

DRIVEN TO HIS DOOM

Residents Blame Go for Ruiz' Death.

EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA

Are Burning All Standing
Plantations Near That City
Mills From Grinding.

Dec. 27.—Indignation
killing of Colonel Ruiz is in-
Havana, says the Herald cor-
Many blame General
ing that he forced General
in spite of the latter's pro-
that it meant certain death.
agree that Colonel Aranguen
personally opposed to the
of the extreme penalty, and
ve saved Ruiz, but his own
have been sacrificed had he
opposition to the orders of

man has been received stat-
General Lee has been instruct-
Sherman to notify Gen-
and other rebels that they
no American sympathy if
to permit firing on flags
General Lee says he has re-
structions, adding that he
instance of the display by
of a flag of truce during
It has never been claimed
ish authorities that Colonel
nder a flag of truce, that in-
ing unknown to the Spanish
ba, its use being interdicted
ng recognition of the insur-
ngers.

ment was caused on Sun-
when a small white war-
a strong resemblance to
States gunboat Annapolis,
approaching the harbor. A
and that an American war-
ming in, and the people be-
when the stranger's guns
a salute to the forts, many
the city was being bombard-
son apparent that the ves-
German schoolship Stein,
hours elapsed before quiet
in the city.

might raging fires have been
west of Havana, only ten
Standing cane on the
Potugalete stations, which
to commence grinding, was
by the rebels and completely
The fire caused great con-
Havana.

The Sight of Havana.

Dec. 27.—The recent un-
mission of Colonel Ruiz to
Colonel Aranguen in this
attention sharply to the
circumstances that a Span-
and a messenger from the
consulate could reach the in-
in an hour after leaving
when the troops have never
causes sharp comment on
operations. The camp is
from a Spanish fortress.
ation has been known for

ands among the volunteers
surement of Havana censure
Havana, and call for vengeance
agents. From their camp
ments have sent a defiant com-
to the troops to come and

OUT FROM DAWSON.

It Is That There Is Food
to Last All Winter.

B. C., Dec. 27.—D. P.
arrived here this after-
City of Seattle, brings late
Dawson. He says there is
in Dawson to last the
now there all winter, those
2,000 in number—hav-
Port Yukon. Two hun-
came out over the trails.

min, who is now encamped
will endeavor to break
to Dawson, but he does
reach there until Febru-
says he will allow miners
in blocks of 10, retain-
ing 10 for the govern-
the claims on Quartz creek
and, and it will probably
Eldorado and Bonanza

brought news of the
Wyckoff, of Tacoma,
at Skagway, of congestion
of Bernard J. Moore
of 160 acres of land,
part of the townsite of
been rejected by Register

and in New York.

N. Y., Dec. 27.—A bliz-
in Wyoming county, 40
of this city. Nearly four
has fallen in the last 24
storm continues with no
vent. Roads are blocked,
are shut up in their
and firemen run-
south and south-west
report much trouble with
drifts. The Lake Shore
at Buffalo at 7:50 A. M.,
in four feet of snow near
was delayed two hours.
at Syracuse tonight,
at late in the night. Near-
that place were delayed.

AS TO SCHOOL LAW.

Opinions by Washington's Superintend-
ent of Public Instruction.

The superintendent of public in-
struction has filed opinions as follows,
in answer to inquiries from various
parts of the state:

1. Where a teacher's contract is
not legally executed, a teacher cannot
claim any definite time for which he or
she may be hired. Subdivision 9 of
section 32 provides that no contract is
valid without the signature of the
county superintendent. If the law
were not so specific, the case would be
different, but the specified conditions
of the law must be complied with in
order that a contract be valid.

2. A district does not have the right
to draw public money for pupils who
are over 21 years old. The law (sec-
tion 32, school code) provides that the
director may arrange for the attend-
ance of adults, but that is construed to
mean arrange for free attendance or
charge tuition.

3. An old district consolidated with
or merged into others shall retain its
corporate existence, so far as and until
its former indebtedness shall have been
paid in full.

4. A school warrant does not out-
law; the statute of limitation does not
apply.

5. The only method to collect a
district debt is by a tax levy against
the property in the district.

Washington Notes.

The Dungeness river is raging and
out of its banks. Three spans of the
Burlingame bridge have been washed
out. Dungeness has been flooded.

Superintendent George Simpson,
of the logging camp at Matlock, Mason
county, says his road will have hauled
this year, ending January, 180,000,000
feet of logs.

Over half a mile of the St. Paul &
Tacoma Lumber Company's logging
railroad south of Orting was und-
ermined during the late flood, which
compelled a temporary closing of the
camp near Wilkeson.

The Ministers' Union, in Walla
Walla, last Sunday, listened to a re-
port made by Mrs. Hoxter, of Portland,
of work done in Portland for fallen
women. The union in Walla Walla is
interesting itself in the subject.

The recent storm has caused consider-
able damage to ranches in the low
lands, and especially in the Lower
Humboldt country, in Chehalis coun-
ty, where all logging camps were com-
pelled to stop work.

Thirteen heads of families have been
brought before the superior court, in
Whatcom county, to show cause why
they do not send their children, be-
tween 8 and 15 years of age, to school
three months of the year.

Squaw island, in Cowlitz river, is
rapidly disappearing. The floods have
washed the bank away until the old
Nelson house will soon be floating
down the Cowlitz. The east end of
the building is now without support,
and it is expected to fall into the river
at any time.

Coyotes lately have been annoying
the sheep of William Cook, of Smooth
Iron prairie, so that he decided to put
out poison. Small bits of bait were
distributed about the feeding ground
of the flocks, and, from all accounts, it
had a decided effect. The next morn-
ing Mr. Cook counted 10 dead coyotes
and three of his best dogs, that were
victims of the poison.

Solomon Marte, who has a small but
well-tilled farm in the Chapman cove,
in Mason county, raised this year upon
a piece of ground a little less than one
acre in area 280 bushels of potatoes,
six tons of carrots, two tons of ruta-
bages, two tons of white turnips, seven
sacks of squashes, two bushels of on-
ions, two bushels of beets, besides a
small bed of parsley. Two of the car-
rots weighed 18 pounds.

Of the 207 shingle mills in the state
of Washington, no fewer than 185 are
shut down, and will make no output
until after February 1. The daily
product of the 207 mills when in opera-
tion is 12,560,000 shingles. The mills
now in operation have only an output
of 1,650,000. By a reduction of the
output it is expected to raise the price
of A shingles from 90 cents to \$1.25.

At a meeting held last week the land
commissioners appraised the land ap-
plied for by the city of Seattle at \$50
per acre, and improvements thereon,
consisting of a city pesthouse, at \$5,-
000. The appraisal of the local
board, was increased 100 per cent on tide
lands, owing to a difference in values
in Seattle and other cities. The board
has extended the time for filing ap-
plications to lease harbor areas from
January 1, 1898, to February 28, 1898.
Rental must be paid on the date of the
approval of the application to lease,
and annually thereafter on February
1, beginning in 1899.

The construction forces of the Seattle
& Northern railway have advanced to
near Hamilton, and trains will soon
again be running through to that
point. The line was badly wrecked
during the late flood, particularly be-
tween Woolley and Hamilton, and a
rumor once gained circulation that the
road beyond Woolley would be aban-
doned. The construction force has
been at work ever since the waters sub-
sided, with the result that the entire
system will soon be in as good condi-
tion as ever.

A YUKON OUTFIT

WHAT THE GOLD HUNTER SHOULD TAKE.

Sound Advice for Those Who Contem-
plate Seeking Their Fortunes in the
New Gold Fields of Alaska and the
Northwest Territory.

Special Correspondence.]

The most practical and vital question
to be decided by the man who intends
to go to the Yukon next year is the
composition and quantity of his outfit.
What should he take and how much of
it. This is far more important a ques-
tion than that of the route he shall se-
lect, since by any regular route he
would probably reach his destination,
while should he not have a proper out-
fit, he would be likely to find his labor
to have been all in vain, with failure
and possible starvation staring him in
the face.

Whatever a man would require to
eat, to wear or to work with he should
take with him. To go into that coun-
try depending upon being able to pur-
chase any of the necessaries of life or
successful work is to run the risk of
utter failure and calamity. Again and
again was this asserted by experienced
Yukoners when the excitement broke
out in July. Publicly through the
press and privately on all occasions
they advised gold seekers to take with
them a complete equipment for 18
months, certainly not less than a year,
and to place no dependence whatever
upon being able to purchase what they
might need from trading posts. This
advice was based upon the well-known
conditions of work and transportation
in that region. The miner might be
located several hundred miles by a trail
impassable in winter from the nearest
trading post, while the post itself, even
if accessible, might fail to secure a
stock of goods.

The soundness of this advice has
been amply demonstrated the present
season. Hundreds who did not give it
sufficient weight, have rushed into
Dawson City with not enough food to
last them through the winter, only to
find that not a pound of food is to be
purchased there, and that they are but
adding to the distress of those already
threatened with starvation. They
have not done this in ignorance, but in
defiance of the advice of men of expe-
rience. The golden mirage of their im-
aginations has blinded them to the
practical, and they have rushed head-
long to needless hardships, if not de-
struction. Yet the majority of them
took this advice seriously at first, and
equipped themselves well for the jour-
ney. Very few, indeed, of those who
have reached Dawson with almost noth-
ing for their support this winter, land-
ed at Dyea or Skagway with less than
a thousand pounds of supplies each.
The secret of their present shortness is
the difficulties of the trail and their in-
terense eagerness to reach their destina-
tion. They have disposed of or aban-
doned the bulk of their outfits, trusting
to luck, or the deity supposed to have
fools in his special charge, to get
through the winter somehow. They
would have done better to have camped
at the lakes till spring, than to have
gone on to Dawson short of supplies.
They would have done still better, when
they found they could not get through
this fall in good shape, to have returned
to the coast and waited until spring for
another attempt fully equipped. Those
who followed this course are infinitely
better off than those who sacrificed
everything to their insane eagerness to
get through, and are now at Dawson
with nothing to do and threatened with
being overwhelmed by a calamity of
their own creation.

The value of the advice given to those
who started last fall has been demon-
strated by their experiences. The same
advice is as valuable to those who will
go in the spring. Take everything
with you that you anticipate to need
for a year for any purpose, and do not
depend upon being able to buy anything
whatever. It is folly to take for granted
that there will be so many new
steamers on the river next year that the
country will be amply supplied with
food and other necessaries. Assuming
that transportation facilities will be in-
creased ten times, this will be offset
by the undoubted fact that more than
ten times as many persons will go in as
are there now, and that the added trans-
portation facilities will be used to carry
them and their outfits. To the thou-
sands who are already there and must
depend entirely upon supplies brought
in for sale, must be added the other
thousands who will not heed the voice
of prudence and will rush in lightly
equipped, depending upon purchasing
what they need for the winter. It is
extremely doubtful whether enough
goods for sale can be taken in next
summer to supply this demand. In-
deed, in view of the experiences of this
year, it is almost certain that they can
not.

Even if it were not for this uncer-
tainty, the conditions of successful work
there require that the miner take in a
full equipment and have it with him
wherever he goes. The Yukon gold
fields cover a great area of country,
while the trading posts are few and at
present only along the Yukon river.
Other posts will doubtless be estab-
lished next year, near such new dis-

tricts as may become populous, yet even
these will be only at points accessible
to steamers. Those going to the gold
fields must not expect to find claims
near the present centers of population.
They will be compelled to prospect dis-
tant streams and gulches, and if suc-
cessful, they may locate several hun-
dred miles from the nearest store. To
be compelled to make a journey after
supplies might cause the loss of the en-
tire season's prospecting, even assuming
that the things needed could be pur-
chased at all. Every prospecting party
should be fully equipped to subsist
itself for a year. Otherwise it can not
carry on its work under the conditions
necessary for success. This is made
clear when one understands the method
of mining and the difficulties of travel
in the winter season, in a mountainous
region without trails, the ground cov-
ered with snow and the thermometer
almost continuously below zero.

The ground is frozen from surface to
bedrock, a distance varying in mining
claims from 20 to 40 feet. Even in
summer it thaws out less than a foot
from the surface. The best pay dirt or
gravel is just above the bed rock, and
to sink a shaft down to this requires a
great deal of fuel, and it takes many
weeks of hard work in the open season
to gather fuel enough to last through
the winter for heating and working
purposes. Water for washing out the
dirt and extracting the gold can be had
only in the summer and early fall. In
some districts water flows only a few
weeks each year. All the dirt taken
out of the shaft is piled up near it till
the following summer, and until then
the miner can not tell what will be the
result of his year's labor.

This is the ordinary programme of
the Yukon miner. He reaches the gold
fields in June or July. He spends the
next few weeks in prospecting and
finally locates a claim. There is then
but a short time left in which to gather
fire wood and prepare for work. Dur-
ing the winter he sinks his shaft and
piles up the dirt to be run through
sluice boxes the next summer. When
he can get water he begins washing,
and by the time he has completed it
more than a year has passed from the
time he first arrived in the gold fields,
and it may then be too late for him to
get out of the country that season. If
he went in supplied for 18 months and
has kept his supplies he is all right. If
not, he may be in the position of those
Klondike miners this winter, who have
not supplies to carry them through till
spring and can not buy them at any
price.

So much for the necessity of an
ample equipment. Now a few words
about the nature of it. Some things
are absolute necessities, and one of
these is quicksilver for saving the gold.
Take five pounds. To be without it
would be like a soldier without ammu-
nition. It should be in a metal flask
of some kind, something that will not
break, and care should be taken not to
spill it. A pick and long-handled
shovel are necessary tools, also a gold
pan. You will want a kit of tools for
making a boat, as well as for building
a cabin, flumes, etc. It should consist
of whipsaw, handsaw, jack plane,
draw-knife, axe, claw hatchet, ham-
mer, square, chisel, files, whetstone,
chalk line and wire and galvanized
nails, also oakum, pitch, oars, row-
locks, calking iron, boat cotton, twine,
sail needles, wooden block and manila
cotton rope.

The necessary camping outfit con-
sists of a tent, a Yukon stove, a nest of
three camp kettles, fry pan, bake pan,
water bucket, plates, cup and saucer,
coffee pot, knives, forks, spoons, two
large spoons and a butcher knife. The
best materials for utensils are alumi-
num, granite ware and steel in the
order named. No tin, china or glass is
desirable. There is no economy in not
getting the best and a full equipment.
Food must be good and properly cooked
if one would retain health and be in
condition to work. Insufficient or
poorly cooked food, with little variety,
is the chief cause of scurvy. Too much
care cannot be exercised in this par-
ticular.

As for food, an adequate supply for
18 months weighs about a ton. The
chief items are 600 pounds of flour, 300
pounds of bacon, 150 pounds each of
beans and sugar, 75 pounds each of
rolled oats or other mush material and
corn meal, 50 pounds of rice, six dozen
cans of condensed milk, 35 pounds of
butter in sealed cans, 150 pounds of
evaporated vegetables, 100 pounds of
evaporated fruit, 50 pounds of prunes
and raisins, 30 pounds of dried fish, 40
pounds of coffee, with baking powder,
soda, salt, pepper, ginger, mustard,
yeast cakes, tea, soap, matches, lime
juice (very important), dried beef, ex-
tract of beef, soups in tins, sausage, to-
bacco, etc., as desired, bearing in mind
always that variety of food promotes
health. There has more or less been
said in the papers about various con-
centrated foods, but with the exception
of evaporated vegetables and fruit,
condensed preserves, condensed milk
and beef extract there is nothing yet
brought forward which has been
proved desirable. One can not afford
to experiment with his stomach in
Alaska.

All supplies should be carefully
packed in canvas sacks of a total weight
of 50 pounds each as nearly as possible.
Canvas of superior quality should be
used, the object being to preserve the
food from loss by dampness as well as
by breaking or tearing of the packages.
Fifty pound packages are the most con-

venient for handling, and this is often
as great a weight as one man can carry.
It is better to have these canvas sacks
paraffined, to resist dampness. Do not
use oiled canvas, as the extreme cold-
ness causes it to crack, with consequent
loss of the contents of the sack. This
is true also of oiled clothing, sleeping
bags, etc. Plain canvas is better than
oiled, and paraffined better than plain.
A canvas tarpaulin is necessary as an
outfit cover, and this may also be fitted
up and used for a sail. The canvas
sacks should be numbered and a list of
the contents of each kept. The owner's
name should be plainly marked on
each. Such necessaries as matches,
candles, etc., should be distributed
throughout the sacks, so that a loss of
a portion of the outfit will not deprive
the owner of these things. Put
matches in tin boxes. The camper
will require a tent, 8x10 or 10x12
being the usual sizes taken. Each
man should have a canvas sleeping bag,
preferably paraffined, with a hood to
draw over his head. He can have an-
other heavy woolen sleeping bag to go
inside this, or use blankets, as he may
prefer, though there is more warmth
to the same weight in the sleeping bag.

As for clothing, the essentials are
mackinaw suits, heavy woolen under-
wear and overshirts, heavy woolen
socks, woolen mitts and fleec lined
leather mitts, heavy leather boots, gum
boots, overalls, woolen cap, soft felt
hat and a waterproof clothing sack. To
this equipment one may add whatever
he may think desirable, but these at
least are necessary. The question of
footwear is an important one. Gum
boots are worn only while at work in
the water, either in a claim or along
the trail. Leather boots crack and are
easily ruined in the snow and cold.
The Indians make a moccasin boot,
called "mucklock," which is the usual
footwear along the Yukon, but it will
of course be impossible for them to sup-
ply the demand for them next year.
This renders it advisable for the gold-
seeker to take at least one extra pair of
boots with him. The most desirable is
the style of boot worn by lumbermen.

There are numerous little things that
are a necessary part of an equipment.
Every man should have a small kit of
shoemaker's tools and supplies, also a
complete mending outfit for clothing,
toilet articles, etc., all in a case with
pockets, one that can be rolled up and
tied. A few yards of mosquito netting
are necessary for mosquitoes are a pest.
Goggles to protect the eyes from snow
blindness are necessary. Pens, ink,
pencils, paper and government stamped
envelopes, both Canadian and United
States, should be taken. A few books
are worth their weight. Fishing
tackle and shot guns are likely to
prove of service, as the streams teem
with fish and water-fowl are extremely
abundant in summer. Traps are use-
less, as all taking of animals for their
fur is done by Indians. A compass is
desirable, also snow calks for the feet.
For travel on the snow a Yukon sled is
needed. No matter by what route one
travels or how he expects to transport
his outfit, there will be times either on
the journey in or later when he will
have to pack supplies on his own back,
and he should be equipped for it. The
ordinary packing straps cut and gill the
shoulders and let the load lie like a
dead weight on the small of the back
and the kidneys. There are various
devices for overcoming these troubles.
The best of them are the Merriam
pack, by which the weight is thrown
upon the hips, and the Yukon packing
frame, which places the weight on the
shoulders. Either is worth far more
than it costs to the man who has to
pack his outfit. In packing it is a
great mistake to overdo oneself or to
carry a load too far. The best plan is
to move the entire outfit along by short
stages, and then to stop work before
completely exhausted. One should be
especially careful not to sit around
without a coat when heated or to wear
wet clothing when not at work.

Every man going to Alaska should
take a small supply of medicines
and surgical necessaries. These out-
fits, both regular and homeopathic, may
be procured in specially prepared cases,
and cost about \$10. He should also
understand the use of the remedies and
appliances.

Finally, the best advice of all is to
take only the best quality of every-
thing, whether clothing, provisions or
utensils, and to procure them from ex-
perienced outfitters, who know just
what is wanted and how to pack it. It
is poor economy to save a cent or two a
pound on provisions and then pay a
dollar a pound to get this cheap food to
its destination.

These things can all be bought cheap-
er and to better advantage at the outfit-
ting points from which the steamers
sail than at any other place. It is both
economy and wisdom to wait until the
final starting point is reached before
outfitting, as a perfect equipment, se-
lected under the advice of reliable out-
fitters and properly packed, is half the
battle for success.

Miss Maud Parks of Lock Raven,
Baltimore county, Md., was sitting near
a stove when a celluloid comb in her
hair caught fire. Somebody present
got a bucket of water and emptied it
over her.

The oldest bank in existence is the
Bank of Naples, Italy, which has of
late been passing through such trou-
blous times. The bank dates from 1539.
The Bank of England was not estab-
lished until 1694.