

GOLD HILL NEWS.

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GOLD HILL, OREGON.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

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 600 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 20 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 watched the death of one after another of his companions, James Murphy, of New York, a castaway sailor, was rescued from starvation by natives on St. Lawrence island. He was picked up from the island June 1 by the bark Alaska. Murphy is the sole survivor of a party of six which sailed for Nome November 3, 1899, on board the schooner E. A. Creet, of San Francisco. The others of the party, all of whom perished from cold or starvation on St. Lawrence island, were:

P. Lair, of Snohomish, owner of the vessel; J. H. Johnson, of San Francisco, master; Charles Elliott, of Denver, Colo., mate; R. A. Nichol, of Plymouth, Mass., cook; J. Smith, of Seattle, sailor.

The little vessel was destined for Cape Nome, but after an unusually rough voyage she was driven ashore on St. Lawrence island. She landed high and dry, and the men made an easy landing, getting most of their provisions and baggage ashore. But the schooner had been scantily provisioned, and the supply was soon exhausted. The weather was severely cold, and the men could find but little shelter. The island was known to be inhabited by natives, and a Catholic mission was supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood, but Captain Johnson, who started in January to find it, was frozen to death on the way. In the weeks following, Lar, Nichol and Smith succumbed to hunger and cold.

Murphy and Elliott were discovered by a party of natives March 20, 1900, after having passed nearly four months on the island. The next day, March 21, the two survivors set out for the mission, under the guidance of the natives. Elliott was on the verge of collapse when the start was made, and the party had not gone far on the way when he died in a litter in which the Indians were carrying him. The mission proved to be 70 miles distant from the point at which the schooner was cast away. On arriving there, Murphy was well cared for, and soon recovered strength, although he may never entirely get over the effects of his physical and mental suffering.

Scattered about the camp of the shipwrecked party on the bleak shore of St. Lawrence island lie five unburied corpses. Captain Frank Tuttle, of the revenue cutter Bear, has interested himself in Murphy's tragic tale, and, it is said, will go to the island and give decent burial to the bodies of the five victims. Murphy will go with the revenue cutter to locate the bodies, after which he expects to return to New York.

Will Drill Guatemalan Army.

New Orleans, June 27.—Herr Tiefenbach, of Hamburg, Germany, arrived here today, on his way to Guatemala, where he goes under a contract to teach German military tactics to the Guatemalan army. He stated that the object of the government is to make a general improvement in the army.

C. H. Bryan, of San Francisco, committed suicide on the steamer Ohio, while en route to Dutch Harbor, because of despondency.

LATER NEWS.

Russians are moving 30,000 men to ward 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 Pittsburg, 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 coaxed off the throne.

Ex-Governor Talyor, 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 bands 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.

OPERATIONS NEAR TIEN TSIN

A Thousand British Join the Allied Forces.

PREPARATIONS FOR ASSAULT

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 360,000, 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 833 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 counselled 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."

FAMINE AND PLAGUE.

Horrible Conditions Prevailing in India—Water Supply Poor.

New York, June 28.—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 Khamagon, a place of about 40,000 inhabitants. Mrs. Moyer is at Akola. Mr. Johnson has been in Khamagon several years.

Speaking of the conditions in India, he said:

"When we left India on May 15, 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 Genoa 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 ambuscade 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 Rundle's campaign which require further explanation.

Further particulars of the fighting at Pinnarspoort 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 Porte.

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 Relies' 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.

FULLY AS RICH AS NOME

New Discovery of Gold on the Alaska Coast.

THE RUSH IS TREMENDOUS

One Thousand Men Are There Already—Nearly Half a Million Taken Out—Gold Is Among Grass Roots.

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.

Cologne, 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 Minuanao, 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, Shmala, Tirnova, Rasgrad, Rutchuk and Ristovats. The government is anxious to limit the number of newspapers, and has issued stringent regulations as to the qualifications which must be possessed by the editors.

Hunter's advance column occupied Krugersdorp 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 \$2 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 Mullet, 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.