

## WANDERINGS IN AFRICA.

Stanley Tells the Story of His Life in the Interior.

WORD FROM EMIN AND JEPHSON.

Battling With Rebellion, With Enemies and Starvation.

A London cable says: In his letter to Chairman McKinnon, of the Emin Relief Committee, dated Sept. 30th, Henry M. Stanley, describing his progress to a point 300 miles above Baniya, says: "On October 30th, 1888, having cast off the canoes, the land march began in earnest and two days later discovered a large plantain plantation in charge of the Dwaris. The people hung themselves on the plantains to make a large provision as possible for the dreaded wilderness ahead. The most enterprising secured a fair share, and twelve hours later we would be furnished with a week's provisions of plantain flour. The feeble and indolent revelled for the time being in abundance of wasted fruit, but always neglected providing for the future, and thus became victims to famine after removing from this place. Ten days passed before we reached another plantation during which time we lost more men than we had lost between Baniya and Ugurrowas. Smallpox broke out among the Manyema and the mortality was terrible. Our Zanzibaris escaped, however, owing to the vaccination they had undergone. We were now four days' march above the confidence of the Thuru and Ituri rivers and within a mile from Ihuru. As there was no possibility of crossing the violent tributary of the Ituri or Aruwimi, we had to follow its right bank until a crossing could be discovered. Four days later we stumbled across the principal village of the district called Audikunma. It was surrounded by the finest plantation of bananas and plantains we had yet seen, which all the Manyema's habit of spoliation and destruction had been unable to destroy. There our people, after severe starvation during fourteen days, gorged themselves to such excess that it contributed greatly to lessen our numbers. From Audikunma six days' march northerly brought us to another flourishing settlement called Indemam, situated four hours' march from a river supposed to be the Ihuru. We finally discovered it was the right branch of the Ihuru, called the Dai river. In a few hours the Dai was safely bridged and we passed into a district entirely untroubled by the Manyema."

After detailing his return to Fort Bodo, which he reached December 28th, Stanley says: "Not a word has been heard of Emin or Jephson during the seven months of my absence. Knowing the latter to be an energetic man we were left to conjecture what detained Jephson, even if affairs of his Province had detained Emin."

On December 23rd the United expedition continued the march eastward, and, as we had now to work by relays, owing to 50 extra loads we did not reach the Ituri ferry, which was our last camp in the forest region before emerging on grass land, until January 9th. My anxiety about Jephson and Emin would not permit me to make double trips, so selecting a rich plantation and a good camping site east of the Ituri River, I left Stairs in command with 124 people, including Parke and Nelson, and on January 11th continued my march eastward. The people of the plains, fearing a repetition of the fighting of December, 1887, flocked to the camp as we advanced and tendered their submission, agreeing to contribute supplies. The blood of brotherhood and the exchange of gifts were made and a firm friendship established. The huts of our camp were constructed by natives, and food, fuel and water were brought to the expedition as soon as a halting place was decided on.

NEWS OF EMIN.

We heard no news of white men on Lake Albert from the plains people until, on the 15th at Gavurus, messengers from Kavalli came with a packet of letters, from one letter from Jephson and two notes from Emin. You can best imagine the intense surprise I felt when reading the letters by giving you extracts from his own words:

DURKEE, Nov. 7, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I am writing to tell you the position of affairs in this country, and I trust the letter will be delivered to you at Kavalli in time to warn you to be careful. On Aug. 8 a rebellion broke out here, and the Pasha and I were made prisoners. The Pasha is a complete prisoner. I am allowed to go about the station, but my movements are watched. The rebellion has been got up by some half dozen Egyptian officers and clerks and gradually others joined, some through inclination, but most through fear. The soldiers, with the exception of these at Labore, have never taken part in it, but have quietly given in to their officers. When the Pasha and I were on our way to Regat, two men—one an officer, Abdul Vall Effendi, and the other a clerk—went about and told the people they had seen you, and that you were only an adventurer and had not come from Egypt, that the letters you brought from the Khedive and Nubar were forgeries, that it was untrue Khartoum had fallen, and that the Pasha and you had made a plot to take them and their wives and children out of the country and hand them over as slaves to the English. Such words in an ignorant, fanatical country like this acted like fire among the people, and the result was a general rebellion and we were made prisoners. The rebels then collected the officers from the different stations and held a large meeting here to determine what measures they should take and all those who did not join the movement were so insulted and abused that they were obliged, for their own safety, to acquiesce in what was done. The Pasha was deposed and those officers suspected of being friendly to those friendly to the rebels were put in their places. It was decided to take the Pasha as a prisoner to Regat, and some of the worst rebels were even for putting him in irons, but the officers were afraid to put their plans into execution, as the soldiers said they would never permit any one to lay a hand on him. Plans were also made to entrain you when you returned

and strip you of all you had. Things were in this condition when we were started by the news that the Mahdi's people had arrived at Lado with three steamers and nine models and nuggets, and had established themselves on the site of the old station. Omar Sati, their General, sent up three peacock feathers with a letter to the Pasha demanding the instant surrender of the country. The rebel officers seized them and put them into prison, and decided on war. After a few days the Mahdists attacked and captured Regat, killing five officers and numbers of soldiers, and taking many women and children prisoners, and all the stores and ammunition in the station were lost. The result of this was a general stampede of the people from the stations of Biddon, Kirri and Muggi, who fled with their women and children, abandoning almost everything. As Kirri the ammunition was abandoned and was seized by natives. The Pasha reckons that the Mahdists number about 1,500. The officers and a large number of soldiers have returned to Muggi and intend to make a stand against the Mahdists. Our position here is extremely unpleasant, for since the rebellion all is chaos and confusion. There is no head, and half a dozen conflicting orders are given every day and no one obeys. The rebel officers are wholly unable to control the soldiers. The Baris have joined the Mahdists. If they come down here with a rush nothing can save us. The officers are all frightened at what has taken place, and are anxiously awaiting your arrival and desire to leave the country with you, for they are now really persuaded that Khartoum has fallen, and that you have come from the Khedive. We are like rats in a trap—they will neither let us act nor retire, and I fear, unless you come very soon, you will be too late, and our fate will be like that of the rest of the garrisons of the Soudan. Had this rebellion not happened, the Pasha could have kept the Mahdists in check some time, but now he is powerless. I would suggest on your arrival at Kavalli that you write a letter in Arabic to Shukri Aga, chief of the Mawa Station, telling him of your arrival, and that you wish to see the Pasha and myself. Write also to the Pasha or myself telling us what number of men you have. Neither the Pasha nor myself think there is the slightest danger now of any attempt to capture you, for the people are fully persuaded that you come from Egypt and look to you to get them out of their difficulties. Still it would be well for you to make your camp strong. If we are not able to get out of the country please remember me to my friends.—Yours faithfully,

JEPHSON.

A postscript, dated November 24th, says:

Shortly after I had written you the soldiers were led by their officers to attempt to retake Regat, but the Mahdists defended it and killed six officers and a large number of soldiers. Among the officers killed were some of the Pasha's worst enemies. The soldiers in all the stations were so panic-stricken and angry at what happened that they declared they would not attempt to fight unless the Pasha was set at liberty, so the rebel officers were obliged to free him, and sent him to Wadiali, where he is free to do as he pleases, but at present he has not resumed authority in the country. He is, I believe, by no means anxious to do so. We hope in a few days to be at Tuguru station, on the lake, two days by steamer from Usabe, and I trust when we hear of your arrival that the Pasha himself will be able to come down with me to see you. We hear the Mahdists sent steamers down to Khartoum for reinforcements. If so, they cannot be up here for another six weeks. If they come up here with reinforcements it will be all up with us, for the soldiers will never stand against them. Everyone is anxiously looking for your arrival, for the coming of the Mahdists has completely cowed them. We may just manage to get out if you do not come later than the end of December, but it is entirely impossible to foresee what will happen.

In a second postscript, dated December 18th, Jephson says the Mahdists surrounded Duffel station and besieged it for four days, but were repulsed and retired to Regat.

Stanley sent a long reply to the above, in which he said he failed to fully grasp the situation. He said:

If Emin hesitates again I shall be plunged in wonder and perplexity. I could save a dozen Pashas if they were willing to be saved. I would go on my knees and implore the Pasha to be sensible of his own case. He is wise enough in all things else, even for his own interest. Be kind and good to him, for he has many virtues, but do not be drawn into the fatal fascination the Soudan territory seems to have for all Europeans in late years. As they touch its ground they seem to be drawn into a whirlpool which sucks them in and covers them with its waves. The only way to avoid it is to obey blindly, devotedly and unconcernedly all orders from the outside. The Committee said: "Relieve Emin with this ammunition. If he wishes to come out the ammunition will enable him to do so. If he elects to stay, it will be of service to him." The Khedive said the same thing, and added that if the Pasha and his officers wished to stay they could do so on their own responsibility. Sir Evelyn Baring said the same thing in clear, decided words, and here I am, after 4,100 miles' travel, with the last instalment of relief. Let him who is authorized to take it and come. I am ready to lend him all my strength and will assist him, but this time there must be no hesitation, but positive yea or nay, and home we go.

WORD DIRECT FROM EMIN.

Stanley next describes how he had already sent orders to mass the whole of his forces ready for contingencies. He also speaks of the suggestions he made to Emin as to the best means of joining him, insisting upon something definite, otherwise it would be his (Stanley's) duty to destroy the ammunition and march homeward. He continues:

On February 13th a native courier arrived in camp with a letter from Emin, and with the news that he was actually at anchor just below our plateau camp. But this is his formal letter to me, dated the 13th:

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 7th inst., I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I arrived here with my two steamers, carrying a first lot of people de-

sirous to leave this country under your escort. As soon as I have arranged for a cover for my people the steamers have to start for Mawa Station to bring on another lot of people awaiting transport. With me are some twelve officers anxious to see you and only forty soldiers. They have come under my orders to request you to give them some time to bring their brothers from Wadiali, and I promised them to do some extent now changed, you will be able to make them undergo what conditions I see fit to impose upon them. To arrange these I shall start from here with the officers for your camp, after having provided for the camp, and if you send them I could avail myself of some of the difficulties you had to undergo, and the great sacrifices made by your expedition on its way to assist us, may be rewarded by full success in bringing out my people. The wave of insanity which overran the country has subsided, and of such people as are now coming with me we may be sure. Permit me to express once more my cordial thanks for whatever you have done for us.—Yours,

EMIN.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Welland and Erie Canals closed at midnight Saturday.

The Republican caucus at Washington nominated Congressman Reed as Speaker of the House on the second ballot.

Dr. Steen has caused the slaughter of several more hogs in Kent herds, and now regards the cholera as under control.

It is estimated that there has been a decrease of \$4,000,000 in the public debts of the United States since November last.

Germany complains very bitterly of the conduct of Emperor Francis Joseph in breaking the terms of the Kalnoky-Bismarck compact.

The Duke of Cumberland will institute proceedings in the French courts to nullify the will of the Duke of Brunswick on the grounds of insanity.

Cholera is on the increase in Persia, and the Russian authorities propose the establishment of a general quarantine against arrivals from that country.

Under the new administration of the Russian Baltic provinces journalists will be deprived of the franchise, and the Russian language replaces the German.

It is reported from Ottawa that Hon. Wm. Macdougall has been appointed Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, in succession to the late Dr. Wilson.

Home Secretary Matthews has commuted the death sentence imposed on John W. Lafore, who was convicted of the murder of a tourist in the Isle of Arran.

A letter received from Stanley says that he has been nearly three years without receiving any news from Europe, as all the mails sent him have either been lost or stolen.

Chas. Harlors, aged 14, of St. Joseph, Mo., asked his mother Saturday for money. She refused him. He got his father's rifle and blew his brains out in his mother's presence.

An appeal on a technical point has been taken against the conviction of MacMahon in the Holton murder case, and will be heard by the High Court of Justice, Toronto, to-morrow.

The schooner Clara White, owned in Kingston, was destroyed by fire on Thursday when at anchor off Grenadier Island. As, fortunately, she was only about 40 feet from shore the crew managed to escape.

Professor Zuckamer, the leading Russian medical authority, declares his belief that the influenza now prevalent there is the forerunner of cholera. Similar signs, he says, preceded the last five cholera epidemics.

Three boilers of a nest of twenty-one exploded yesterday with terrific force at breaker No. 4 at Jeansville, Pa., operated by J. C. Hayden & Co. The fireman, Geo. Peacock, was burned to a crisp. The building is a total wreck.

The fourth death within a month occurred on Thursday in the family of Captain George McDougall, of the steamship Ontario at Owen Sound. Three of the children died of diphtheria, and the last of inflammation of the lungs.

At Salt Lake City on Saturday, Judge Anderson, in an elaborate and carefully prepared judgement, denied the applications for citizenship made by Mormons who had taken the Endowment House oaths in the Mormon Church.

The Dominion trade statistics for October show an increase in the duties received on imports of \$100,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The exports of manufactured goods show no expansion.

A professional wedding took place yesterday in the private chapel of Castle Howard. The Glasgow professor of Greek with the Oxford professor of Arabic as his best man, was married by the Oxford professor of Greek to Lady Mary Howard.

Reliable advices from Lisbon indicate the imminence of a demonstration in favor of a republic which will even menace the overthrow of the Monarchy. The Republicans of Lisbon, Oporto, Villa Real and Aveira are co-operating. They have 97 working committees and 17,000 enrolled members.

A bold robbery of \$500 took place at a bank counter at Montreal on Saturday afternoon. A clerk of the Canadian Express Company was sent to the Union Bank to change some \$4,000 from small into large bills. While turning to get a sheet of paper, a package containing \$500 was abstracted. The detectives have the usual clue.

A fatal accident occurred Saturday afternoon in the large new block on the east side of the river, now nearing completion at Trenton. As Mr. Hugh O'Rourke, the owner, was ascending a scaffold on the inside of the building he slipped and fell a distance of about twelve feet, striking the floor beneath with his head, dislocating his neck, and causing almost instant death.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance, presenting the statement on the budget, said he expected the financial position of the Government would be much improved during the coming year. It was estimated that the deficit for 1890-91 would be 21,800,000 lire. It was necessary to ask an extra credit of 40,600,000 lire for railways and defences.

## WHY THEY WERE TRAMPS.

Reasons Given at a Convention in Pennsylvania.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: A convention of tramps was held in the old Dundee breaker, near Nanticoke, on Thursday. The breaker has served as a rendezvous for tramps for many years past. Of late the building has become very much dilapidated, but as a means of self preservation the tramps concluded, about a month ago, to put it in good repair for the winter, which they did. Frank McCarthy, the postmaster at Rhine, kindly donated an old stove for the use of the tramps. In September, John Allen, a hatter, who has been on the "road" for eight years, issued invitations, which read as follows:

Headquarters of Knights of the Road, Dundee breaker, Luzerne County, Pa.  
DEAR SIR,—You are respectfully invited to attend a convention of American tramps, at Dundee breaker, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 20th. If you are in the vicinity at the time mentioned, it will be to your interest to head for Dundee at once, as questions vital to your own welfare will be discussed.

JOHN M. ALLEN, Tramp Hatter.

These invitations were written on new white cardboard, and Allen gave one or more to each tramp he came across. On Nov. 10th, according to Allen's memorandum book, he had issued over 640 invitations. Allen returned to Dundee last Saturday. He found seven tramps in the old breaker. They all arrived with invitations. They said they were the advance guard. Allen said no provision had been made for delegates so far ahead of the meeting, and that they would have to stir around and get something to eat. The visitors said they had means to provide for themselves, and one of them, Joe Johnson, a taylor, had \$11.60 sewed in the bottom of his vest. Another "knight," Charley Lewis, a stone-cutter, had \$5. The others were penniless, and had to go out in the surrounding country to beg. The "advance guard" agreed to do all in their power to assist in making the convention a success. The two tramps who had money were not asked to go out. They chipped in and bought a good sized calf from Farmer Reutheuber.

On Sunday another collection of tramps arrived at the place of meeting. They were all sizes and all colors, among the number being a colored man and a Spaniard. They had received invitations at Pittsburgh, to attend the convention. They arrived via night freight line over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and all of them were very dirty. On Monday afternoon another delegation arrived over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. They came from Harrisburg. There were four of them, and three of the number were printers. On Tuesday night the eastern delegation put in an appearance. There were seven of them. They came from Easton, Philadelphia, Newark and New York. Late on Wednesday six more stragglers came into camp. They said they had come from Buffalo, and were two weeks on the road. On Wednesday evening the calf was slaughtered, and the "advance guard" had returned with one turkey and three pairs of chickens. A collection was also taken up, and \$7 worth of beef was purchased from Butcher Roger of Nanticoke. There were two cooks and one waiter in the crowd, and they prepared a grand breakfast for Thursday morning. Thirty-eight tramps sat down to the repast. After breakfast each delegate was requested to report his name, his last place of residence and occupation.

Mr. Allen called the convention to order. He proposed a discussion on "Why Are We Tramps?" Mr. Turke, of Toledo, said: "I will tell you why I am a tramp, and why I am forced to be one. In the town of Toledo there is a shoemaker to every pair of shoes worn. I have travelled far and near in search of work, but couldn't find any."

Mr. Hoover, of Williamsport—I want to ask Mr. Turke one question. Are you a drinking man?  
Mr. Turke—I am, to some extent.  
Mr. Hoover—Well, then, I think you will find that drink is at the bottom of all your troubles. I do not mean this as a personal insinuation; I drink myself. I lay my downfall to drink. I would not be a tramp to-day if not for drink.

Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia—I differ with Bro. Hoover. I am not a drinking man, and yet I am found in trampdom. I demanded so much wages, which my employer said he could not give. I am allowed to go, and a boy, an apprentice, comes in and takes my place.

Denise Scully, of St. Louis—I am a tramp because I love to roam. I can get work, but it doesn't agree with me. I have asthma and I found that a change of air is better for me than work. (Laughter.)

Mr. Higgins—I lost three fingers braking and I will be—if I brake any more won't work as a laborer for \$1 a day, either. I enjoy tramping around, and as long as I enjoy it I am going to stick to it.

William Hutchinson, of Albany—My wife is to blame for my being a tramp. Finding life unbearable, I struck out. Drink caused the trouble in my home.

Mike Hines, of Boston—I got tired of life at sea fishing and thought I would try land a while. I love it.

Mr. Nagle, of Baltimore, said he was making \$15 per week at his trade, but got tired of the same thing in and out every week. He wanted a change and to see some of the country.

Charles Theiss, of Fort Wayne—I can make \$4 per day stone cutting, but I can't hold a job two weeks.  
Mr. Sobel, of Pittsburgh—I am a tramp because, like Mr. Theiss, I can't hold a job.  
Harry Clancy—I have been a tramp since I was 17 years old. I can't get down to work. I guess I will be a tramp all my life.

Peter Shindel said he was blacklisted by all union mills of the country, and he was forced to take to the road and beg. The discussion lasted four hours. It was brought out that only 5 out of the 38 were married, 10 could read and write, 7 could speak more than one language, 16 were Americans, 8 Irish, 3 English, 2 Scotch, 1 Spaniard, 1 colored, 1 Welsh, 1 Swede and 4 Germans.

Mr. Hoover said: "To make a frank confession, I think it must be acknowledged that the American group is the outcome of strong drink and slothfulness." This remark raised a storm of hisses, and the speaker had to take his seat. Mr. Scully then offered the following, which was adopted by a vote of 26 to 12:

Resolved, that the American tramp is

the fruit of the policy formed by our millionaires and grasping monopolies, who, with the aid of improved machines, are driving honest workmen from the factories and mills of the country.

Resolved, that we tramps stand together for our own protection.

Resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of the convention be sent to the leading papers of the country.

The minority were in favor of placing the blame for the tramp's misery upon the tramp himself.

## Sleeping in Church.

O'er their devoted head,  
While the law thunder'd,  
Snuggly and heedlessly  
Snor'd the six hundred.  
Great was the preacher's theme:  
Scow'd on was all the steam;  
Neither with shout nor scream,  
Could he disturb the dream  
Of the six hundred.  
Terrors to right of them,  
Terrors to left of them,  
Terrors in front of them,  
Hell itself plunder'd;  
Of his most awful things,  
Weak-minded preacher flings,  
At the dumb founder'd.  
Boldly he spoke, and well;  
All on deaf ears it fell.  
Vain was his loudest yell,  
Volley'd and thunder'd,  
For caring the truth to tell,  
Neither for heaven nor hell  
Snor'd the six hundred.  
Still with redoubled zeal  
Still he spoke onward,  
And in a wild appeal,  
Striking with hand and heel,  
Making the pulpit real,  
Shaken and sunder'd,  
Call'd them the church's foes,  
Threaten'd with endless woes,  
Faintly the answer rose  
(Proof of their sweet repose)  
From the united nose  
Of the six hundred.

## Only a Brief Story.

He was one of those dry old jokers, and as he sat in his poorly frame into a Murray rotunda rocker for his after-dinner smoke, a dashing, fashionably dressed young man rushed up, held out his hand and exclaimed:  
"Well, I declare, Judge, when did you get in?"  
"Oh, a other day; when did you come?" returned the "Judge."  
"Last night, over the Burlington."  
"How long are you going to stay?"  
"As long as my money holds out," chuckled the young man.  
"Sorry you're going to leave so soon," observed the Judge without cracking a smile.

## The Highest River.

The most elevated river in the world is the Desaguadero, in Bolivia. It is of considerable depth, and its whole length, from the village Desaguadero, at the south extremity of Titicaca, to the north end of the Lake Aullagas, is about 180 miles. The average elevation of the valley or tableland of Desaguadero above the level of the sea is about 13,000 feet. The Indus River, whose source lies highest, rises on the north of the Kalla Parbat mountain, in Thibet, 22,000 feet above sea level.

## Far Too Imaginative.

A Thursday's New York despatch says: George Murray, a crazy negro, armed with a revolver, knife, hatchet and a dishpan, which he used as a shield, ran amok to-day on East Houston street, and instituted a reign of terror. His wife was absent to-day. He imagined she had been killed by some white men, and sallied forth to seek revenge. He out two Italians badly with the hatchet, and threatened several women. A young man knocked him down with a stone, and he was arrested.

## Herb Tobacco.

A new substitute for tobacco is being introduced. It is a mixture of British herbs with the particular plants are kept secret—and smokers who have tried the compound declare it to be deliciously fragrant, slightly exhilarating and withal soothing to the nerves. Combined with ordinary tobacco, it is said to make a blend as satisfactory as that of chioory with coffee. At present it is prepared in Scotland under the name of "herb tobacco," and it has rapidly grown in favor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## "The Idea."

Her master of fact old father—Daughter, I do wish you would learn to talk without using so many expletives. Everything you speak of is accompanied with "oh!" "the idea!" "great goodness!" or something of the kind.

"Why! Goodness gracious, pa! How can I help it? The idea! We girls all talk that way."—Kentucky State Journal.

## Reserving Cane.

Footpad—Hold thy per hands.  
Pedestrian (calmly)—I have been out shopping all day with my wife.  
Footpad (sympathetically)—By Jinks Here, take this quarter.

Abbotsford is still so popular a resort that the fees paid by tourists usually exceed \$400 a year, so that it is twice as profitable to show the place as to let it, for the rent paid by Mr. Thurnburn, who has taken it for five years, is only \$200 a year.

The British steamer Iowa, Captain Owens, bound for Boston with freight and passengers, collided in the Mersey Saturday evening with the cotton-laden steamer Ligurian, from Alexandria, and also with the Spanish steamer Minin. The Ligurian was abandoned, but her cargo of cotton kept her afloat, and she was subsequently beached. The Iowa and the Minin were docked.

The coroner's jury in the case of John Chana, a helpless paralytic of Pottstown, Pa., who was found on Thursday in his room hanging on a rope fastened to a bed post, returned a verdict on Saturday that death resulted from strangulation at the hands of his wife's paramour, John Kindarosh, and that Mrs. Chana was an accessory to the crime. Kindarosh, and Mrs. Chana were imprisoned on a charge of murder.