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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### TERSE TIPS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Five children perished by the burning of a house at Solomonville, Arizona. Men from the U. S. S. Monocacy have been sent from Chee Foo to Tien Tsin.

Brigham H. Roberts, found guilty of unlawful cohabitation at Salt Lake, was fined \$150.

Charles Mefford, a maniac, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, slew a whole family, then killed himself.

Four miners lost their lives by an explosion in the Champion mine, Champion, Mich.

Colonge, Germany, was visited by a cyclone, which demolished many buildings and threw down a number of factory buildings.

Eight people were killed outright and 54 severely injured by a collision between a freight and excursion train near Green Bay, Wis.

Frank Gilmore, a white man, of New Orleans, was lynched by a mob for the criminal assault and brutal murder of a 60-year-old woman.

A detachment of 40 Americans were caught in ambush by Filipinos on the island of Minuano, with the result that nine were killed and 11 wounded.

Five men were killed by a cyclone which visited No Man's Land, Oklahoma. The storm swept the country for 60 miles. Thousands of cattle were stampeded and many killed and injured.

An order from Adjutant-General Corbin has been received at the Presidio, San Francisco, directing that the troops of the sixth cavalry shall be recruited to their full war strength. In view of the fact that this organization was ordered recently to proceed to Manila and the order to recruit to the limit was sent some time later, the opinion is expressed that the regiment is to be sent to China instead of the Philippines. The recruits will be selected from those now at the Presidio.

Ninety persons were killed and 372 wounded in the recent conflict between the troops and tenants in the Varna district, Bulgaria. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the districts of Varna, Shumla, Tirnova, Rasgrad, Ruzhuk and Ristovate. The government is anxious to limit the number of newspapers, and has issued string regulations as to the qualifications which must be possessed by the editors.

Hunter's advance column occupied Krugerdorp without opposition on June 18.

Admiral Schley's squadron, which has been in quarantine at Montevideo, has been released.

A Russian admiral was in command of the fleet that bombarded and destroyed the forts at Taku.

Railway and telegraphic communication between Cape Town and Pretoria is now completely restored.

Thieves cracked the safe of the Gambirius brewery in Portland, Or., and escaped with between \$600 and \$700 in cash.

A young man named Robert Jackson, of Riddle, Or., accidentally shot himself while deer hunting. He was instantly killed.

By the death of David D. Wells, son of the late David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., Harvard University is richer by about \$37,000.

After July 1 the office of Indian agent at Warm Springs, Or., will be dispensed with, at which time Agent James L. Cowan will be dropped.

Hawaiians have met in convention at Honolulu and have formed an independent political party. They have already begun the fight for statehood.

The statue of Washington presented to the city of Paris by the Daughters of the American Revolution has arrived in Paris. The pedestal has already been prepared, and the unveiling will take place July 3.

Uniform wages of \$3 for nine hours' work a day is demanded by the line-men working for the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, the Great Northwest Telegraph Company, the Canada-Atlantic, the Bell Telephone Company. Over 200 men have quit work owing to the refusal of the companies to accede to their demands.

Assistant Secretary Taylor has rendered a decision adverse to the appeal of James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullett, from the decision of the immigration officials at New York, who held them for deportation on the ground that, having been convicted of felony in connection with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Thomas Henry Brice, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882, they cannot be permitted to land in this country under our immigration laws.

American women, it is estimated, hold \$120,000,000 of national bank stock and \$137,000,000 of private and state bank stock.

In Germany one man in 218 goes to college, in Scotland one in 250, in the United States one in 2,000, and in England one in 5,000.

Well-to-do young men in Berlin are taking drugs which induce heart weakness, in order to avoid compulsory military service.

## LATER NEWS.

Russians are moving 30,000 men toward New Chwang.

Democrats of Arkansas nominated Jeff Davis for governor.

St. Louis strikers now believe their only hope lies in boycott.

An attempt was made to assassinate Emperor William of Germany.

Dr. Jameson has been elected a member of the Cape parliament.

Two deaths and many prostrations from heat in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hot weather and no rain is disastrous to crops in North Dakota.

Storms played havoc with the crops at The Dalles, Or., and in the vicinity.

Steamer Cleveland arrived at Seattle from Nome. She reports five wrecks.

Heavy rain and subsequent floods are doing great damage in British Columbia.

Director of Posts in Cuba Rathbone has now been permanently suspended and may be prosecuted.

Chinese minister in Berlin says the empress cannot be deposed, but might be coerced off the throne.

Ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, dogged by detectives and broken in health, is at Niagara Falls.

President McKinley wants to know why the Monocacy did not fire on the Taku forts when fired upon.

Boers in small lands are harassing large columns of the British. Dewet leads the guerrilla operations.

At the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, N. Y., Gus Ruhlin knocked out Tom Sharkey in the 15th round.

The force under Admiral Seymour has been located. Admiral Kempff reports it is ten miles from Tien Tsin.

Roosevelt is going to Oklahoma to attend the Rough Riders' convention, but will not make political speeches.

Chinese difficulties affect Kentucky's ginseng trade, by which hundreds have made their living. Prices have gone down.

Illinois Democrats endorsed Bryan and the Chicago platform, and nominated Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora, for governor.

T. B. Fargo, brother of J. C. Fargo, president of the American Express Company, and of William C. Fargo, founder of the Wells Fargo Express Company, is dead at his home in New York, aged 67.

The Chinese restriction bill, increasing the tax on Chinese immigrants from \$50 to \$100, has been adopted by the house of commons at Ottawa, Canada. The measure also restricts the immigration of Japanese to 12 per month.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, will not run for governor of Illinois.

Prohibitionists, in national convention assembled at Chicago, say they will poll 300,000 votes.

W. H. Wade, an expert billiard player, and by many considered the best bank shot in America, is dead at Chicago.

Martin J. Russell, one of the proprietors of the Chicago Chronicle, died at Mackinac Island from a complication of diseases.

There were 10,377 deaths from cholera out of 15,479 cases during the week ending June 16, in the province of Bombay, India.

Oregon's vote, officially canvassed, on the equal suffrage amendment was as follows: for equal suffrage, 26,265; against 28,402.

The United States district judge at St. Louis has issued a restraining order to prevent interference with the running of street-cars.

General Wheeler says the war in the Philippines is practically ended. A force can easily be spared from the island for work in China.

A hot wave is prevalent in North Dakota. Crops are in a parched condition. The thermometer at Grand Forks registered 104 in the shade.

Affairs in Cuba are now so tranquil that soldiers are no longer needed. The troops will be withdrawn and sent to Manila to relieve the volunteers.

The Yaqui Indians have nearly all abandoned the warpath. Several hundred are still hidden in the mountains and make an occasional descent on isolated ranches.

The secretary of the navy has authorized the following names for the new battle-ships and cruisers: battle-ships, Virginia and Rhode Island; armored cruisers, Maryland, Colorado and South Dakota; protected cruisers, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Charleston.

A strike has occurred among the laborers employed by the Havana Electric Company, Cubans and Spanish, on the ground that they do not receive the same wages as Americans who do similar work. The contractors reply that Americans are worth far more than Cubans.

It is officially announced that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir-apparent, will formally renounce the right of succession to the imperial throne. He will wed the Countess Sophie Chotek, hismorganatic marriage being the reason for which he will withdraw from the succession.

China's new railroad from Canton to Hankow, with its branches, will be 1,000 miles long. It will be built by American capital.

Rev. Charles S. Wing, of Brooklyn, told the New York Methodists that all the best Methodists were against the amusement restrictions.

The park board of Baltimore has forbidden the use of automobiles in any of the public parks or pleasure places in the city under the control of the board.

## THE TICKET MADE UP

### President McKinley Renominated at Philadelphia.

### ROOSEVELT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Speeches of the Day Were Made by Foraker, Depew and the Empire State Governor.

Philadelphia, June 23.—President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the Republican National convention at 1:48 o'clock today, and an hour and 10 minutes later Governor Roosevelt, of New York, was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never before been equaled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

There was a fine setting for today's spectacular drama. Bright ponies at either end of the stage made two flaming bits of color. Throughout the vast multitude fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the wings of a crowd of alarmed gulls beating the air. There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the South was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of candidates.

When Alabama was called, a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state rose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air, and cheer after cheer went up from the delegates in the pit, as Senator Foraker, of Ohio, strode toward the platform.

At the end of a half hour's speech, the senator placed McKinley in nomination, and enthusiasm unbounded. Seconding speeches were made by Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Thurston, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass state, and Governor Mount, of Indiana, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote, and several times tried to bowl him down.

Calling the Roll.

Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker, and when it was over Roosevelt's nomination for the vice-presidency evoked a succession of similar demonstrations.

Lafe Young, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Deliever. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray, of Secretary Long's state, and Delegate Ashton, of Washington, who came here for Bartlett Tripp. [Chauncey Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most dazzling dreams of the country's future. During every pause, the band played but one air, the tune which Colonel Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

At 2:14 o'clock the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both the candidates for president and vice-president unanimously, adjourned.

Governor Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. Odell, seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broad-brimmed hat to the continuous salutes that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed street, like a conquering hero fresh from new victories. Tonight the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all the badges, and their names are on every lip.

Roberts Found Guilty.

Salt Lake, June 23.—The jury in the case of B. H. Roberts, on trial for unlawful cohabitation, returned a verdict of guilty. Roberts, in an agreed statement of facts put before the jury, admitted that he entered into a polygamous marriage with Maggie B. Shipp and lived with her and his legal wife, Sarah Louise. It is claimed that Roberts relies on the supreme court to reverse the verdict on technical grounds.

Strikers Wreck a Bridge.

Gunnison, Colo., June 23.—The Colorado & Southern Railroad Company's iron bridge across the Gunnison river, 2 1/2 miles above this town, was wrecked by an explosion of giant powder early this morning. The explosion is believed to have been caused by sympathizers with the strikers at the coal mines, to prevent the running of trains to the mines.

The animal that first succumbs to extreme cold is the horse.

Terrible Tragedy in San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 23.—Henry E. Pike, a bookkeeper, shot and killed his former wife, and then committed suicide tonight at the home of Mrs. Pike. Pike left a letter full of abuse of his former wife, accusing her of many improprieties. Pike formerly lived at Denver, where he was in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. He came to this city about eight years ago. It is thought that his mind was deranged.

Portable Sawmill Blew Up.

Hamburg, N. Y., June 23.—A boiler of a portable steam engine used to propel a sawmill exploded near the village of Eden, Erie county, this evening, instantly killing three men—John Fleening, Alexander Fleening and Bert Mammoser.

Tacoma will offer a \$150 silver cup for a competitive drill between the 13 companies of the National Guard, which will celebrate there July 4.

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Party's Principles Adopted by the Philadelphia Convention.

Philadelphia, June 23.—The following is the text of the platform adopted by the Republican National convention: The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unspurred record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted the power of the United States four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced, than to coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people, by great majorities, issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican pledge is redeemed; and prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments.

There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed, and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been, in every situation, the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

Sound Money.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the party of all of our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured.

Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home, competition has been stimulated and production cheapened.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country, meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

The Philippines.

In accepting, by the treaty of Paris, the responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine islands.

The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared. The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

## NEW RELIEF COLUMN

### British Join Allied Forces Near Tien Tsin.

### ANOTHER ASSAULT IMMINENT

Foreign Officials at Shanghai Believe the Worst Has Happened to the Legations at Peking.

London, June 27.—The British cruiser Terrible has arrived at Che Foo from Taku, with the latest news, which is as follows: "Eight hundred sikh and 200 Welsh fusiliers have effected a junction with the American, German and Russian forces which had been cut off by the Chinese about nine miles from Tien Tsin. It was proposed to deliver an assault upon the Chinese forces at Tien Tsin last night."

"Foreign official opinions here," says a dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, "inclined to the belief that the worst has happened to the legations at Peking and to Admiral Seymour. Even if the legations were safe June 14, there is no guarantee that they are safe now. The situation, in fact, grows more and more gloomy. The entire absence of reliable news from the capital seems to justify the worst construction which can be put upon it."

"Bad news comes from Yan Kung, where the unrest is said to be growing hourly. Viceroy Liu Kin Yih has telegraphed the British authorities that he has ordered the five Chinese cruisers, which have been lying off the harbor there, to proceed to Nankin."

"General Ma's army," says a correspondent at Shan Hai Kan, "consisting of 45,000 men, left a week ago for Peking, and General Sung Ching's troops, numbering 2,500, left for the same place June 15."

"A careful estimate of the number and armament of the Chinese troops around Peking puts the total at 350,000, and it is calculated that these troops possess 227 centimeter Creusot guns, 18 Krupp and 150 Maxims. Their supply of ammunition is practically inexhaustible. It has been mainly supplied by a German firm at Carlwitz."

Another Shanghai dispatch says: "Li Ping Heng, ex-governor of Shan Tung, who is intensely anti-foreign, has gone to the Kiang Yin forts, on the Yangtse. He has declared his intention of resisting the landing of British forces in that region."

Extensive preparations by the allies are going forward. The first regiment of British India's 10,000 men embarked at Calcutta yesterday, and 838 more marines received orders to go out from English ports. The British war office, in anticipation of a prolonged campaign, is contracting for winter clothing and fur caps.

The Amur army corps, ordered out by Russia, numbers 52,100 men, with 84 guns. Japan purposes to land 15,000 men on Chinese territory within a fortnight. Among the minor military preparations, the Portuguese governor of Macao, island of Macao, at the southwest entrance of Canton river, is sending arms to the Portuguese concession. The Germans in Hong Kong have cabled Emperor William to ask if they may serve in the local forces in defense of Hong Kong. A million rounds left Hong Kong yesterday for Taku by the British steamer Hailong.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times sends the following under yesterday's date: "A military correspondent at Taku says the operations of the allies are suffering from want of a recognized head, defective organization and the lack of transport."

A RESTRAINING ORDER.

St. Louis Strikers Must Not Interfere With Mail Cars.

St. Louis, June 27.—Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States district court, today granted a temporary injunction in the case of W. D. Mahon and all members of Division No. 1311 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, restraining them from interfering in any way with the running of mail cars over the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company. None of the defendants were present. They were represented by W. S. Anthony, while District Attorney Hitchcock and Rosiere acted for the government.

In summing up the contents of the affidavits presented, Mr. Anthony declared that it was not shown that any of the defendants named had been guilty of lawlessness. "On the contrary," he added, "the strike leaders and all the members of the Street Railway Men's Union have counseled law and order. The Transit Company is not responsible, perhaps, for the unsettled conditions which existed. It is the union men who have been made to suffer and bear the brunt of all the disturbances. The president of the union, Mr. Patterson, is dying in the hospital as the result of being stabbed by an assassin."

The London, England, Times says: "England, with 500 years of license, is the worst liquor cursed nation in the world."

California Wheat for Peru.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, June 27.—An excellent impression has been made by the announcement that in addition to the 50,000 tons of California wheat which has just arrived at Callao, an equal quantity is on the way to Peru.

Manitoba Crops Failed.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 27.—Of 1,800,000 acres of wheat, 1,000,000 acres will never be cut. Rain can-

## FAMINE AND PLAGUE.

Horrible Conditions Prevailing in India—Water Supply Poor.

New York, June 23.—J. W. Johnson and family, and Mrs. Mary Moyer, missionaries of the Christian Alliance in India, have just arrived in New York. Their stations are in the famine afflicted district of Borar, Central India. Mr. Johnson is located at Khamnagon, a place of about 40,000 inhabitants. Mrs. Moyer is at Akola. Mr. Johnson has been in Khamnagon several years.

Speaking of the conditions in India, he said: "When we left India on May 19, 6,000,000 people were on the government relief list. On June 1 we heard that cholera had broken out in Ahmedabad, a place of 60,000 people, over 600 died in the course of the week before we started. When we left, the government was transferring 7,000 or 8,000 people from place to place because of lack of drinking water. In my station, where there are 40,000 people, there were only two wells left with water in them. The people were hauling the water from wells sunk in the beds of streams never before known to go dry."

"Since the last famine, three years ago, the government engineers have discovered that the level of the water in the ground has sunk 15 feet, which is the cause of all the difficulty. The railroad engine at our place is obliged to go 15 miles for water. The railroad companies are building tanks and hauling water from place to place."

"Cholera, smallpox and diarrhoea are now following the famine. We heard at Gooat that there had been floods at Bombay. Rains now would be worse than the famine, for they would cause the grass and weeds to spring up. The natives would seize upon this growth as soon as it appeared above the ground and boil and eat the mess. Being in such a famished state, this would have a very disastrous effect upon them. There is plenty of grain in the country, if the government would only put a little pressure upon the greedy merchants."

BOERS TAKE SUPPLY TRAINS.

Dewet Also Captured a Number of Soldiers Near Lindley.

New York, June 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Lord Roberts has profited by the diversion of public interest from South Africa to China. Unpleasant incidents escape notice and the delay, in winding up the campaign is screened from criticism. According to the accounts given in the press dispatches of yesterday, the ambush of the yeomanry near Lindley was not creditable to the British arms and details of the capture of a large convoy with an escort of Highlanders near Heilbron show that a depressing story was suppressed as long as possible.

There has clearly been a good deal of blundering on the British side in the Orange River colony, and there are several mysteries about Heilbron and Lindley and General Buller's campaign which require further explanation.

Further particulars of the fighting at Finsberpoort to the northeast of Pretoria are forwarded by a correspondent. The object of the British operations was to drive General Botha from the position he had taken up. The fighting was continuous for two days and it was hoped that Generals French and Hamilton would be able to entrap the burghers on the following day. It was discovered, however, that Botha had in the night effected another masterly retreat.

The Times' correspondent at Kroonstad says that General Dewet is showing capable generalship, but is unable to prevent his men from deserting daily.

Demand on the Desert.

Washington, June 28.—As to the report from Constantinople that the United States charge, Mr. Griscom, has presented another demand for the settlement of the claims, it can be stated on high authority that this government is steadily pressing for a definite and final settlement and is losing no opportunity to remind the Turkish authorities of the unsatisfactory and indefinite nature of the present situation. But beyond this persistent pressure there has been no imperative action taken, nor has it been definitely determined what course will be adopted if the temporizing of the Turkish diplomacy is carried to the point of practical failure to meet the American demands.

\$200,000 Out From Klondike.

Seattle, June 28.—The steamer Cottage City arrive here today from Skagway with \$200,000 in dust and drafts and a number of passengers from Dawson. The latter left Dawson June 6 and confirm the reports of the finding of young Relfes' body near Minto. Among the interior passengers are George Avery and John Anderson, who are said to have \$50,000 each with them.

Brooklyn Leaves Manila.

Manila, June 28.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, with 300 marines from Cavite, has sailed for Nagasaki, where she will coal, and from which place she will go to Taku. Colonel Robert I. Meade is in command of the marines. The United States transport Logan, with the Ninth infantry, and the United States gunboat Princeton will follow tomorrow.

Captain John Powers Arrested.

Louisville, Ky., June 28.—A special from Harlan Court house, Ky., says: Captain John L. Powers was arrested here today, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel. Powers at once instituted habeas corpus proceedings. He holds a pardon issued by Governor Taylor while in office, and was released once before on habeas corpus proceedings in Knox county. He is a brother of Secretary of State Caleb Powers.

## A NEW GOLD BEACH

### On Alaska Coast 55 Miles Below Cape Nome.

### GOLD IS AMONG GRASS ROOTS

Nearly Half a Million Taken Out in a Few Weeks—A Thousand Men Are Already There.

Nome, Alaska, June 8.—More definite and complete returns have lately been received concerning the beach strike at Topkuk, 55 miles below Nome. There seems no reason to doubt that this is one of the greatest strikes ever made in this vicinity, as important as the strike at Nome itself.

Though the discovery at Topkuk is of comparatively recent date, many have struck it rich already, and several individual fortunes, running as high as \$25,000, have been taken out. Parties of two or three working with ordinary rockers, it is said, are taking out \$1,000 a day. One little plot of ground, just about big enough for a good-sized grave, yielded \$15,000 worth of the precious metal. It lay just at the edge of the tundra, and the gold was actually among the grass roots. It is reliably estimated that one stretch of beach 400 feet long by an average of 90 feet in width has yielded \$475,000 within the past few weeks.

Another strike, though of a less sensational nature, has been reported at a point on the beach 30 miles south of Nome. At this last-named place and scattered along the beach between Nome and Topkuk over 1,000 men are now at work.

There is little doing at present in this immediate vicinity, and some of the newcomers, who expected to pick up nuggets like shells on the seashore, are somewhat disappointed. Work is proceeding steadily on most of the claims, but there is no excitement just now except over the news of the new strikes.

Tale of a Castaway.

Nome, Alaska, June 8.—After four months of fearful suffering, during which he helplessly