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THE ST. LOUIS FAIR PROJECT

Soliciting Subscriptions to Be Resumed After the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—At a conference between the chairman and executive and finance committees of the world's fair it was decided that the recanvassing of the city for the purpose of obtaining additional subscriptions from firms and corporations to the local fund should begin vigorously as soon as conditions would permit such action. Not much has been done for a month past in the way of soliciting aid for the project, because of the street-car strike, which has filled the public mind to the exclusion of everything else. As soon as present chaotic conditions are eliminated to some extent, the world's fair managers will resume work with renewed vigor. Citizens continue to increase their holdings, and letters of congratulation reach the chairmen of the various committees in every mail.

A New Sun Spot Discovered.

PARIS, June 17.—Abbe Mareux, the astronomer, has discovered and sketched through the big telescope in the optic palace of the Exposition, a remarkable spot on the sun, forming a part of an extensive group, and having a diameter of nearly 40 kilometers. This spot, he says, will remain for seven days, and become visible to the naked eye. He predicts the appearance of other spots in July, August and September, inferring that the heat during these months will be very great.

EXPLOSIONS ON CAR LINES.

Several Cars Wrecked, but No Persons Were Injured.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Some trouble was experienced today on the Page-avenue division of the Transit Company. As a car was passing the corner of Page and Taylor avenues, it exploded a dynamite cartridge. Both of the front wheels were shattered, all of the windows in the car broken, and the motorman was thrown violently from his position to the street. He was not seriously injured. A few minutes later another car on the same division was stopped just in time to avoid exploding a large package of dynamite. Four other cars were wrecked by dynamite tonight in various parts of the city, but no one was seriously injured. A car on the Baden division had its trucks shattered, the floor ripped up and the roof torn off.

Convention of Turners.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The fifth annual convention of the German-American Turner Society of the United States began here today. Over 200 delegates, representng 23,964 members and 253 societies, were present. A warm fight will be made in convention by the Socialists, who want the delegates to commit the membership to political action for Debs and Harriman.

Correspondence of Humboldt.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Royal Library has purchased the recently discovered correspondence of Alexander von Humboldt, covering the years from 1830 to 1840.

MAY GET ROOSEVELT

Move to Put Him on the Ticket With McKinley.

IT IS SAID HE WOULD NOT DECLINE

Platt and Quay Are Very Active in Pushing the Boom of the New York Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The long-advertised stampede for Roosevelt four days before the nomination can be made is such as to indicate it probably cannot be checked. Nothing but a positive declaration from Governor Roosevelt that he would not accept the nomination after it was made would stop it, and he will not make that declaration. Some of the Governor's personal friends have been to him today and urged him to make every effort to prevent the nomination, but he realized that he is in no position to declare in advance that he would refuse a nomination after it was tendered. Looking to the future, Governor Roosevelt and his friends realize that the declination of a popular and enthusiastic nomination for Vice-President made with the idea that it will contribute to the success of the party in the campaign would no doubt mean political oblivion.

It is accepted by the leaders that Roosevelt was sincere in his emphatic declarations that he would not accept, and was not a candidate, but he now realizes that the popular and political movement to force the nomination upon him has reached a point beyond his control.

The attitude of the Administration, and especially that of Senator Hanna, who has been looked to by the delegates to give the cue to the wishes of the President, forms an interesting feature of the situation as developed today. It has been the general impression that it only remained for Hanna to give the word or for some person with authority to indicate the wishes of the President, and that the convention will line up for the man selected.

While the situation is not beyond the control of the Administration forces to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt, it is realized that such action, in view of the general stampede, would be unwise. From the first, Senator Hanna has declared that the convention should make the nomination, and now that it is about to do so, even under the manipulation and with the assistance of such experienced politicians as Platt and Quay, it would be impolitic for Senator Hanna to make a fight to defeat it, even if the man selected is not the selection of the Administration. The only man in the race who seemed satisfactory to the friends of the Administration was Secretary Long, and his candidacy did not flourish because a Massachusetts candidate did not impress the delegates as giving additional strength to the ticket.

With doubt as to the choice of the Administration, and with the desire to make New York safe, with a belief among many delegates that Roosevelt was the one man who would add strength to the ticket East and West, it was not difficult to start the stampede, and tonight it is generally accepted that the National Republican ticket will be McKinley and Roosevelt.

CENTERED ON ROOSEVELT.

Strong Movement in His Favor May Succeed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The attention of both delegates and other visiting politicians today is concentrated upon the movement in the interest of Governor Roosevelt as a Vice-Presidential candidate. The Pennsylvania delegation met early in the day. It was soon announced that the state delegation had taken a positive position for the Governor for the second place on the ticket. The announcement was soon followed by the statement which was made upon excellent authority, that Colonel Quay and Senator Platt and others in sympathy with them, had held a conference last night, and had decided upon a plan of campaign which was intended to bring Roosevelt to the front as a candidate, stampede the convention for him, and force his acceptance of the nomination.

Among others who were taken into the confidence of Quay and Platt was National Committeeman Saunders, who has been doing zealous work in bringing over the Intermountain states to the support of Roosevelt's candidacy. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, are both in the movement, and the managers are claiming the votes not only of the New York and Pennsylvania delegates, but of California, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Illinois, as well as of many others. All this, of course, is on the supposition that the favorite sons will be eliminated from the fight. Colonel Quay announced himself as for Roosevelt, because of his confidence that the Governor's name would assure the success of the Republican ticket, but there are those—and they are not enemies of the Colonel—who announce the belief that his position is the result of antagonism on his part to Senator Hanna, chairman of the National committee. It was said that Quay still remembered that the Ohio Senator had cast his influence against him in his recent effort to secure his old seat in the Senate on the gubernatorial appointment. Quay did not admit the truth of these statements, saying that there were broader reasons for nominating Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Would Accept.

It was asserted by those in position to know that Roosevelt's acceptance in case of his nomination was assured, but this was not upon stronger ground than that Senator Platt had given his assurances. There can be no doubt, however, regardless of Roosevelt's own position, that he is to be the Platt-Quay candidate, and they feel safe in the confidence that he will not decline the office if it is forced upon him.

The development in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf had the effect of bringing ex-Secretary Bliss conspicuously forward as the opposing candidate, and the fact was announced late in the afternoon by those very close to him that he would accept if nominated.

From the first, Senator Hanna and his followers have advocated the nomination of either Bliss or Allison. The latter has made his own declination absolutely unequivocal, thus forcing Bliss to the front despite his own disinclination to accept the position. He repeated today his desire to be relieved of the responsibility, but his friends left him with the knowledge that if the nomination should be tendered it would not be declined.

"I don't want to say that I will not accept before the tender is made, for that would be premature," he said; "but I do say for the hundredth time that I hope the right man will be found for the place, and I will not be asked to serve. On the other hand," he added, after no little entreaty, "I will not say that if nominated I would decline. I know of no man who has ever declined so high an office, and I shall not say that I would do so."

Upon this assurance, Mr. Bliss' friends went forth with renewed courage. They accepted this declaration as a positive willingness to enter the contest, and they lost no time in letting the fact be known. The Pennsylvania delegation will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow, when, it is understood, a resolution will be adopted declaring in favor of Roosevelt. It is stated that at least 58 of the 64 delegates from this state will be for Roosevelt. Colonel Quay this afternoon gave an interview to the Associated Press, in which he said:

"I do not know what Pennsylvania will do, as all of the delegates have not yet arrived here. I have looked over the situation, and find there is nothing else in view, except the election of McKinley. I intend to vote for Governor Roosevelt for Vice-President. The election or defeat of McKinley is a question of $500,000,000 to Pennsylvania, and I will cast my vote on the Vice-Presidency in the interest of my state to strengthen McKinley. I know nothing at all about what is going to happen in the convention. This is merely my individual view."

In connection with the movement of the Pennsylvanians to forward the nomination of Roosevelt, Attorney-General John Elkin, the leader of the Quay forces in the state, said:

"A candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be nominated who would strengthen the ticket. The strongest candidate with the American people today is Mr. Roosevelt. He is the best vote-getter by far of all the gentlemen named for second place.

"Roosevelt is the idol of the young Republicans of the whole country, and as Governor of New York, he has demonstrated that he possesses a high order of executive ability. He is able, progressive, patriotic and conservative. The Republicans of Pennsylvania are a unit for his nomination. Our delegation will vote for him, and I have no doubt that he will be nominated. Colonel Roosevelt is too good a Republican not to accept the nomination if his party demands it. McKinley and Roosevelt as our standard-bearers will sweep the country in November."

Position of New York Men.

While interest is focused on New York, the delegation from that state looks on with complacency, the members apparently enjoying the commotion. The situation in New York may be described in a paragraph:

The mass of delegates are for the nomination of Roosevelt for Vice-President; Senator Platt is pledged to Governor Roosevelt to be against his nomination and will not break the pledge unless the Governor gives his consent.

This much is known—if the convention names Governor Roosevelt for Vice-President he will not decline. He has emphatically said that he would not accept if nominated, but it is known on the best of authority that he will not decline. Nevertheless his determination to protest against the nomination until the last minute is unchanged. While he admitted today that the situation looked as if he would be forced into a nomination, he was hoping that such would not be the case and was using every effort to change the sentiment. He said to the Associated Press:

"My place is at the head of the ticket in New York State. I feel that Mr. Hanna is right and that I can do more to help Mr. McKinley by running in New York State than I can by being on the National ticket."

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and his campaign manager, William Berri, both asserted today that the boom for Roosevelt was helping their cause. "If New York and Hanna stand firm against the Roosevelt boom, it will be exploded and Mr. Woodruff will get the nomination," said Mr. Berri.

The real logic of this reasoning is not quite apparent, but a significant remark dropped by a lieutenant of Mr. Woodruff,s put the matter in a new light. "Mr. Woodruff," he said, "does not care if Governor Roosevelt beats him. In fact he has assured the Governor that if he changes his mind and cares to stand for the nomination, he (Woodruff) will withdraw."

There were several rumors tonight that Roosevelt had at last agreed to stand for the nomination. These rumors probably arise from the fast that he had said that if his nomination was finally forced, he could decline it, but he said emphatically tonight that he would not allow Mr. Platt to present his name and would fight against the nomination to the last minute.

Allison and Dolliver.

Senator Allison arrived about noon and took quarters at the Aldine Hotel. He was closeted during the greater part of the day with prominent members of the party, and late in the afternoon attended a dinner given by Clement Driscom at his country place. The Senator announced before leaving for Mr. Driscom's place that he was earnestly supporting the candidacy of Mr. Dolliver and that he hoped to see him nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

Dolliver's friends are still enthusiastic over his chances and they claim that nothing but an agreement upon some available man by the members of the New York delegation can prevent his nomination. In the event that the New Yorkers agree upon some available candidate the Iowa man will not press Dolliver's nomination. They say New York should have the first call upon the nomination if it can decide upon a man. If it does not agree upon this point and the Iowa people do not rate Woodruff as an available man, they will push the nomination of Dolliver against any and all candidates. They are confident that Dolliver will be able to beat Woodruff before the convention and will be a stronger candidate before the people at large.

Long, Fairbanks and Scott.

The Massachusetts delegation perfected its organization today and also took steps to get into direct telephonic communication with Secretary Long to ascertain his wishes concerning the Vice-Presidential situation. This last move will be regarded as rather significant. The delegation is to a man strongly favorable to the Secretary, and it was believed that co-operation could be secured with the delegations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island, so as to secure practically a solid vote of the 78 New England delegates. So many candidates and possibilites were in the air, however, that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Murray and Rockwell was chosen to ascertain Mr. Long's wishes as to the presentation of his name. It was supposed he was at Washington and could be reached by long-distance telephone, but later it developed that he was at his Summer home at Hingham, Mass., where it was hoped to communicate with him later. The delegation was also divided up into committees, which started in canvasses in behalf of the Long candidacy.

The West Virginians are fully determined to present one of their Senators as a Vice-Presidential candidate. Senator Scott first propcsed a boom for his colleague, Mr. Elkins, but today strong Scott sentiment began to manifest itself at the West Virginian headquarters. The Nebraska sentiment has developed quite strongly in favor of Senator Fairbanks' Vice-Presidential candidacy. Mr. Fairbanks has received the overtures from

(Concluded on Second Page.)

HELP FROM MANILA

United States Orders the Ninth Regiment to China.

CONCORD UNDER SEALED ORDERS

Ominous Silence as to Happenings at Chinese Points of Central Interest—Troops Forward.

MANILA, June 18, 10 A. M.—The Ninth Regiment has been ordered to Manila, whence it will proceed to China.

Concord Sails Under Sealed Orders.

MANILA, June 17.—The gunboat Concord, with marines aboard, has sailed under sealed orders, supposedly for China. The British cruiser Buenaventura has sailed for Hong Kong with troops and stores for Hong Kong and Tien Tsin.

NO NEWS FROM CHINA.

Every Effort to Get Communication—Help From Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The third day passed here without a single line of news from any official source respecting the critical situation in China. All day the telegraph offices at the White House and in the State, War and Navy Departments were manned, but no word came. Inquiries of the cable companies showed that not only were the communications by wire with Pekin, Taku, Tien Tsin and all Northern China suspended, but the notices conveyed little encouragement for the hope that they would soon be reopened. The War Department early in the day received the following message from the Western Union headquartere at New York:

"The only news from the East today is a notice of the interruption of the Great Northern lines between Blagowestchensk and Tschita, which cuts all communication with China and Japan via that route."

The line referred to is a land-wire running out of Pekin to Tschita to the north and connecting with the Russian-Siberian system. Thence land wires run through Corea and by a short cable across to Nagasaki, Japan.

The Navy Department, during the day, made an effort to reach Rear-Admiral Kempff on his flagship Newark at the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Peio Ho River. A cablegram was addressed to the commander of the United States ship Yorktown at Che Foo, the nearest treaty port to Taku, on the northern side of the Shan Tung peninsula, repeating the message indited to Admiral Kempff last Thursday, inquiring as to his situation, the conditions at Pekin at last reports, and into his need for more men and ships, and directing the commander to take the message at once to Taku and return with the answer. The department is now pretty well assured that the original message never reached Admiral Kempff. The department does not know whether the message to Che Foo can be delivered, but made the effort. From Che Foo to Taku is only a single day's run for the Yorktown, so that an answer from Admiral Kempff should be received by Monday night, if Che Foo can be reached today.

Failing this effort, resort will be speedily had to other measures if in the meantime word is not received from some one in authority in China. Just what course will be followed is not yet determined. Admiral Remey at Manila is probably far away from the scene, the trip would occupy a week's time. It is probable that the nearest United States Consul to Taku, who is still within reach of the cables will be wired instructions to charter a speedy merchant steamer at once to run to Taku with the department's message. Nagasaki, Japan, is the nearest port, but because the wires from that point to the United States cross Siberia and go overland, perhaps, the best route would be via Shanghai and the system of British cables via India and the Red and Mediterranean Seas.

May Send Orders to Manila.

Meanwhile, if the communications remain interrupted with Taku, it is certain that a message will be ordered sent at once to Manila to dispatch more naval forces, or troops on transports, to reinforce Admiral Kempff and extend aid to the international relief column, which it is beginning to be feared is itself in sore need of help.

General MacArthur probably would require a few days to prepare a military expedition, owing to the inadvisability of reducing his present small garrison in Manila. Even Admiral Remey may be obliged to delay sending ships, owing to the absence of smaller craft suitable for such relief as is required on scouting duty among the islands of the archipelago.

The State Department today received numerous telegrams from relatives and friends of Americans in Northern China and in Pekin, praying for news touching the welfare of their friends. Mr. Ledyard, of Detroit, father of the wife of the German Ambassador at Pekin, reported to have been killed by the Boxers, was one of the most anxious of these inquirers and ex-Secretary Alger was another, each intimating a willingness to meet any expense that might be involved in an order from the department to some responsible official near the scene of the trouble to secure information by any means in their power.

Foreigners Had No News.

Up to a late hour tonight the foreign Embassies and Legations, like the American Government, were without advices. Some comfort was obtained by the officials of this Government, as well as by the members of the diplomatic corps, from the Associated Press dispatches from Paris that negatively cast a shadow of doubt as to the accuracy of the reported burning of the Legations and the murder of the German Minister in Pekin. They feel that surely a happening of such great import as that stated to have taken place in Pekin must have reached the outside world by this time. At the same time there is a great deal of apprehension existing in all circles regarding what may have happened.

The Government is awaiting information from Minister Conger and Admiral Kempff before giving final orders to Admiral Remey and General MacArthur, commanding the Army in the Philippines, to send reinforcements to China. If something does not come from the seat of trouble soon, troops will be dispatched to China as quickly as transports and available troops can be gotten ready, steps having been taken already to withdraw troops from outside Manila into the Philippine metropolis so that there may be no delay once the final decision to hurry them to China is reached.

Purpose Not Declared.

Adjutant-General Corbin late tonight would neither affirm nor deny the Manila advices that the Ninth Infantry would go to China, but it is known that the troops are being assembled in Manila for this purpose and transports made ready for their occupancy, though it cannot be learned that the orders to sail for China have been given. If not already sent, such orders doubtless will be issued, unless reassuring news shall come tomorrow.

If the gunboat Concord, reported from Manila as sailing with marines aboard under sealed orders, is leaving for China, she will be a valuable addition to Admiral Kempff's fleet rendezvoused at Taku. The Concord is of light draft, and it may be she will be able to ascend the Pei Ho River as far as Tien Tsin, substantially augmenting the force now there. Admiral Remey had not reported her departure late tonight, but the presumption here is she is going to China.

VIEW OF CHINESE SITUATION.

No News Since Affairs Reached Slaughtering Stage.

LONDON, June 18, 3 A. M.—There is not a Cabinet in Europe apparently that knows what has been transpiring in Pekin for five days or in Tien Tsin for three days. Nor is there any that knows with what difficulties the small and inadequately equipped international column is contending between those cities. The German foreign office, upon learning the report of the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin, sent a telegraphic inquiry to St. Petersburg, thinking the Russian Government, because of its wires to Manchuria, would be in a better position than the other governments to obtain direct news. In reply the German foreign office was informed that nothing whatever was known on the subject, as communication with Pekin was interrupted. The report, spread world-wide from Shanghai, that the legations had been attacked and that one Minister, probably the German, had been murdered has been traced to Tao Tai Sheng, who for a few days, as the Empress Dowager's agent, has been censoring the telegrams from Shanghai. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

Sheng, the Chinese Censor.

"Sheng, as head of the Telegraph Administration, pretended that the line connecting Shanghai with Pekin had been down since June 9, and that the wires to Tien Tsin were cut on June 15. Nevertheless it is notorious that constant communications have been passing from Shanghai to Pekin over the northern and western routes, although Sheng has refused both Ministers and Consuls the privilege of using the lines. It is known that last Friday Sheng received a message from either Pekin or Tien Tsin. The dispatch said that General Tung Fuh Siang's troops aided the Boxers in an organized attack on the foreign legations and that in the course of the attack some of the legation buildings were reduced to ruins, and one foreign minister was ta chang, that is, sliced to pieces. Why in the cables it should have been added that the murdered Minister was Baron Von Ketteler is not explained."

According to another telegram from Shanghai, dated June 17, 7:25 P. M., Sheng had fled, fearing that the foreign authorities were about to arrest him because of his stoppage of telegrams. A third cablegram asserts that the reports of the murder of the German Minister emanated from London, are quite unconfirmed, and are discredited at Shanghai.

"The German Minister has been captured," is the announcement of the Morning Post from Pekin, in a dispatch dated June 13, 5 P. M., via Tien Tsin, June 15. This is the latest press message known to have left Pekin. It continues:

"A crowd of Boxers occupies Legation street, cutting off communication between the buildings. A few Boxers are parading in the city. Their superstition in regard to foreign arms is pitiable. The Boxers hold the officials of Tung Chau for redemption. Anarchy reigns at that place. The Americans in the interior of the two neighboring provinces have been advised to leave, but several have no means of doing so. Unless a large force is sent, there is danger of a massacre of native Christians. A large native army is ready to oppose the relief column on the way here. The Chinese Government cannot decide whether to adopt the policy of rigidly suppressing the Boxers or that of defying the world. The decision rests with the Dowager Empress."

Report From Shanghai.

During the isolation of Pekin and Tien Tsin, Shanghai is supplying a bewildering bunch of reports and conjectures, most of them picturesque and threatening. Here is one:

"Miscellaneous armed crowds have been in progress northward for some weeks, and the hordes around Pekin are being constantly swelled by these arrivals. Well-informed Chinese here who are not unfriendly toward foreigners, declare that there must now be more than 120,000 men outside the city gates, all of them armed, some in a more or less crude fashion. The probability is that there are not more than 70,000 Chinese troops among them, all told.

"Information from Pekin, brought hither by refugees, says that the city is in a state of panic. Incendiary fires are of nightly occurrence, and scores of outrages are reported. Women and children from Tien Tsin are pouring into Shanghai. The chief danger here is the fact that the native town, bemnd the European settlement, is full of bad characters, whose attitude is becoming every day more insolent and menacing.

"The latest news to hand is that 7000 Russians, with 12 machine guns and 12 field guns, are marching from Tien Tsin to Pekin. Last week the foreign Ministers warned the Tsung li Yamun that, in the event of an attack upon the legations or of any injury to any of the Ministers or members of the staffs of the legations, the powers in common would declare war upon China. To this ultimatum the Tsung li Yamun, as usual, returned no direct reply. The answer of the Empress Dowager is, no doubt, the attack upon legations by the Boxers and the troops under General Tung Fuh Siang.

"It has transpired that a few days ago the Viceroy of the Southern provinces received orders from Pekin to co-operate with General Tung in the defense of Pekin against a threatened invasion by the 'foreign devils.' They were instructed to send to Pekin without an instant's delay the troops they had available within their respective jurisdictions, the time having now come to rid our empire forever of the evil elements which have so long threatened it."

Boxers Killing Hundreds.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated June 16, says:

"News from Pekin, dated June 13, says the Boxers were then killing hundreds of native Christians and the servants of foreigners."

The same correspondent, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says:

"Chinese reports state that Admiral Seymour is fighting with the Chinese regulars, and the foreign forces have seized the Taku forts."

Another dispatch says:

"From the character of the Chinese movements and from advices to hand, it is certain that the Chinese have engaged foreign advisers."

The foreign Consuls at Shanghai, the members of the Municipal Council and the officers of the volunteer forces met yesterday (Sunday) and adopted a plan in the event of its being necessary to defend themselves against native Chinese.

The German gunboat Jaguar left Shanghai suddenly on Saturday without communication with the shore. It is said there that she is chasing vessels belonging to

(Concluded on Second Page.)

THE ALPHA LANDED

Had No Trouble Getting to Cape Nome May 25.

DID NOT TOUCH AT ST. MICHAEL

Brought Back Four Passengers, With a Quarter of a Million—Claims Richer Than Reported.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 17.—That the gold fields of Cape Nome are richer and more productive than has yet been represented, is the story brought down by the steamer Alpha, which arrived from the North tonight. From a single claim, worked by 20 men in the employ of Jack Brady, $15,000 was taken out in one week and the same claim panned out $56,000 within the month. As an earnest of Cape Nome's golden productiveness, the Alpha brought down $250,000 in gold dust. There were five passengers on board, and the dust belonged to four of them, in the following amounts:

Jack Gill, of Seattle, $145,000; J. C. Monagahan, of Denver, $80,000; Frank Green, of Kansas City, $30,000; Glen Tinsley, an old Dawson miner, who went to Nome last year, $35,000.

Unusual interest has followed the Alpha's trip, not only because she was the first steamer to sail for Cape Nome, but more especially on account of possibility of international complications, the Alpha being a Canadian bottom and Nome not being a sub-port of entry. But the skipper had no trouble with the customs regulations. He sailed from Vancouver on April 5, clearing for St. Michael. He says he was so menaced with icebergs as he approached St. Michael that he proceeded directly to Nome, landing 153 passengers and their supplies on the beach on May 25, and sailing for Vancouver on May 30.

Captain Buckholtz states that on the downward trip he kept his weather eye peeled for the United States revenue cutter Bear. He naively added, however, that as he had been sealing for 12 years in those waters, he was familiar with the course sailed by the Bear, and so carefully sailed on a course very much further from the shore. He had not the slightest trouble with either the customs or revenue officers, but the Alpha had a score of narrow escapes from being crushed in the ice. The captain says he had no idea of getting either the ship or his passengers safely through the ice floes, and half a dozen times he thought they were all done for. Yet, strange to say, there was no accident to the passengers or the steamer, and she is in port tonight in practically as good condition as when she sailed on her 7000-mile trip nine weeks ago.

The people of Nome had been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the early steamers, and a guessing contest, with a $3000 prize, had been arranged for the naming of the first vessel from the south.

The Alpha was carried by the ice to the Siberian Coast, and for five days was packed in the ice unable to move. She finally made Nunivak Island, where she found the San Francisco whalers, Alexander and Jeanette, with about 100 passengers each, also trying to reach Nome. After spending three days more in very heavy ice near the Pribyloff Islands, the Alpha finally made Nome, whither the Alexander had preceded her two days. So overjoyed were the miners at the double arrival of the Alexander and the Alpha that a civic holiday was declared, and the Canadian boat was received with salutes, all the customs regulations being waived, although as she had cleared from Vancouver for St. Michael the discharge of her freight was in direct contradiction of the custom laws.

Nome was rather dull during March and April, work being entirely suspended on account of cold weather. Several times during the Winter the settlement narrowly escaped total destruction by fire. All the buildings are said to be flimsy structures, and no fire protection is afforded.

The extent of the gold-producing area of Nome seems much greater than was at first supposed, and all over the country men are reported to be washing from 15 to 25 cents to the pan in gold. Golden Gate and Mascot Creek are turning out well. Topcock is the biggest find of the season, where it is considered nothing remarkable for a miner to make $30 a day on many of the claims, although the gold is found in intermittent streaks. It was on Topcock Creek that $56,000 was cleaned up in 30 days. Topcock is 15 miles from the sea, and 50 miles south of Nome. One thousand people are working there now, and there have been clean-ups from $25,000 to $50,000 on 100-foot claims.

TWO FIGHTS WITH FILIPINOS

Rebels Were Driven Off—Casualties of the Week.

MANILA, June 17.—The United States forces had two engagements of importance last week. The troops under General Funston and General Grant organized an advance with part of five regiments and two guns against 500 rebels in a mountain stronghold east of Biabacota, where it was supposed Captain Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, who was captured last month at San Miguel de Mayumo, was held captive. The Americans operated under many difficulties and over an exceedingly rough country; but the rebels retreated, only a few resisting, and the stronghold was occupied and burned.

As the result of last week's scouting, 90 Filipinos were wounded, 200 killed and 240 rifles, with 24,000 rounds of ammunition, was surrendered. Two Americans were killed.

Malarial fever has been prevailing since April in Cavite and Batangas, the provinces which are garrisoned by the Forty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Regiments. Thirty per cent of the men of each regiment are on the sick list. Of two battalions in Batangas province, one has 159 sick and the other 190.

CODE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Commissioners Are at Work on One for September.

MANILA, June 17.—Judge Taft and his colleagues of the Civil Commission are studying the different legislative phases of the situation preparatory to the work of enacting new laws on September 1, when they will assume Legislative powers. The subjects have been tentatively divided among them as follows:

Judge Taft—Crown lands, land titles, the church and the civil service, the last-named with a view of bringing from the United States a good class of government employes, who shall eventually replace Army officers in the civil administration.

Judge Wright—Internal improvements, constabulary, commerce, corporation franchises and the criminal code.

Henry C. Ide—Banking and currency and the organization of civil courts.

Bernard Moses—Revenues, taxation and schools.

The Commissioners have established offices in the same building with General MacArthur, and are receiving, discussing and absorbing the opinions of Army and Navy men and of foreigners and Filipinos. The people of Manila seemed pleased with the democratic course of the Commissioners.