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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

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"ARIZONA CHARLIE" TO CAPTURE CANNIBAL TREASURE ISLAND.

"I be members of "Arizona Charlie's" updition to Tiburon, the cannibal island in the Gulf of California; 40 men who do not know fear, who can endure any hardship, who will fight any foe; o frontiersmen, as big as they are pare. The desert and range men of Arizona and California are ad big, and "Arizona Charile" has selected as memters of his party only the biggest of them. He is six feet three almself.

But the average height of the Seri Indians, the cannibals of Tiburon, is said to be seven feet. They are the tite that "Arizona Charile" proposes to dislodge and drive from the treasure hand that they have owned from the beinging of time. Gold and silver and pearls, it is said, are to be found on Thuron Island, but those who have sought the precious contents of this setied storeroom have never returned to give authentic reports of what they

Although the island is claimed as a pri of the territory of Mexico, the Seri Islians own no allegiance to President par pay no tribute to the government and today live in as fierce savagery as shen before the coming of white men. by made war on and defended themsives against the tribes of the mainand and neighboring islands.

"arizona Charlie," who in private life & Charles Meadows, of Santa Clara, cal, holds a deed to the island from the Mexican government, and is aunorized to take possession by whaterer means he may find necessary. Gov. Torres, of the state of Sonora, Mexico, has agreed to accompany the puty and offers to lend any military d needed to enable a successful land-

Prof. W. J. McGee, in charge of the American Ethnological Bureau, of Washington, has been invited to accompany the expedition, and probably will make this the occasion for another the series. So far as known, Prof. McGee is the only white man who has been among these Indians and esuped alive. The Seris have never been conquered

and it is not believed they ever will be. They may be exterminated, but never jected to any rule not of their own

making. RELIEVED TO BE CANNIBALS.

his the belief of Mexicans on the Soma ranches, across the channel from the island, that the islanders are can-plais-a belief that is shared by many Americans who have visited the neigh-habod of Tiburon. Time and again mil expeditions have sailed to the fast, intending to explore it, but they increached only the beach, or at most where they

forti' of the brayest men of the West forti' of the brayest men of the West members of "Arizona Charlie's" In be members of "Arizona Charlie's" In be members of "Iburon, the cannibal isl-men to Tiburon, the cannibal islmainland.

These are the people that "Arizona Charlie" proposes to tame or exter-minate. It will not be like leading his knights in quest of the Holy Grail, nor yet in search of the fleece of Phryxus' ram, but neither will the knights under "Arizona Charlie's" banner be as mild, nor yet as devout, maybe, as the fabled Grail hunters or the followers of Jason. In the company that will sail from San Pedro in the steam yacht San Diego will be none but men of proved courage, crack shots and experienced in the ways of Indians. Nearly all of them have spent years on the desert and ranges, where the rule of the survival of the fittest applies, and as they

are allve they must be fit. Two conspicuous members of the company will be "Del" Lewis, sheriff of Cochise county, Arizona, and J. H. Thompson, sheriff of Gila county, Arizona. Nothing more is needed as a voucher for the courage of these men than the statement that they have lived o serve the terms of their offices.

, Mr. Thompson is the first man who ever lived through the term of sheriff of Gila county. His predecessors "died in the discharge of duty," when at-t-moting to make the arrest of some of the outlaws that formerly had things their own way in both counties. Lewis and Thompson are crack shots.

In the early days they role the range with "Arizona Charlie." and like him, were in the wars with the Apaches. Thompson rid his country of bad men and is now serving his fifth term as sheriff. Lewis ran the outlaws out Gila county and is living so peaceably that he fears he is becoming lazy. Then there is Charles Cowles. whe gained frontier fame as a member of the Earp gang, and "Arizona Charlie's" three brothers. They are younger than the leader, but their careers have been scarcely less eventful. "Arizona Charlie" says of them that "they were brought up on the San Carlos reservation among the Apaches, and they know every trick of an Indian, from infancy to the happy hunting ground." They are "Jim" and "Jake" and "Mobbly" Meadows. "JIm" is a cattleman, "Jake., is marshal of Yuma, and "Mobbly." the younger of the brothers, is a manager for the Imperial Land, and Information for the Imperial Land and Irrigation company, on the California side of the Colorado river. He is the "Kid" Mea-dows of Wild West Show fame, and is

MEADOWS A GIANT COWBOY.

Charles Meadows, the knight banneret of the expedition, is a typical cowboy-just a figure to adorn the first page of a boys' story paper. He is by no means the rough and wild person that his favorite cognomen. "Arizona Charlle." indicates him to be, but is as modest of manner as a hazed freshman and as polished as a society figure. His conversation is that of the cultured traveler-not a bit of the wild and woolly westerner. In stature that dashing king of cowboys is six feet

He was engaged as a scout, and in many encounters with the Apaches in the wars made by Chiefs Victorio and Geronimo, the last great Indian wars. in which Gen. Lawton was a conspicu-ous leader of the soldiers engaged, "Arizona Charlie" organized a band of about 100 cowboys, who for more than a year neglected their herds to fight Indians. On one occasion he was in hand to hand conflict with Chief Geronimo and gave that wily savage the only wound which he received during the long war.

When Geronimo had been captured and was on trial "Arizona Charlie," being a witness, confronted the old war-rior. "I have nothing to say, I want nothing," the Indian answered the mili-tary board, "only that you give me a gun, that I may shoot this man." Geronimo made no other request during the trial.

The cowboy knight is now spending his time between San Francisco and Los Angeles, collecting stores and arms and preparing for the trip to Tiburon. The boat which he has leased, the San Diego, will amply accommodate the party, yet the expedition will divide, several members preferring to go by In several members preferring to go by way of Yuma, where they will take boat to the mouth of the Colorado river, on the way down having a chance at the big game in the delta country. The San Diego will pick them up and the

the acknowledged champion rough and trick rider of the West.

ried. But first of all, and far more important in this undertaking, is that the San Diego will be a veritable lit-tle battle ship. Two 5-inch rapid fire Maxim guns will be mounted on the for-"We had intended to go ashore at ward deck, and in the armory will be Mauser rifles, Mauser rapid fire pistols and shotguns, for hunting small game or for fighting at close range, if that becomes necessary. Each man will have his own rifle as well, and a brace

ments that from long habits with them have become indispensable to the Arizona plainsmen, even when on peace missie missions. But for all the warlike preparations "Arizona Charlie" thinks that there will be very little fighting to do. He is confident his large force will overawe the Indians and that they will be glad to make peace. "If I thought that there are no reset damage in the thin there was any great danger in the trip I would abandon it," said the leader, discussing his plans. "There was a time when I could be counted in on any undertaking that looked hazardous enough; all that I asked was that there was a big element of danger. But I am well enough fixed now and I don't

of revolvers and a hunting knife-orna-

need to take any such chances. "I don't expect to have to do much fighting to gain possession of the island, and if I succeed I will buy the land." Men who are familiar with the Call-fornia Gulf islands and who have had opportunity to observe the natives of Tiburon do not agree with "Arizona Charlie's" views of the ease with which the island may be taken. One of these is Capt. Lewis B. Harris, who, with the schooner Emma and Louise, has navigated the Gulf in the guano trade whole party will move to the island. Stores and provisions sufficient for a cruise of several months will be car-

yage, he had this to say of why he did not land on Tiburno:

Tiburon Island and prospect for gold. but for a variety of causes we changed our plans. For one thing, I never lost any wild eved cannibals with painted bellies, and I don't care to find any. I learned while in the Southern country that Lieut. R. E. L. Robinson and his partner, Logan, were surely killed, and probably eaten, by the Seris on Tiburon. "I talked with a survivor of the party, a Mexican, who gave me the details of the case. And when I went to Tiburon and anchored off the shore and saw the Indians I believed the story. Such hid-eous, ferocious, repulsive and utterly degraded people I never saw.

"We lay at anchor off the island for several days, and the Indians came around us in their canoes. These canoes are made of a lot of tules, bound together when wet with some kind of ce-ment, and when dry are cut out in the shape of a canoe. They are light as drums and bound on the water like The Indians live on sea as much orks as on laind, and subsist mostly on turtle meat.

"Between Tiburon Island and the Sonora coast there is a little strait or channel that reaches and bolis when the tides come in. It is called Angos-tura del Inferno. In extreme low tide

LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



more about the Tiburon islanders to | potent satisfy us that we were right in giving

them the cold shoulder, we went north. "The Mexicans have an adage which, translated, is that if you go to Tiburon Island you will be eaten, and they are very careful to keep at least the narrow channel between them and the island, In Sonora it is a mark of distinction to have killed a Seri Indian, and the honor becomes great with the increase in number of islanders slain.

Once President Diaz was about to send soldiers to the island to rid it of the noisome and dangerous degradation that exists, but before the command was given the Washington Ethnological Bureau asked permission to collect data of the queer race of people before it was made extinct, and that was the last heard of either the data or the ex-

It is believed that there are 300 persons on the island and that one-third of the number are men. Because they have fought every manner of man that has come within their reach, refusing. except in rare instances, to trade with outsiders, and never adopting any of the tools and customs of civilization, they have deprived themselves of modern weapons, against which their bray-ery, backed only by bows and arrows

They have learned a limited use of such arms as have been taken from victims of their murderous instinct, but are not supplied with ammunition except that which they gain as they do the arms, and the small quantities which the women can bring from the quantities mainland. In late years the men of the islanders never go to the neighboring shore, although the women and children often visit the raaches and

even the towns on the Sonora shore. The origin of the Seri Indian is a nystery. There are no Indians like mystery. There are no Indians like them elsewhere on the North American continent, and they resemble none of the South American tribes but the Patagonians. A story has been told of the existence in the interior of a beautiful palace, or a temple ship, where there are handsomely wrought vessels of gold and sliver and copper. But only one glance at a Seri is enough to vanish such a dream; he is suggestive of nothing but that which

is incorpressibly repulsive-not any-thing beautiful. The islander's manner of hunting is as strange as his other acts. More fleet of foot than any dog, instead of wasting his arrows to take a deer or elk the Indian simply runs down the animal and battle axes and war clubs, is im- | and captures it .- New York Herald,

"RAIN WALLS" AROUND CITIES

A Novel and Rather Interesting Suggestion for Altering The Climate of Great Britain.

moundermanners

the Hon, Rollo Russell, why British people should continue idly repining over the bad weather which has prevailed during the greater portion of this past summer,

It is, he claims, possible for large citles to alter the local climate-at least, so far as the rainfall is concerned. He suggests the erection of great rain-walls," lofty structures which

would be erected as barriers against the wind from the rainy quarters, and would cause precipitation of the moisture carried by the clouds. Given walls high enough and long enough, and citas might, it is claimed, be transformed into health resorts.

This sounds fancifui; but Mr. Russell, who has written a book on the subject, and our own Metropolitan office, when interrogated, show themselves by no means pessimistic as to the possibilities of the scheme. Briefly their opinion is as follows:-That, given a hill 800 feet high, which admittedly exercises an appreciable influence on the rainfall of places to leeward of it

There is no reason whatever, argues Thames a few miles east of London in a northwesterly direction. The effect of an artificial barrier of this kind would be to drive the imp/gning air upward, thus causing the clouds to yield their rain near the walls before they could pass over the heart of the urr wer e ir oir

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In support of his proposition, Mr. Russell advances a number of instances of towns whose annual rainfall is much less than the general average of the district in which they are situated, ow-ing to their being protected by hills, although many of these latter are by no means of great altitude.

Tunstall, a little eastward of the mountains of the North Riding of Yorkshire, is a typical case in point. It has only 28 inches, as against 55.23 at Sedbergh on their western side. In the neighborhood of Sheffield, again, the fall varies from 43.26 at 1,100 feet at Redmires to 33.03 at Broomhill, not many miles away. Buxton, at 989 feet, has 57.14 inches, and Chatsworth, about 20 miles distant, only 36.66.

Pursuing his investigations, he found that at Penistone and Dimford bridge the amounts were 56.76 and 55.75 re-spectfully, while stations at a moderate distance, eastward of the hills register-ed as follows:--York, 26.93; Doncaster,

set upon by the natives and driven of or killed.

Mout five years ago Capt. George Patter and John Johnson, a satior, of the junk World, from San Diego, Cal. when hunting for the greatly prized fathers of the king egret, a bird which abounds on the Islands of the g made a landing on Tiburon Island. gulf Mexican guide reached the mainland, there he told how his employers were massacred by the Indians, and he be leved the body of Capt. Porter was de-Later evidence has proved almost beyond a doubt this story of can-

The Seris, in very recent years, have made sorties on the ranches of the mainland, going even as far as Guay-max and have carried off to their island

hree, as lithe as one of J. Cooper's Indian heroes, and in years he is one or two less than 40. His three brothers are taller than Charles. He has traveled twice around

the world with his Wild West show, and since abandoning that career, except for a few months of successful mining in the Klondike, has spent his ime in the large cities of the East and West. 'Arizona Charlie" is today one of the most interesting characters of the West, not alone for his marked personality,

but for his record on the range. Almost his first experience with Indians was soon after his parents had moved from California to Arizona, when in an up rising of the Tonto Apaches both of his parents were massacred. The boy took



THE ORIGINAL POLICEMAN'S CHORUS IN "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

This old time group shows the boys of about fifteen years ago who took part in the first production of "The Pirates of Penzance." They are so well disguised that it is hard to identify them, and some of them cannot be located at all. "Doc" White is plainly recognizable in the center; on the right end is Ernest Pratt. The tallest man in the group on the right of "Doc" White is George Savage: on his left is Mr. Croft; the left endman is Henry Dinwoodey skilfully disguised. Next to him is a Mr. Clark and on his right is Gallagher the trunk man. All of them have long since given up thoughts of the stage or musical achievments.

wch influence would most certainly be ncreased by any addition to the height of the hill in question. How much this increase would be, however, would depend upon the influence of many fac-tors, besides the combined height of the till and superstructure. Mr. Rusell even indicates the best sit-

uation for these walls-there would be two of them at least in the case of London-and gives approximate meas urements. They would have to be 300 or 400 fet heigh and five or six miles in length. One would stretch from northwest to southeast across the heaths in the neighborhood of Woking, to intercept the rainfall from that di rection. The other, which, by the way, would be a "fog-wall" as well as 'rain-wall," would extend from near the

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR GOVERNOR AND COMPRESSMAN OF IDAHO.



HON. FRANK W. HUNT, Democratic Nominee for Governor of Idaho.

Frank W. Huat, the present executive of the state is again the Democratic candidate for a second term, and his friends are unanimous in asserting that he is sure of re-election. He won the nomination at the late state convention after a sharp fight against several strong candidates; among whom were Hon, Frank Martin, the present attorney-general, who was regarded by ex-Governor Frank stuenenberg and other prominent Democrats as sure of carrying off the honor of the gubernatorial nominstion. Gov. Hunt was born at Newport, Ky., in 1861. and started in life with only a common school education, He removed to Idaho 14 years ago and began mining in the Salmon River district, where he owns a number of Promising properties. He was chosen state senator from Lemhi county in 1893, the only Democrat elected from the county at that time; and was elected governor by the fusionists last year by a plurality of 2,160. Gov. Hunt Went to the Philip lines as first lieutenant of C company, First Idaho volunteers, was subsequently made captain of A company, and was twice commended for gallantry in action, serving through the war with marked credit.



HON. JOSEPH H. HUTCHINSON, Democratic Nominee for Congress from Idaho.

Joheph H. Hutchinson of Ada county, the Democratic nominee for Congressman, has the the liveliest reputation of being one of men in the state of Idaho. Like many another prominent man in that state he moved in when the commonwealth was in the throes of early development, and took an active hand at the game. Mr. Hutchinson's specialty is mining and he has been in it "up to the guards." He always had an unusual facility for getting acquainted, and when he got acquainted with a man, he generally got acquainted to stay. He always had a strong liking for something besides mining, and that was politics. The political arena, his friends say, is his bath tub, and he takes immense delight in disporting himself therein. He was elected lieutenant governor of Idaho, in which office he conducted himself very capably, but afterwards located in Denver where he was secretary and manager of the Mining Exchange, and endeared himself to all the Denver newspapermen by his readiness to impart intelli-After the depression of '93-'94, he returned to the and of his earlier adoption, and went back to mining, in which he has done well. But the old habit came back, and he is once more in politics, and his host of friends declare he will be the next congressman from that state.



HON. JOHN T. MORRISON. Republican Nominee for Governor of Idaho.

The Republican candidate for governor was born on a Pennsylvania farm 42 years ago, and by dint of hard work managed to acquire a llberal education, notwithstanding his limited opportunities, and after studying law was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, and subsequently removed to Idaho, thirteen years ago. Judge Morrison has since distinguished himself in the fields of religion, education and politics, and has proved himself a generous friend and a public spirited citizen. The judge has peculiarities and mannerisms that have given his political enemies opportunity to poke fun at him; but as was recently said in print, "When a man's enemies or fool friends can find nothing worse to charge auginst him than that he stands too straight or walks too fast, it is mighty good evidence that they are hard pressed for something to grumble at." The Caldwell Tribune observes, "If a man of broad views," a man of cheerful disposition to co-operate with his fellowmen in good works, a man of integrity and morality, a man of education and capacity, will do, John Morrison will fill the bill firstrate."



HON. BURTON L. FRENCH, Republican Nominee for Congress from Idaho,

The Republican nominee for Congress is a native of Delphin, Ind., from where he emigrated with his parents to the state of Washington, settling near Palouse City. He graduated from the local high school in 1891. and from 1893 to 1898 taught school, the last two years being spent as principal of the Julietta schools. In the fall of 1898. Mr. French entered the University of Idaho, graduating in 1901, and held a scholarship for one year in the University of Chicago, where he studied political science. Mr. French has been in political life several years, although at the same time a student. He was chosen in 1899 by his Republican fellow citizens to the legislature, was re-elected in 1990, and at the last session was Republican nominee for speaker of the House. He was leader of the minority during the session, and his eloquence and his fight against the legislative reapportionment bill gave him special prominence. Mr. French has been particularly interested in educational legislation. He is but 25 years of age.

27.33; Leeds, 27.70; Stockwith, 23.66; Lincoln, 23.83. And as in the north of England and the Midlands, so is it in the south and

Taunton, protected by the prewest. cipitation influence of Dartmoor and Exmoor, recorded only 29.75, against Tavistock's 54.18 and Barnstaple's 41.95 At Le Moor (850 feet) on Dartmoor 68.96 ches fell, as compared with 36.61 at Excter, 34.74 at Exmouth, and 34.21 at Clyst Hydon, Even the low South Downs of Sussex, mostly not exceeding 600 or 700 feet in height, have a very appreciable effect on the climate of the Weald towns. This, Arundel regisered 34.29; the rising ground north hichester, 34,90; Patworth, 36,19; Mid. urst, 39.25) against 28.41 at Dunsfo d, lear Godalming, some miles to the northeast of the hills, 26.13 at Greenwich. At Alton, on high ground (496 feet), the fall was 35.58, against 26.13 at Reading. Finally, Mr. Russell goes on to show, by reference to the records for the high grounds of Norfolk's and Lincolnshire, that even lower hills than those mentioned above (say 400 feet) may raise the rainfall in their immedi-ate vicinity by five or six inches, decreasing it, of course, elsewhere in like

The practical inference which he deduces from these statistics is, as has been said, that it may be possible, where desirable, to imitate natural barriers on a small scale. The details of the method of construction of such walls are, Mr. Russell admits, a question for engineers; but of their prac-ticability he has no manner of doubt, "We know," he says, "of structures like the reservoir embankment at Bombay, a stone barrier 118 feet thick, over 100 feet high, and two mites long; a less amount of material would have gone towards a wind-wall 30 feet thick at the base, 300 feet high, and three or four miles long."

BOER WOMEN'S DRESS.

Dress does not hold such an important place in the eyes of the Boer we as is the case elsewhere. The isolation in which they pass most of their lives is no doubt responsible for this, but it is not so disregarded as might be be lieved. The only occasions, says The World of Dress, when a Boer woman emerges from her unnatural obscurity is when a wedding takes place in the district, or the periodiacl "naachtmaal" (prayer meeting) is in progress. These prayer meetings are he three months in the villages and towns, and everybody attends them. A week before such an event the trading stores in the country districts are ransacked by the women in search of "novelties." There is not much variety to be obtained at these "emportums," but the women do the best they can with the materials at hand.

The Boer woman, though she always wears black at home, has a gaudy colors. It would at first seem as if she had taken 'Arriet of the East End for her model, but this is, of course, mpossible, the two ladies can neve have met. Anyawy, she dresses after the same style, and the good old preileant (clergyman) looks over his pulph at the bewildering play of red, yellow, green, and blue dresses, and, not infrequently, passes a few candid remarks on the subject. It is a common custom for girls at the "paachtmaals" to make arrangements exchange clothing with each other. Brown boots ure "de rigueur" for the change from the "veldt-choena" or en slippers, which the women wear on the farms, to a new boot is a se-vere one. The sight of one of these girls limping painfully into church with a No. 8 foot squeezed into a No. 5 shoe is a very common one. The Boer girls know thoroughly the possibilities if the soft felt hat. She will take one of these articles, cover it with light mateial, place a couple of feath-ers in it, and turn it into one of the most coquettish head coverings to be met with anywhere.

