

REINDEER ADE DRIVEN INTO POINT BARROW Whalers in the Icy Prison Now Beyond Reach of Want.

Overland Relief Expedition Under Lieutenant Jarvis Reaches Its Destination.

BY LIEUT. J. G. BERRY, U. S. R. C. S.

UNITED STATES RELIEF STEAMER BEAR, at Cape Prince of Wales, Bering Straits, Alaska, June 23.—The Bear dropped anchor off the village here this afternoon and Captain Tuttle and I went ashore to see the man who succeeded in driving 400 reindeer from here to Point Barrow, 550 miles, and returning to Cape Prince of Wales, 1100 miles in all. His name is W. T. Opp. He is the teacher of the public school here, and, like all of the school teachers in this region, he is also a missionary. But that should not be laid up against him, because he is really a friend of the natives and believes in helping them to improve their condition in this world. With him the desire to aid humanity is superior to the trading instinct. Mr. Lopp is a handsome man of medium height, squarely built, has brown hair and a mustache. He gives the impression of great strength and endurance. His expression of features is that of a mild, patient, yet determined man. Two years ago, in the dead of winter, Mr. Lopp and his wife went to call on their next door neighbor, Mr. Driggs, at Point Hope, 270 miles away. They stayed there a week and then drove their reindeer team back, having covered a distance of at least 640 miles.

Probably half of the herd here belongs to the natives, they having acquired deer for their services as herders. A few miles from here an Eskimo gentleman named Artisarook (people call him Charley) owned a herd of about 100 deer. When Jarvis came along, Charley cheerfully gave his deer to the Government, and he and Dr. Call drove them to Cape Prince of Wales to join the others. Jarvis, meanwhile, had pushed on and collected the Prince of Wales herd. The natives here were just as nice about it, and Mr. Lopp not only turned over the herd to the Government at great self-sacrifice, left his wife and three children among the natives here, with no white person near them, and started for Point Barrow.

Jarvis and Call started ahead on dog sleds following the coast. On the next day Lopp left his reindeer station, a few miles from this place, and set out with over 400 deer and seven herders. He took no dog teams because the deer are apt to be stampeded by dogs. The herders are to receive \$30 a month for their services. None of them know what a dollar is and are likely to trade a dollar for a string of beads worth a nickel. If the Government pays them in rifles or flour, and the United States always gives good measure, their respect for the dollar will be enormous.

All but four of the herders were sent back from somewhere near Point Hope. From there Mr. Lopp and four natives drove 400 reindeer all the way to Point Barrow. This is fact, and not a cowboys' story. Every day Mr. Lopp, Broder, Charley and one other herder were left to take care of the whole herd.

The expedition has been perfectly successful. But in sending out the natives to shoot wild reindeer, of which they brought in over 700, Charles Broder, agent of the Liebes Trading Company, did more for the whalers stranded there than this whole expedition would have accomplished had they received no other aid. Yet in the States it was not known what resources were at hand there. The fact that, owing to Mr. Broder, there has been no real need of outside assistance should not detract in the slightest from the credit that belongs to the members of the Arctic relief expedition. Lieutenant Jarvis, Lieutenant Berthoff, Dr. Call and Mr. Lopp, to say nothing of Charley and the other herders, went through great hardships and did wonderfully good work. The rest of us had a very lonesome winter away from civilization and showed our good intentions, although we could do nothing more.

When Jarvis reached Point Barrow he found everything in good condition, thanks to the energy and good judgment of Mr. Broder. There was no suffering from hunger, nor had there been any. Mr. Lopp says he fattened up on the rations that the suffering whalers gave him while he was there. Jarvis did find, however, that the men were too close to the ice into two houses, while the officers were living in comparative luxury. So he took charge of affairs and made the officers take their share of the men into their houses. His action may have prevented considerable sickness.

He reports that two men have been lost. The cook of the Rosario, name not known to me, was frozen to death, and a man named Kelley of the Orca fell into the stern hole of the Belvidere and was drowned. The stern hole is a clear place which the crew keep around the stern of a vessel frozen in the ice so that the rudder and screws can be worked in case of necessity. There have been two cases of scurvy, now nearly cured. The names of the victims have not been sent down.

Briefly told, the story of the overland expedition is this: Lieutenant Jarvis and Dr. Call left Tununak and went straight to St. Michael, thence to Unalaklik, thence to Golovine Bay. There they met Mr. Lopp, assistant superintendent of the United States Reindeer Station, and now in charge of the station. He was on his way from Port Clarence to Unalaklik with the Government herd of reindeer, but turned back with Jarvis and plotted him over the mountains to Point Rodney. Then he returned to his herd.

At Point Rodney Dr. Call was left to come along with Charley and his reindeer while Jarvis lost no time in reaching Lopp.

Mr. Lopp's house was buried in the snow and the door was reached through a long tunnel. Mr. Lopp met him at the door and promptly told her husband that there was a native there who spoke English. They let him in and Lopp said, "Who are you?" Jarvis told him to guess. He guessed "Triggs" from Point Hope. Jarvis told him to guess again. Finally he suggested that Lopp could find out for himself if he would kindly brush the snow and ice off his face. This was

SANTIAGO STORES LOOTED BEFORE THE SURRENDER Starving Spaniards Sack the Business Places and Residences.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked and all hungry and footsore. Many have fallen by the wayside.

The town of Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted and nothing to eat can be had "for love or money." In the streets of the city this morning, at the entrances, at the breastworks and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed-wire fences were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals to-day were the German, Japanese and Portuguese Consuls and their families, the British and French Consuls having arrived day before yesterday.

General Pando was never here, but 3500 men from Manzanillo arrived on July 3, making the total garrison here 7000.

The contact mines in the harbor were removed the day Admiral Cervera left, but two chains of electric mines, one from Estrella Point and the other from Socapa, are down yet.

The entrance of the shore batteries of Santiago consists of five brass 6-inch muzzle-loaders in the Morro fortifications, two 6-inch Hotchkiss and three 21-centimeter mortars, never used since the Socapa upper battery; two useless 21-centimeter mortars, two 8-centimeter muzzle-loaders and four 8-centimeter field pieces in the Estrella battery; one 57-millimeter and one 25-millimeter Nordenfeldt and one 37-millimeter Hotchkiss in the Socapa lower battery, and two 6-inch Hotchkiss, two 8-centimeter Krupp and two 15-centimeter mortars at Punta Gorda.

Four Spanish merchant steamers—the *Mortera*, the *Reina de los Angeles*, the *Tomas Hooks* and the *Mexico*—and the gunboat *Alvarado* are now in the harbor.

The market place has been sacked by the troops.

Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5000 at Firmexa and 5000 at Cubitas el Boniato, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pigsty, with a horrible stench.

The Spanish troops laid down their arms at 9 o'clock this morning. They will be camped two miles outside of the city, under guard, until their embarkation takes place.

The docks are crowded by incoming refugees in a starving condition, awaiting the arrival in the harbor of the Red Cross steamer *State of Texas*, as there are no canteens to be bought in the city.

The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful, they viewing their wrecked homes philosophically, as the fortune of war. Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked fifty-seven houses in the city, causing heavy damage.

SPAIN MAY SEND ANOTHER FLEET ACROSS THE SEA

Proposes to Divide the Remaining Squadron Under Camara.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Information has reached the Government that with a view to protecting her own coast and embarrassing this country in its operations against Porto Rico, the Spanish authorities are thinking of dividing the remains of the Spanish navy and sending a portion of it to American waters. This Government, however, expects to be able to divide its forces so as to not only dispatch Commodore Watson to Spain's coast with a formidable force, but to retain under Rear Admiral Sampson's command a fleet which will protect the blockading squadron off Porto Rico and Cuba, the North Atlantic Coast and the troops which will convey the army of invasion to Porto Rico. The effect of the formation of these two squadrons will be to cause the authorities to retain a stronger force in Western waters.

It was positively ascertained by Secretary Long before the fall of Santiago that as soon as that city was occupied Commodore Watson would sail east. It is expected his departure will occur the latter part of this week, although the new Spanish plans may put a new aspect on the matter.

The auxiliary cruiser *Yankee*, with ammunition for the battleships *Oregon* and *Massachusetts*, left Norfolk last afternoon for Santiago, where she will arrive on Tuesday night or Wednesday. Commodore Watson will send one of his ships to Hampton Roads to convey coalers to rendezvous near the coast of Spain, which has been selected. It is evident that in any event the Spanish fleet will be reduced to a smaller number than that of this week, by which time, the authorities say, Spain's naval plans will have developed and they will know whether she intends to divide her squadron and keep it intact for the protection of her coast.

In the latter case, as already stated, all of the battle-ships under Rear Admiral Sampson's command may accompany Commodore Watson, but should there be any danger of a force being sent by Spain to the westward it will be necessary to retain several of them under Rear Admiral Sampson's command, as it is appreciated by the authorities that a force will have to be kept at a convenient point to protect the blockading squadrons off Porto Rico and Cuba and the North Atlantic Coast.

Should Spain send a fleet to this side of the Atlantic it cannot possibly arrive under three weeks. By this time the authorities hope to have the army of invasion landed in Porto Rico. Even should a force come to this side of the Atlantic no great danger would follow, for the simple reason that there are no coaling depots at which it could obtain fuel and it would be placed in the same position as was Admiral Cervera's fleet.

When the tide of travel started toward St. Michael, however, we left. On the 19th we reached St. Lawrence Island, at the west end, having seen no ice whatever. On the forenoon of the 21st we reached Indian Point on the Siberian coast, but turned back on account of ice. The next day we returned to the same point. Then we worked through the ice to St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, reaching there on June 22. We met the steam whaler *William Bayles* there, all well on board, and from them learned that Lopp had returned from Point Barrow in the *Orca*, and that he and his crew had arrived just after noon.

On his return to Cape Prince of Wales Mr. Lopp sent the news overland to St. Michael. The steam whaler *Jeannette* and *Karlik* also had stopped in here and then had gone to St. Michael.

We are to leave at once for that point, but the news will have gone down on the *Bertha*, in all probability, before we arrive.

DESPERATION OF THE MADRID AUTHORITIES Pleading for Morocco's Neutrality, Which They Threaten to Enforce If Necessary.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

GIBRALTAR, July 17.—Senator Emilio O. Jeda, Spanish Minister at Tangier, who returned there to-day, states that he has received instructions from Madrid to use every effort to force Morocco to declare itself neutral. His excellency will to-morrow call together the representatives of other powers in order to bring as much pressure as possible to bear on Mohamed Torres, Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It has been resolved to enforce neutrality if necessary, and if Americans should try to disembark they would be massacred by the Spanish population. Appeal will also be made to the powers to make a naval demonstration in Moorish waters. This proposal is said to be favorably viewed by the French, Russian and German Governments.

RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT
OF BROWN UNIVERSITY
Dr. Andrews Accepts the Position of Superintendent of Schools in Chicago.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—The resignation of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews as president of Brown University, to accept the position of superintendent of schools in Chicago, has been received here by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, secretary of the Brown University corporation. The resignation is to take effect at once. At the request of the trustees a meeting of the executive and advisory committee has been called for to-morrow to accept the resignation of Dr. Andrews, and his resignation was regarded as final and was accepted.

No action has been taken as yet in regard to a successor for Dr. Andrews.

GENERAL TORAL BROKEN-HEARTED OVER DEFEAT Every One of His Generals and Colonels Fell During the Fighting.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH-BOAT WANDA, OFF JUARAGUA, July 16 (via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 17).—The formal sanction by the Madrid Government as to the terms of the capitulation to-day unraveled the skein of demands and counter-demands between the opposing commanders, which threatened yesterday to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms. The agreement is of nine articles. It declares:

First—That all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation.

Second—That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third—The transportation of troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms, and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth—That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.

Sixth—That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war, and a roster of all the soldiers in the district.

Seventh—That the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and the records with him.

Eighth—That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba, if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States until properly released from parole.

Ninth—That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to their Government that the arms of their soldiers be returned to those "who bravely defended them."

The articles were signed yesterday afternoon after a four hours' session of the commissioners, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid Government.

General Toral, the white-haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session and appeared to be utterly heartbroken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win.

"I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I hold," he said to one of the commissioners. "Every one of my generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single colonel left and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off this port."

"And besides," he continued, wearily waving his hands toward the city, "I have secret troubles there."

Speaking of the battle of June 24, in which the Rough Riders and a part of General Young's command participated, General Toral said that less than 2000 Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 355. He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago.

"Heavy, heavy," he said, dejectedly.

In response to an inquiry he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that many in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that since Admiral Cervera left, General Miles remained at Juragua during the completion of the agreement yesterday and a copy of the articles was sent to him by General Shafter this morning.

"That is splendid," he said, "we have everything we came after."

General Miles went to Guantanamo to-day, and it is reported he will remain there until the Washington Government definitely decides about the Porto Rico campaign. A large number of troop ships are lying off here, and it is believed that a large part of General Shafter's army will be moved soon.

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Mrs. Ferguson, 142 7th street, San Francisco, Cal., says: "Suffered many years with an aggravating case of catarrh. Munyon's Remedy quickly cured me."

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FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SPANISH PRISONERS
Formal Advertisement of the War Department for Steamers and Supplies.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The formal advertisement issued by the quartermaster-general's office of the War Department for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish officers and men who surrendered to General Shafter, was issued this afternoon. It will be inserted in newspapers published in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans. The advertisement is as follows:

War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1898.

Transportation of Spanish prisoners of war to Spain.

Sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war who surrendered to the United States forces from Santiago de Cuba or such other ports of Spain as may be hereafter designated. Their number is estimated at 1000 commissioned officers and 24,000 enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third class or steerage accommodations having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board at Santiago. Proposals to lease the per capita price for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port. Subsistence to be equal to United States army garrison rations as follows:

ONE THOUSAND COMPLETE RATIONS. Pork, 1 1/2 pounds net weight 75; bacon, 2 1/2 pounds net weight 150; tinned roast beef, 7 1/2 pounds net weight 70; flour 125, or hard bread, net weight 1500.

Vegetables—Dry beans, 75; or rice, 50; fresh potatoes, 80; onions, 20; coffee, roasted, 40; sugar, 120; vinegar, 80; soap, 40; salt, 40; pepper, black, 25.

Needed transportation as above specified to report to the chief quartermaster at Santiago between July 30 and August 10, 1898. Payment will be made when evidence that the prisoners have been delivered is presented to the office. Proposals should be addressed to Colonel Frank J. Hecker, care Depot Quartermaster, S. A. building, New York, and will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m. July 20, 1898.

Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

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