DAWSON

Fear of Starvation Causes a Stampede.

MAGEE PARTY ARRIVES SAFELY

ior-Their Hard Journey Over the Dulton Trail.

of Seattle, direct from Dawson City. They were divided into two parties, the last of which left Dawson October Joe Boyle, William Huskins, E. Eckert, H. Robertson, H. Raymond, Bert Nel-Thomas Wilson, P. McGraw, Jack Dalton, William Leak, Arthur Celine, Joseph Fairburn, J. Smith, T. Warren, Jim Ferguson, and two others, whose names could not be learned tonight. They came out over the Dalton trail. They are reported to have between them absolute independence. \$50,000 in drafts and gold dust.

Dalton. When Dalton left the steamers Alice and Belia had reached there, death crowns our efforts." loaded light. It is said that the Bella's cargo consisted of whisky and billiard balls. She brought no provisions.

tered the Belia and gave all who wished granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto free passage to Fort Yukon. The Bella is reported to have left about October 12, with 200 men.

According to the statements made by members of the Dalton party, there is liable to be trouble of the most seriahead of him at Dyea that all the peothe newcomers that were constantly entering the Klondike with scarcely any provisions.

The mounted police were offering futher down the Yukon, but to countless hundreds who had labored bard all through the summer accumulating a to say the least. These men figured that it would take all their savings in gold to pay their living expenses at Fort Yukon during the winter, and hated by the home government. that in the spring they would not have even enough gold left to pay passage to winter on half rations until the supply boats could reach the diggings in the spring.

mail-carrier, who left Dawson Septem. solve the chambers, with an obligation ber 27. said:

"There is only one salvation for the months. miners who are now at Dawson City, and that is for them to undertake the awful winter trip from Dawson to Fort Ynkon, a distance of 400 miles. There is food at Fort Yukon; there is none at Dawson, and just as sure as the stars say that when I left Dawson the men Spanish penal settlement on the Afrihave a months' supply; some had four liberated men were allowed to land.

I left. It had been selling nothing but began cheering for the United States, beefsteak, for which the hungry paid crying:

"When the people realized that no more boats would be up the river, they the crowds about the place, and rioting knew that starvation threatened them, followed. The police were called upon and the great stampede began. The to interfere, and compelled the liberfirst to leave went to Fort Yukon. I ated men to re-embark. During the think there were 200 in the party that disturbance, the police arrested the inleft the first day.

"One boat came up from Fort Yukon with several newspapermen aboard, Santa Clara, has arrived at Sagua, in smong them being Sam Wall and Mr. McGillvra. They brought the news condition of the reconcentradoes. From that the Hamilton had unloaded all of this day, these unfortunate people will her cargo and tried to get over the bar receive rations. light and failed in her efforts, though she drew but two feet of water. This leased from prison Thomas J. Jordan, news increased the excitement, and a prisoner captured, according to the made the rush toward food centers all allegations, after the landing of an exthe greater

September 14, with Bert Nelson, of Seattle, I left Circle City, and started dez, who is said to have been a memto pole up the river to Dawson City, a distance of 300 miles. At the time we Both men were under sentence of started from Circle Cit, the miners death. The government has also rehad about all left. It took as 11 days leased from prison Juan Aris, Augusand three hours to make the journey, arriving at Dawson September 26. Captain Hanson, with two Indians, who had left Fort Yukon, beat us into Dawson by about an hour and a half.

'Hanson gathered the Dawson City miners together and made a short speech, in which he advised all who did not have provisions to last them all winter to either get out of the country to civilization or try and reach points in the Yukon country where it was known that food could be found.

"That night was the greatest one in the history of Dawson City. The miners, as soon as they had heard the news, made hasty preparations to get out, and nightfall saw goldscekers and men who can today sell out for thousands, leaving by the hundreds for down the river and up the river."

Montevideo, Nov. 30 .- A monster meeting of native Uruguayans and foreigners was held in favor of the candidacy of Senor Cuestas for the presidency. His opponents interfered, and a great tumult ensued, in which several were killed and many injured.

THE PATRIOTS' MANIFESTO.

Assembly. w.

New York, Nov. 29 .- The Cuban cently at Camaguey, to remodel the was the meanest critter in all Arizona office of the Cuban junta in this city today. The document is dated Dayaya, October 80, 1897, and is signed by Domingo Mendez Capote, as president deemed it its duty to proclaim, among other things:

"That no special laws, no form of 16. The party consisted of Thomas autonomy; nothing, in short, that the Magee, sr., Thomas Magee, jr., of San Spanish government may be willing Francisco; "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, to grant, that means Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, will be accepted by Cubans as a settlement of the war. son, John W. Brauer, W. H. Cham- Independence or death shall be the unbers, E. W. Pond, E. Ash, J. Gillis, alterable and sacred motto of the Cu-

"Cubans have not resorted to arms

in order to obtain any political measures which do not, once and for all, solve the Cuban question. That is the reason we will accept nothing short of

"It is our purpose to constitute an All tell stories of a food shortage in independent state, orderly, prosperous Dawson that is almost a famine. The and happy, over the ruins of a wornlast person to leave Dawson was Jack, out colony. We are firmly determined to carry on the war until victory or

Autonomy at Last.

Madrid, Nov. 29 .- The official ga-The Canadian mounted police char- zette publishes today the royal decrees Rico, thus removing the anxiety that had begun to be expressed on all sides as the result of the government's reticence and unexplained delay.

Article 1 explains the principle of future government of the two ous kind this winter in Dawson. Billy islands. Article 2 decrees that the Leak told one of the men in the party government of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament, diple talked about at Dawson was the vided into two chambers, while a govfood famine. Men were gathered in ernor-general, representing the home groups, and cursing might and main government, shall exercise in its name the supreme authority. Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws for colonial affairs rests with the insular chambers and the governorfree transportation to the grub piles general. Article 4 directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations, with equal power, a chamber of representatives and a grubstake, the prospect was uninviting council of administration. Article 5 provides that the council of administration shall consist of 35 members, of whom 18 shall be elected and 17 nomi-

Article 6 provides that members of the council must be Spaniards 35 years money back to Dawson, to say nothing of age, who have resided in Cuba conof purchasing enough food to subsist tinuously for four years. It specifies until they could get started again. To numerous officials, such as senators, these poor fellows the offer of the presidents of courts and of chambers of mounted police was no better than the commerce and other bodies as eligible prospect at Dawson of being compelled to election to the council. Article 7 to 14 deal with nominations and the conditions of election to councils. Article 15 empowers the throne or the gover-John W. Brauer, the United States nor-general to convoke, suspend or disto reassemble them within three

CHEERED FOR AMERICA

Released Prisoners Brought on a Riot in Porto Rico.

Havana, Nov. 29. - Advices from shine, terrible suffering will be the Porto Rico say a riot occurred there fate of the Dawson miner unless he yesterday. It appears that a steamer leaves there before spring. I will having on board a number of political make my statement conservative, and prisoners, recently released from the who were there had on an average four can coast, in accordance with the ammonths' food supply. Some did not nesty decree, arrived there, and the They soon found their way to a drink-The last restaurant closed the night ing saloon, partook of stimulants and

'Hurrah for free America."

This demonstration was resented by surgent, Colonel Aliposanchez.

Senor Marcos Garcia, the governor of order to be better able to judge of the

The Spanish authorities today repedition by the American schooner Three Friends, and Emanuel Hernanber of another filibustering expedition. tine Cossio, Emil Betancourt and Rosendo Betancourt.

Baker City, Or., Nov. 29 .- A fata! accident occurred last evening at the Elkhorn-Bonanza mine. In some unecountable manner James Cagel ignited some giant powder, and the whole magazine exploded with a force which almost jarred the mountain. The unfortunate miner was killed as if struck by a lightning bolt, his body being mangled in a frightful manner. Thos. Hopkins was painfully though not fatally injured.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 29 .- Following the requests of the boards of trade and the Commercial Club of Louisville, come numerous letters urging Governor Bradley to appoint his daughter, Miss Christine, who is now in school in Washington, D. C., to christen the new battle-ship Kentucky. While it is somewhat embarrassing for the governor to confer the honor on a member of his own family, it is quite likely that he will comply with these popular requests.

ARIZONA KICKER.

Issued by the Cuban Constitutional Major Shotwell Is Snubbed by a Cinnamon Bear?

We have on several occasions and THE MONUMENT TO HIS MEMconstitutional assembly, which met re-mounced our belief that Maj. Shotwell contstitution and elect a new president, hand something happened the other day issued a manifesto, which reached the to corroborate all we have said. The Major was on his way to Lone Pine, to dodge his creditons in this town for awhile, when he ran slap up against a cinnamon bear at the crossing of Dog With the Latest News From the Inter- of the assembly. The manifesto is the Creek. The bear was hungry enough address of "The representatives of the to eat grass, and the Major was so Cuban people to all those who have in- frightened that he made no effort to dependence and the future welfare of get away, and yet there was no trage-Port Townsend, Nov. 30.—Twenty-Cuba at heart." The document says dy. The bear sized him up, rolled him the men arrived here today on the City the assembly, before adjourning, over two or three times, and then walked off in disgust. He didn't propose to lower the reputation of the Bruin family by eating any such specimen of humanity. We have been told that the Major took it as a snub and feels very much cut up over it, and we are glad of it. He is a sleek, slick liar, a professional dead-beat, and no decent coyote would howl over his grave if he were dead.

> Monday last, when Col. Sage Green of this town departed for Pilot Hill to deliver a speech to the citizens of that town in the interests of a new rallroad we warned him to begin and end with the railroad and not wander off to Christopher Columbus, as we knew he would be quite apt to do. The Colonel has a lecture on Columbus, and while never yet invited to deliver it as a whole, he is always seeking to work in a few chapters under some other head. We know the Pilot Hill people like a book. They can stand a good deal of Gen. Jackson and William Shakspeare, but they are down on Christopher Columbus and George Washington. The Colonel thanked us for our caution and rode gaily away, and that evening he had an audience to make him proud. He began on the railroad all right, but vanity soon switched him off on Columbus, and three minutes later he was flying for his life. He reached here Wednesday, after lying in the woods thirty-six hours, and a more lonesome and bedraggled object was never seen. His first act was to tear up his address on Columbus, and his next to get drunk, and we have strong hopes that he will get some sense into his head as he sobers up. Every town has its idioms, and they should be respected. Here at Giveadam Gulch we are down on Shakspeare and up on Columbus, but if the Pilot Hill people are the other way their feelings should be consulted instead of outraged.

When Mr. John Graham of Chicago arrived here last week to see about introducing electric lighting for the publie streets we plainly told him that we didn't believe our people would stand

it. Tallow candles and kerosene oil have been used ever since the first light was hung out, and no one has ever heard any complaints. Ar. Graham decided to give an exhibition of his arclight and let the people judge for themselves, and the display took place Wednesday evening in front of the city hall. The boys were so quiet for the first five minutes that we began to be hopeful, but then old Jim Hewsen began to yell and away she went. It seemed as if fifty pistols were popping at once, and of course it didn't take long for that are-light to grow wings and fly away. When it had disappeared the boys turned their attention to Mr. Graham, and the last we neard of him he was seven miles west of the town and still on the go. We trust he is satisfied with his experiment. Our people didn't mean him any harm, but it's just their way. We'll be in the swim with Chicago some day, but just at present our affection for candles and kerosene is too strong to be broken by any sudden

A Good Reply.

During the Apache war in Arizona in 1866 a Maricopa Indian-the Maricopas are an agricultural tribe living on the banks of the Gila-rode a bundred miles between sun and sun to warn a party of well-to-do emigrants that the Apaches had planned to ambuscade them at a certain pass.

The young Indian volunteered to guide the wagons by another route and when he had done this he mounted his horse to go home.

"See here," said the leader of the train, to the young Maricopas, "you have done us a good service. What is

your price?" "My price?" repeated the astonish-

ed Indian. "That is what I asked."

"I have no price. Had gain been my object I would have joined the Apaches and met you in the pass." And so saying the brave wheeled his horse and rode proudly away.

Shattered Hopes. "Ah," sighed Mr. Bloodgood, "I had hoped that John would grow up to be a credit to us and that some day I could transfer my business cares to his shoulders. But that dream is past. I shall have to look around for some one else who can become the active member of the firm. I can never trust my business in John's hands now."

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Bloodgood, "what on earth is the matter?"

"He writes me that he has just been elected class poet. Maria, sometimes this seems to be almost more than I can bear."

Celandine for Cancer.

Dr. Denisenko, a Russian physician, has discovered that a fluid extract of the great celandine (chelidonium maius), administered internally or by hypodermic injection, is a cure for cancer. This is a new application of an old remedy, medical writers as far back as 1491 speaking of celandine as a cure for cancer, and a work published in 1644 describing it as correcting vile and pernicious bodily humors.

A girl never tries to extinguish the spark as long as a man has money to

LOVEJOY.

ORY AT ALTON, ILL

History of This Remarkable Man's Fight Against the Evils of Slavery-Thrilling Events that Culminated in His Assassination.

Died a Martyr.

Over sixty years ago, on the night of Nov. 7, 1837, Elliah P. Lovejoy was shot down in Alton, Ill., while with a few stanch friends he was defending his printing press against the blind fury of a pro-slavery mob. This is the incident upon which was based the appropriation of \$25,000 by the Illinois Legislature for the erection in Alton of a monument to the memory of the martyr, the dedication or which took place on the recent anniversary of that famous tragedy.

The man whose brief career is thus ommemorated in marble and bronze, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, was born at the community, and when the Judge Albion, Kennebec, Me., Nov. 8, 1802. of the local court quashed proceedings He was the eldest of a family of nine against members of the mob, characchildren, the son of a Congregational minister. The early years of his life were spent upon the little New En- as disgraceful and demoralizing. A gland farm, and were distinguished only in his abnormal desire for knowledge. His spare time was always occupied in study, and by his own thrift he was enabled to enter the sephomore class in Waterville College in 1823, river. A public meeting followed in



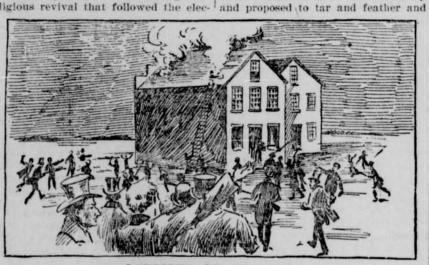
where he graduated with . onor three years later. He then taught school a and appointed a committee to intercede few years, but was seized with the with Lovejoy. He received the delegamania for migration to the West, and tion politely, but in cold disdain of landed in St. Louis in 1827. Here he their mission. The trouble culminated began writing for the local press. His as usual. The plant was totally defirst newspaper work was done as an stroyed on the night of Aug. 21. The attache of the St. Louis Times, which same night a committee of vigilantes advocated the election of Henry Clay waylaid Lovejoy on a lonely road and to the Presidency. He had a seemingly informed him that they had decided brilliant opening here, but during a re- he was a nuisance in the community

stitution and laws of my country; if there again, with Lovejoy, and sa they will fail to protect me I appeal to rey God, and with Him I cheerfully lows: Elijah P. Lovejoy, Thaddeus I rest my cause." This brore at a request for Lovejoy to resign as editor Jr., Edward Breath, J. C. Woods,, Reof the Observer. He did so at once, ben Gerry, Enoch Lang, Samuel J but the paper was in debt and the stock Thompson, D. F. Randall, Amos 1 was turned over to a Mr. Moore, who Roff, William Harned, John S. Nohl replaced him in charge, and they decided to bring the plant to Alton. This was reconsidered, however, and the paper continued. In April, 1836, a negro was lynched. The Observer denounced the lynching as a disgrace to at his home in Minneapolis one year



terizing the act as "beyond all human law," his action was in turn attacked few days later the Observer office was entered and the plant ruined. The press was not destroyed and was shipped on Sunday to Alton. The same night it was wrecked and dumped into the which the people promised to secure another outfit for the paper. The publication of the Observer was resumed Sept. 8, 1836. It was uninterrupted until the following August. Lovejoy wrote without intermission on the subject of slavery, and meantime continued his religious work, being moderator of the Alton Presbytery when he died.

The St. Louis opposition, however, soon manifested itself there, and on July 11, 1837, a public meeting protested against the course of the paper

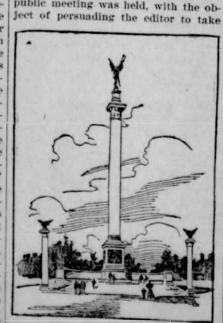


tion he embraced the Presbyterian set him adrift on the river. He lisfaith, and his purpose in life was sud- tened calmly, and then said: "Gentledenly changed. He entered the Prince- men, I am in your hands, with neither ton Theological Seminary in 1832, and the power nor the disposition to resist, was licensed to preach a year later by I have, however, one quest to make. the Philadelphia Presbytery. Return- My wife is dangerously ill and I was ing, however, to St. Louis, he was as- on my way to town to have a prescripsisted by friends in the founding of a tion filled. If one of you will pledge weekly newspaper, which he called the his word to take it and have the medi-St. Louis Observer. The first number cine prepared and deliver it at my appeared Nov. 22, 1833.

tating the community, and it was impossible for a man of his positive convictions to keep still on such a vital then the leader said: "Boys, I can't subject. During the summer of 1834 he touch him. He is too brave a man." formally announced his opposition to the whole system of slavery, and thereby began his troubles. His editorials soon began to be talked about, yet they would read as very mild utterances today. They are significant also in that not disposed to run away from trouble, they prove that Lovejoy was not an and on the advice of friends he reabolitionist. He said in his own columps: "Gradual emancipation is the remedy we propose. This we look upon as the only feasible and, indeed, the only desirable way of effecting our freedom from the thralldom in which we are held. In the meantime the rights of all classes of our citizens should be respected, and the work 1 >posed, carried on and finished as one in which all classes are alike interested, and in which all may be called upon to make sacrifices of individual interests to the general welfare of the community." On another occasion he said that emancipation should be effected "by the masters and no others." He hated slavery, but appreciated the position and feeling of the slaveholders, and frequently stated that it was a national and not a sectional evil. Yet even this line of argument was bitterly resented, and under cate of Oct. 5, 1835, a letter was sent to him by a committee of St. Louis citizens commanding that he cease talking of slavery in his paper. He refused flatly and in an editorial said: "The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inalienable rights of man, and any person may freely speak, write or print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." In the closing paragraph he thus declared himself: "I do, therefore, as an American citizen and Christian patriot, in the citizen, and as long as American blood name of liberty, law and religion, sol- runs in these veins, I shall hold myself emnly protest against all these at at liberty to speak, to write, to publish

house without letting my wife know The slavery question was then agi- what has become of me you may do with me what you wish." There was profound silence for a moment, and And he was allowed to go in peace. On Sept. 21, another press arrived. It was destroyed the same night. Then Lovejoy thought of removing either to St. Charles, Mo., or to Quincy. But he was mained and ordered a new press. In anticipation of its arrival another

public meeting was held, with the ob-



MONUMENT OF LOVEJOY.

a new course. Then it was that he made his dying declaration, which rings yet as the keynote of his life and of American independence: "But, gentlemen, as long as I am an American tempts, however and by whomsoever whatever I please on any subject, bemade, to frown down the liberty of the ing amenable to the laws of my coun press and forbid the free expression of try for the same." On Nov. 6 the fourth opinion. Under a deep sense of my ob- press arrived and was placed in the ligations to my country, the church and warehouse of Godfrey & Gilman. my God, I declare it to be my fixed pur-was successfully defended that night Miss Cisneros from that Spanish pris pose to submit to no dictation. And I by a committee who tendered their ser- on?" pose to submit to no dictation. And I oy a committee who tendered their seram prepared to abide by the consequences. I have appealed to the Conpeace guard. On Nov. 7, they were must be down there acting as jailers.

him killed. This roll of honor is as fe George H. Walworth, George H. Whit ney, Winthrop S. Gilman, George Brown, H. D. Davis, D. Burt Loom! Henry Tanner. Of this committee th last one, D. Burt Loomis, passed away ago. About 9 o'clock the mob sur rounded the warehouse again. The at tack came promptly, accompanied by many shots. Capt. Long ordered one shot fired in response. This killed ; man, and the mob dispersed, but re turned later to the attack with greater fury. An attempt was made to fire the roof, and during a lull Lovejoy wen out to see if the blaze had taken hold Then five shots rang out from behin a woodpile and Lovejoy fell dead. That ended the trouble. The mob at one retired and no further demonstration was made. Lovejoy was buried two days later, and by coincidence a col ored man dug his grave and cared for it for years while others knew not ever its location. Later Thomas Dimmock a St. Louis journalist, procured a lot in the city cemetery, had the remains removed there and placed upon the grave the present stone, a scroll of New En gland granite, bearing the words; "Here lies Lovejoy. Spare him now that he is buried." In August, 1885, Mr. Dimmock transferred by deed to the colored people of Alton all right, title and interest in the lot and its contents, and they are now its legitimate custodians. Such is the history of the man whom the people of Illinois bave thus commemorated in imperishable stone. History has vindicated his work and his principles-the essential point of which, after all, was based not or abolitionism, but upon the maintenance at all hazards of the right of free speech and the liberty of the American ANCIENTS VALUED GOLD.

Antique Mining Implements Discovered Near the Red Sea.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the in stinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonious rites and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was be-lieved that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand. and a subsequent melting in furnace by the aid of blow pipes. Less than twenty years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorous, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red Sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where or veins had been followed with the pick, the rude cupelling furnaces for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, me tars and pestles, inclined warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisone of war exchanged their life blood for glittering dust to fill the treasuries of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and gold caught in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Further north and following the eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slope of the Ural mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, th ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars, and carried their gain away in bags of leather. All through this region miners of today know that one of the chief dangers to be avoided are the Scythian pits, sixty feet deep in the gravel, and shaped like a well. The remains of thousands of small furnaces of burned clay testify to the long period over which the workings of the mines extended.-Modern Machinery.

A Load of Ants.

er tro on, it ca

When a vessel recently arrived in Liverpool with a cargo of logwood, everybody on board, from captain down to cook, rushed frantically ashore, as though pursued Ly some unseen enemy. As a matter of fact, the vessel was literally swarming with hordes of hungry Jamaica ants.

The little pests had invaded the lockers and dived headlong into the sugar barrels. After unishing the contents of these, they proceeded to bore holes through the supply of hard tack, and ate everything before them, until it was feared that the stock of provisions on board would run short. There was a cessation from taeir anacks when the vessel was caught in a West India hurricane, which flooded the cabin and drenched everything below. It was supposed that the intruders had all been drowned, but after the storm had passed away they began again with renewed energy.

The captain who commands the ves-sel stated that there are millions of he insects still on board, and he thought that the cargo must have come from the vicinity of ant hills for which Jamaica is roted. He stated that the ants were in all parts of the vessel, and that in all his experience at sea he had never before met with an attack like

"What do you think of the escape of

the newcomers waged against him.