wonderful cure, said to have been effected by him on the wife of a wealthy man at Titusville, Pa. It also tells of his peculiar methods.

Dr. McFadden's way of invoking the "divine power" has made his enemies say that the answer did not come from above, but from the other direction. He didn't pray. He swore. He swore to drive out devils, all kindred spirits and disease. His swearing was not refined or smothered in euphemistic veribage. It was the genuine article with words such as Clark street cab drivers use. His vocabulary, it has been said, would have put a "slang" lexicon to shame. He used it with an ear that bespoke the artist and a vehemence that would have done credit to a canal-boat mule driver.

Whole Family Perished.

GURDON, Ark., Feb. 25.—News has reached here of the burning of a farmhouse and its occupants ten miles west of Murfreesboro in Pike county on Wednesday night, John Wert, a farmer, and his wife and five children occupied the house and all perished in the flames. The building was constructed of logs with a large fireplace built at one end. While the family were asleep, fire fell upon the floor, and in that manner the dry timbers and other inflammable material soon became ignited.

In No Immediate Danger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative William L. Wilson received the following telegram this evening from Consul General Crittenden at the City of Mexico: "Mr. Wilson is doing as well as can be expected. Temperature good. No immediate danger. He is still at Guadalajara."

HE FEARS NO COURT

General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor Defies Judge Jenkins.

WILL VIOLATE HIS INJUNCTION AT ONCE

Enroute to Minnesota With that Expressed Purpose in View.

CHEERED BY DES MOINES LABOR KNIGHTS

Branch of the Order Organized in Iowa's Capital Last Night.

GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER PRESENT

Remarks of the Enthusiastic Labor Champion Caused a Sensation and Much Spirit Was Manifested—Gives Notice to United States Marshals.

DES MOINES, Feb. 25.—George W. Howard, vice president of the American Railway union, organized a branch with 175 members this afternoon. The general executive board of the Knights of Labor and General J. B. Weaver were present. After the organization General Master Workman Sovereign made a speech in reference to the injunction against him by Judge Jenkins. Sovereign said:

"I am going to Winona, Minn., tonight and will speak there on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday I shall be in St. Paul and Minneapolis to talk to the Northern Pacific employes and assure them that as sure as there is a God in heaven I will violate the injunction of Judge Jenkins. It is an outrage on all workingmen. He would be a poor representative of organized labor who would not have the backbone to do what he pleases against this disgraceful order and would deserve the condemnation of all honest workmen. Who is Judge Jenkins, any how? Simply a man with a soul to damn. I fear no courts. If there is a United States marshal here let him serve his process."

The speech caused a sensation in the meeting, but was received with great applause. Only 150 people were in the hall when these words were spoken, the majority of the audience having gone home just before the election of officers of the new union.

By an Indirect Route.

DENVER, Feb. 25.—Since Receiver Trumbull took charge of the Denver & Gulf railroad much freight from the east for Denver and the surrounding country has come via Galveston. The railroads comprising the Colorado Freight association, which was formed to maintain rates, have striven in vain to induce Agent Hickler of the Mallory line to enter a combination against the Gulf route. Friends of the system say if the present traffic arrangement is continued the receiver will have no trouble paying the