

FAMINE IN DAWSON

Fear of Starvation Causes a Stampede.

MAGEE PARTY ARRIVES SAFELY

With the Latest News From the Interior—Their Hard Journey Over the Dalton Trail.

Port Townsend, Nov. 30.—Twenty-five men arrived here today on the City of Seattle, direct from Dawson City. They were divided into two parties, the last of which left Dawson October 16.

All tell stories of a food shortage in Dawson that is almost a famine. The last person to leave Dawson was Jack Dalton.

The Canadian mounted police chartered the Bella and gave all who wished free passage to Fort Yukon.

According to the statements made by members of the Dalton party, there is liable to be trouble of the most serious kind this winter in Dawson.

The mounted police were offering free transportation to the grub piles further down the Yukon, but to countless hundreds who had labored hard all through the summer accumulating a grubstake, the prospect was uninviting to say the least.

John W. Brauer, the United States mail-carrier, who left Dawson September 27, said:

"There is only one salvation for the miners who are now at Dawson City, and that is for them to undertake the awful winter trip from Dawson to Fort Yukon, a distance of 400 miles.

"The last restaurant closed the night I left. It had been selling nothing but beefsteak, for which the hungry paid \$2.50.

"When the people realized that no more boats would be up the river, they knew that starvation threatened them, and the great stampede began.

"One boat came up from Fort Yukon with several newspapermen aboard, among them being Sam Wall and Mr. McGillivray.

"September 14, with Bert Nelson, of Seattle, I left Circle City, and started to pole up the river to Dawson City, a distance of 300 miles.

"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 goldseekers and men who can today sell out for thousands, leaving by the hundreds for down the river and up the river."

Menterville, 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.

Issued by the Cuban Constitutional Assembly.

New York, Nov. 29.—The Cuban constitutional assembly, which met recently at Camaguey, to remodel the constitution and elect a new president, issued a manifesto, which reached the office of the Cuban junta in this city today.

"That no special laws, no form of autonomy; nothing, in short, that the Spanish government may be willing to grant, that means Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, will be accepted by Cubans as a settlement of the war.

"Cubans have not resorted to arms in order to obtain any political measures which do not, once and for all, solve the Cuban question.

"It is our purpose to constitute an independent state, orderly, prosperous and happy, over the ruins of a worn-out colony. We are firmly determined to carry on the war until victory or death crowns our efforts."

Madrid, Nov. 29.—The official gazette publishes today the royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto 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 the future government of the two islands. Article 2 decrees that the government of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament, divided into two chambers, while a governor-general, representing the home government, shall exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 6 provides that members of the council must be Spaniards 35 years of age, who have resided in Cuba continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials, such as senators, presidents of courts and of chambers of commerce and other bodies as eligible to election to the council.

CHEERED FOR AMERICA.

Released Prisoners Brought on a Riot in Porto Rico.

Havana, Nov. 29.—Advices from Porto Rico say a riot occurred there yesterday. It appears that a steamer having on board a number of political prisoners, recently released from the Spanish penal settlement on the African coast, in accordance with the amnesty decree, arrived there, and the liberated men were allowed to land.

"Hurrah for free America." This demonstration was resented by the crowds about the place, and rioting followed. The police were called upon to interfere, and compelled the liberated men to re-embark.

Senor Marcos Garcia, the governor of Santa Clara, has arrived at Sagua, in order to be better able to judge of the condition of the reconcentrados. From this day, these unfortunate people will receive rations.

The Spanish authorities today released from prison Thomas J. Jordan, a prisoner captured, according to the allegations, after the landing of an expedition by the American schooner Three Friends, and Emanuel Hernandez, who is said to have been a member of another filibustering expedition.

Baker City, Or., Nov. 29.—A fatal accident occurred last evening at the Elkhorn-Bonanza mine. In some unaccountable manner James Cagel ignited some giant powder, and the whole magazine exploded with a force which almost jarred the mountain.

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.

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ARIZONA KICKER.

Major Shotwell Is Snubbed by a Cinnamon Bear.

We have on several occasions announced our belief that Maj. Shotwell was the meanest critter in all Arizona, and something happened the other day to corroborate all we have said. The Major was on his way to Lone Pine, to dodge his creditors, in this town for awhile, when he ran slap up against a cinnamon bear at the crossing of Dog Creek.

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 railroad, 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.

When Mr. John Graham of Chicago arrived here last week to see about introducing electric lighting for the public 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.

A Good Reply. During the Apache war in Arizona in 1896 a Maricopa Indian—the Maricopas are an agricultural tribe living on the banks of the Gila—rode a hundred 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.

"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 astonished 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."

Celandine for Cancer. Dr. Denisenko, a Russian physician, has discovered that a fluid extract of the great celandine (chellidonium majus), 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 burn.

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY.

THE MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY AT ALTON, ILL.

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

Over sixty years ago, on the night of Nov. 7, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot down in Alton, Ill., while with a few staunch friends he was defending his printing press against the blind fury of a pro-slavery mob.

The man whose brief career is thus commemorated in marble and bronze, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, was born at Albion, Kennebec, Me., Nov. 8, 1802. He was the eldest of a family of nine children, the son of a Congregational minister. The early years of his life were spent upon the little New England farm, and were distinguished only in his abnormal desire for knowledge.



RESIDENCE OF LOVEJOY.

where he graduated with honor three years later. He then taught school a few years, but was seized with the mania for migration to the West, and landed in St. Louis in 1827. Here he began writing for the local press. His first newspaper work was done as an attaché of the St. Louis Times, which advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.



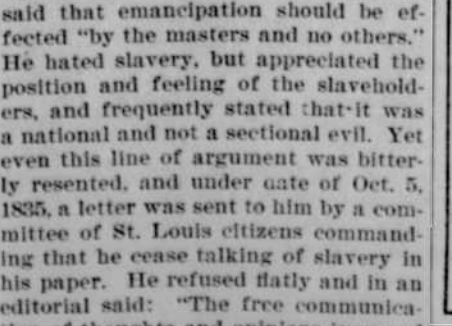
LOVEJOY'S DEATH SCENE.

tion he embraced the Presbyterian faith, and his purpose in life was suddenly changed. He entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, and was licensed to preach a year later by the Philadelphia Presbytery.

The slavery question was then agitating the community, and it was impossible for a man of his positive convictions to keep still on such a vital subject. During the summer of 1834 he formally announced his opposition to the whole system of slavery, and thereby began his troubles.

"My price?" repeated the astonished 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."

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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 citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

stitution and laws of my country; if they will fall to protect me I appeal to my God, and with Him I cheerfully rest my cause." This brought a request for Lovejoy to resign as editor of the Observer. He did so at once, but the paper was in debt and the stock was turned over to a Mr. Moore, who 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



LOVEJOY'S OFFICE.

the community, and when the Judge of the local court quashed proceedings against members of the mob, characterizing the act as "beyond all human law," his action was in turn attacked as disgraceful and demoralizing. A 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 river.

soon manifested itself there, and on July 11, 1837, a public meeting protested against the course of the paper and appointed a committee to intercede with Lovejoy. He received the delegation politely, but in cold disdain of their mission. The trouble culminated as usual. The plant was totally destroyed on the night of Aug. 21. The same night a committee of vigilantes waylaid Lovejoy on a lonely road and informed him that they had decided he was a nuisance in the community and proposed to tar and feather and

set him adrift on the river. He listened calmly, and then said: "Gentlemen, I am in your hands, with neither the power nor the disposition to resist. I have, however, one request to make. My wife is dangerously ill and I was on my way to town to have a prescription filled. If one of you will pledge his word to take it and have the medicine prepared and deliver it at my house without letting my wife know what has become of me you may do with me what you wish." There was profound silence for a moment, and then the leader said: "Boys, I can't touch him. He is too brave a man." And he was allowed to go in peace.

Antique Mining Implements Discovered Near the Red Sea. Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive 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 believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved.

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 by some unseen enemy. As a matter of fact, the vessel was literally swarming with hordes of hungry Jamaican ants.

The little pests had invaded the lockers and dived headlong into the sugar barrels. After amassing 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.

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The captain who commands the vessel stated that there are millions of these insects still on board, and he thought that the cargo must have come from the vicinity of ant hills for which Jamaica is noted. 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 the newcomers waged against him.

there again, with Lovejoy, and saw him killed. This roll of honor is as follows: Elijah P. Lovejoy, Thaddeus P. Hurlburt, Royal Weller, James Woods, Jr., Edward Breatin, J. C. Woods, Reuben Gerry, Enoch Lang, Samuel J. Thompson, D. F. Randall, Amos R. Hoff, William Harned, John S. Noble, George H. Walworth, George H. Whitney, Winthrop S. Gilman, George S. Brown, H. D. Davis, D. Burt Loomis, Henry Tanner. Of this committee the last one, D. Burt Loomis, passed away at his home in Minneapolis one year ago. About 9 o'clock the mob surrounded the warehouse again. The attack came promptly, accompanied by many shots. Capt. Long ordered one shot fired in response. This killed a man, and the mob dispersed, but returned later to the attack with greater fury. An attempt was made to fire the roof, and during a lull Lovejoy went out to see if the blaze had taken hold. Then five shots rang out from behind a woodpile and Lovejoy fell dead. That ended the trouble. The mob at once retired and no further demonstration was made. Lovejoy was buried two days later, and by coincidence a colored man dug his grave and cared for it for years while others knew not even 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 England 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 rights, 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 have thus commemorated in imperishable stone. History has vindicated his work and his principles—the essential point of which, after all, was based not on abolitionism, but upon the maintenance at all hazards of the right of free speech and the liberty of the American press.

ANTIENS VALUED GOLD.

Antique Mining Implements Discovered Near the Red Sea. Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive 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 believed 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 furnaces by the aid of blow pipes. Less than twenty years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red Sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rude cupelling furnaces for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars 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 prisoners 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, the 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.

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A Theory.

"What do you think of the escape of Miss Cisneros from that Spanish prison?" "I think some of our ex-policemen must be down there acting as jailers."