THE MONUMENT TO HIS MEM-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, Elijah 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 commemorated 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 terizing the act as "beyond all human minister. The early years of his life law," his action was in turn attacked were spent upon the little New En- as disgraceful and demoralizing. A gland farm, and were distinguished few days later the Observer office was only in his abnormal desire for knowl- entered and the plant ruined. The press edge. His spare time was always occu- was not destroyed and was shipped on pied in study, and by his own thrift he Sunday to Alton. The same night it was enabled to enter the sophomore was wrecked and dumped into the



RESIDENCE OF LOVEJOY.

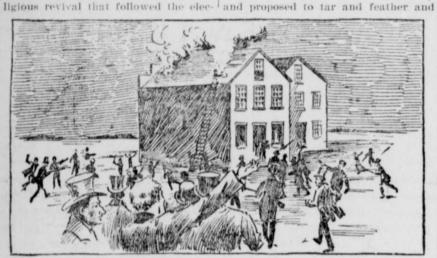
where he graduated with . onor three

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, stitution and laws of my country; if there again, with Lovejoy, and saw CRADLE OF A FAMOUS FAMILY. Interior showed that it contained a lot replaced him in charge, and they de- George H. Walworth, George H. Whit- Virginia and signer of the Declaration



class in Waterville College in 1823, river. A public meeting followed in 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

July 11, 1837, a public meeting protested against the course of the paper 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



LOVEJOY'S DEATH SCENE.

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: "Gentleton Theological Seminary in 1832, and the power nor the disposition to resist. appeared Nov. 22, 1833.

victions to keep still on such a vital formally announced his opposition to by began his troubles. His editorials would read as very mild utterances toabolitionist. He said in his own col- mained and ordered a new press. umps: "Gradual emancipation is the remedy we propose. This we look upon as the only feasible and, indeed, the | ject of persuading the editor to take 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 I oposed, 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 effeeted "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 a new course. Then it was that he on any subject, being responsible for ing paragraph he thus declared him- of American independence; "But, genself: "I do, therefore, as an American tlemen, as long as I am 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 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 counpress 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. at my God, I declare it to be my fixed pur- was successfully defended that night pose to submit to no dictation. And I by a committee who tendered their ser-

denly changed. He entered the Prince-men, I am in your hands, with neither 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 house without letting my wife know The slavery question was then agi- what has become of me you may do tating the community, and it was im- | with me what you wish." There was possible for a man of his positive con- profound silence for a moment, and then the leader said: "Boys, I can't subject. During the summer of 1834 he touch him. He is too brave a man." And he was allowed to go in peace. On the whole system of slavery, and there- Sept. 21, another press arrived. It was destroyed the same night. Then Lovesoon began to be talked about, yet they Joy thought of removing either to St. Charles, Mo., or to Quincy. But he was day. 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 re-

In anticipation of its arrival another public meeting was held, with the ob-



MONUMENT OF LOVEJOY.

made his dying declaration, which the abuse of that liberty." In the clos- rings yet as the keynote of his life and am prepared to abide by the conse- vices to Mayor John M. Krum as a quences. I have appealed to the Con peace guard. On Nov. 7, they were must be down there acting as jailers."

they will fail to protect me I appeal to him killed. This roll of honor is as folmy God, and with Him I cheerfully lows: Elijah P. Lovejoy, Thaddens P. The Celebrated Harrison Homestead rest my cause." This brought a re- Hurlburt, Royal Weller, James Morse quest for Lovejoy to resign as editor | Jr., Edward Breath, J. C. Woods,, Reu- | The Berkeley home of the Harrison of the Observer. He did so at once, ben Gerry, Enoch Lang, Samuel J. family of Virginia is one of the interbut the paper was in debt and the stock | Thompson, D. F. Randall, Amos R. esting landmarks of the nation. It has was turned over to a Mr. Moore, who Roff, William Harned, John S. Noble, been a birthplace of a governor of cided to bring the plant to Alton. This ney, Winthrop S. Gilman, George S. of Independence; of a revolutionary was reconsidered, however, and the Brown, H. D. Davis, D. Burt Loomis, general and of a President of the Unipaper continued. In April, 1836, a ne- Henry Tanner. Of this committee the ted States. The estate is mentioned gro was lynched. The Observer de- last one, D. Burt Loomis, passed away in colonial annals as long ago as 1622, nounced the lynching as a disgrace to at his home in Minneapolis one year when it was the scene of a terrible Inago. About 9 o'clock the mob sur- dian massacre. It was then owned by turned 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 or 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 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 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 The St. Louis opposition, however, at all hazards of the right of free soon manifested itself there, and on speech and the liberty of the American birthplace, Berkeley, to write his in-

ANCIENTS 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 Diodorous, 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. 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 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 ressation from tacir acacks 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 re-

newed energy. The captain who commands the vessel stated that there are millions of the 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 the newcomers waged against him.

"What do you think of the escape of Miss Cisneros from that Spanish pris-

Down in Old Virginia.

rounded the warehouse again. The at- a prominent settler, George Thorpe, tack came promptly, accompanied by who was killed during the uprising by many shots. Capt. Long ordered one an Indian whom he had befriended. shot fired in response. This killed a Berkeley soon afterward passed into man, and the mob dispersed, but re- the hands of Benjamin Harrison. His



BIRTHPLACE OF W. H. HARRISON.

descendants Ifved there until within the last twenty-five years, during which time, we are told, the place never lacked an inmate of the name of Benjamin Harrison.

Berkeley is an unpretending building to have been the home of so many great men. The house is of brick, two stories and a half high, with a quaint sloping roof and dormer windows. A modern porch has been added to two sides of the structure in recent years. To one room in Berkeley pertains especial interest. When the hero of Tippecanoe, Gen. William Henry Harrison, was elected to the Presidency he left his Ohio home and came to his augural address "in his mother's

During the civil war Berkeley was known in the North as Harrison's Landing. It was occupied by Gen. McClellan after his "change of base," July, 1862, and was the place to which he retreated and fortified himself after the battle of Malvern Hill, the last of the seven days' battles.

GO-WAN-GO MOHAWK.

The Noted American Indian Actress Who Has Won Distinction Abroad.

Go-Wan-go Mohawk, says a writer in the Puritan, is an American Indian woman who has recently attracted attention on the English stage. She is daughter of the chief Ga-ne-qua, known to Americans as Dr. Allen Mohawk. She was born at Gowanda, N. Y., on the Cattaraugus reservation, is* a descendant of the old and famous chief Red Jacket, and belongs to the Six Nations. That she should have won success in a play of her own creation, especially in conservative England, is a matter of comment even in

these days of progressive women. When Miss Mohawk was last in New York, she headed a great parade of Tammany braves which occurred there ears ago. Off the stage she is quite as interesting as upon it. She was educated at a girls' seminary at Painesville, Ohio, and besides speaking English fluently she knows some thing of French and German. Physically she is remarkable. Graceful as the deer of her own forests, she possesses strength which la a woman is



GO-WAN-GO MOHAWK.

phenomenal. She is a splendid horse woman, has won several prizes with the rifle and is a dead shot with the bow and arrow. Most remarkable of all, Miss Mohawk makes all her own gowns. Ske is the wife of a Mr. Charles, a former officer in the United

AN UNKNOWN ROOM.

Sealed Up for Years in New York's Court House.

A room the existence of which was known to few, if any, present once holders, was discovered last week in southeast corner, under the office of fastened, and, it is said, has not been opened for twelve to fifteen years. No kotowing before him go for naught. one in the building had any control over the room or its contents, but on inquiry it was found that the room had been taken years ago for the deposit of records of the Comptroller's office. The inquiry was pursued until a key to the room was found filed away in the office of the Comptroller and the room was opened.

The dead air inside nearly knocked over the curious men who looked in. "I think some of our ex-policemen and the door was quickly shut up

of books and bundles of vouchers and such papers. It was the unwholesome odor that hung about the Surrogate's office, where nine clerks are employed in a small room, that led to the search which resulted in the discovery of the sealed apartment. It is thought that some of the waste pipes have sprung a leak in the room.

is the only part of the building re. duced a momentary sizzle as it dropped It is understood that this secret room tained for the Comptroller after an into the ocean of fiction, has written effort on his part several years ago to another novel. It bears the title, "The secure quarters in the County Courthouse. The difficulty, as explained to the writer by Justice Van Brunt some Unkind!" named after a phrase from time ago, arose through Comptroller Peele, is shortly to appear. The same Andrew H. Green insisting that he had is true of Mrs. Mannington Caffyn's the right to take possession of quarters "Miss Becher," a social study. in the County Court House under authority of the Commissioner of Public juvenile tales of adventure, senes out Works, in whose charge are the mu- two historical stories for boys this seanicipal buildings. The Comptroller son. They are called "The Boys of was partly installed before the Justices Fort Schuyler" and "The Signal Boys of the Supreme Court got into action. of '75." He wanted the lower floor on the west now used as docket clerks' rooms.

"We told him," said the Justice, "that the State had subscribed something like \$200,000 for the building, and that the State would have something to say as to how the building was used. Mr. did not vacate, and he vacated."

tle.-New York Sun.

GREAT EVEN IN DEATH.

Mask of Napoleon Sold in This Country

for a Fabulous um. The amount of attention being bestowed upon Nelson this anniversary has drawn attention to the other great in a readable way under the title "The intimate terms with the late Duke. Great Adventurer" in the English Illustrated Magazine.

A short time ago Mr. Graves of Pail Mall, London, in some manner got hold



NAPOLEON'S DEATH MASK

of a cast of the death mask of Napoleon. This extremely valuable possession he sent at once to this country, where he immediately found an eager buyer at a fabulous sum. Mr. Graves did not even offer the cast for use at a cost of \$500 each, and he sale in England, preferring to reap a works on these at lightning pace. But harvest in the United States, where the that is not all-he will carry on a gen-Napoleon cult has many followers.

Homes for Themselves.

the increase in the number of homes. Mr. Crockett was writing out original In crowded centers of population, such matter. Usually he works alone, beas New York and one or two other ginning at about 5 o'clock in the morncities, the flat and the hotel must aluable to be monopolized by the humble. out. He seems to be inexhaustible But even around the very large cities there are being built thousands and thousands of suburban cottages and country residences, and all through the length and breadth of the country, in the towns, villages and cities, artistic homes are increasing at an astonishing rate. If anyone will take the trouble to look up the literature on the subject he will find that in this country there are more than a hundred papers devoted to these home-builders, giving them each week plans and suggestions. The number of books upon low-priced architecture written in the past fifteen years, exceeds the total for a century previous. A wider education is being spread, and the gain in every way is enormous.

A man who owns his home is a better citizen, even if there is a mortgage on it. There is a feeling of personal partnership in the protection of property and the preservation of public order which makes him stand for what is best in law and government. It is the Rome, Maternus being slain after a best possible thing for his wife and vain attempt to kill the Emperor and children; best for him and best for the capture the throne.

Kipling Don't Like Us.

Rudyard Kipling doesn't like the people of the United States, which dislike is a piece of ingratitude, because the people of the United States like the writings of Rudyard Kipling. In a recent letter to a Newfoundlander the distinguished author says that "there is no question of the loyalty to the British empire of ail white men speaking the English tongue, with a high birth rate and a low murder rate, living quietly under laws which are neither

bought nor sold." Mr. Kipling makes his charges against Americans through the process of negation; but they are sufficiently explicit even in that form to prevent any chance of misunderstanding. What have we ever done to Rudyard to provoke such bitter animosity? We have expressed great admiration for his litthe County Court House. It is the erary genius, and have bought thonsands upon thousands of copies of his the Surrogate's clerks. It was tightly books. What more can we do to secure a cessation of his hostility? Shall all

> But It Wasn't Funny. Raggs-Some of those biblical characers must have been rather comical.

Jaggs-Why do you think so? Raggs-Well, there was Job, for in tance; he fairly boiled over with hu-

At a Distance. Helen-Kittle claims to be a follower of the fashions.

Mattie-Well, perhaps she is, but she again. The hasty glance taken of the is a long way behind them.



Robert Hichens, whose "Flames" pro Londoners.

Miss Violet Hunt's novel, "Unkist, James Otis, the industrious maker of

J. Edward Newberger of Chicago is

side of the buliding, chiefly the part the author of a thoughtful pamphlet on "The Development and Growth of Interference by the Federal Courts in Controversies Between Master and Servant.'

James Schouler, having finished the Green was told that he would be manuscript of his "Constitutional Studbrought before us for contempt if he les," has turned his attention to the long promised sixth and concluding volume The room now appears to show that of his "History of the United States," the Judges were contemned just a lit. embracing the period of the civil war. It is hoped that this will be ready for publication next year.

Ernest Daudet, with the untiring literary activity that distinguishes him, is at work on several books. The first to appear in all probability will be a volume dealing with the Duc d'Aumale, and consisting largely of personal rem-N, Napoleon, who is being biographed infscences, M. Daudet having been on

Emile Zola's "Paris," announced as among the forthcoming publications of the current season, will not appear in book form until early in 1898. The translator has entered into an agreement with one of the leading London weeklies for its serial issue in Great Britain. The volume will be slightly shorter than "Lourdes," and will be divided into five books, each of five chapters. Mr. Vizetelly says: "It will probably come as a surprise to the critics and readers of M. Zola's more recent works. It will be a genuine novel, with no dissertations and no digressions. From first to last it will be brimful of life and action, at the same time pre senting a klacidoscopic picture of all classes of the Parisian community at the end of the nineteenth century."

A friend who has recently visited S. R. Creckett at St. Andrews, says of him: "He has two type-writing machines of unusual size and strength that he had made especially for his own eral conversation with a roomful of people while he is writing out a story on the machine. Now, I have heard One of the best possible facts in the compositors talk while setting type, latter-day progress of this country is but they were merely copying, whereas ing, and when he comes down to break ways be necessary, for space is too val- fast at 9 he has 5,000 words written and is certainly indefatigable. He is six feet four inches tall, weighs 280 pounds, and is as nimble as a cat."

Gen. Lew Wallace has been silent since the publication of his "Prince of India." The announcement of a new book from his pen is, therefore, news indeed. It is called "The Wooing of Malkatoon: Commodus," and contains two poems, with illustrations by F. V. DuMond and J. R. Weguelin. "The Wooing of Malkatoon" is a love story. the scene of which is in the Orient. The hero, a chivalrous youth, while on the chase, meets his fate. Acting under conditions imposed by the maid's father, he goes forth into the world to do and dare that which will secure him her hand. "Commodus" is a play founded uson a dramatic incident in the time of Rome's greatest power and glory. Maternus, a slave who had liberated himself, gathered about him a band of freebooters that finally reached

Chrysanthemums.

Perfection of chrystanthemum culture is to have them retain their leaves healthy as long as possible. If the plants lose their leaves early the bloom will be small. Sometimes the lighter leaves are attacked by a parasite fungus which causes them to drop off early. On the first appearance of the pasasite the leaves should be syringed with copper sulphate solution. Sometimes these attacks are encouraged by allowing the leaves to become weak for want of good food, for, although it is not impossible for fungus parasite to attack healthy vegetation, it is also true that they attach themselves more readily when the plant is weak. Manure water, or a surface dressing of manure, is the precaution to be taken against this result. Again, leaves are frequently weakened by allowing the plants to become too dry. Careful cultivators can easily guard against this. On the other hand, stagnant water in the earth is also injurious. This means that, to have healthy plants, the pots or boxes in which they are grown should be so arranged that the water can pass readily away.-Meehan's Monthly.

Costly False Teeth. A Madras dentist, it is announced, received a sum of £700 for supplying His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with a row of false teeth.

Some women go visiting on mighty slight provocation.