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Standard Oil Company's Warehouse Was Consumed.

HEROIC FIREMEN WORKED WELL

Fire Was Kept Within the Building by Efficient Work-Loss Estimated at \$20,000.

What threatened to be the most destructive fire in years raged all yesterday afternoon in the warehouse of the Standard Oil Company, on East Water street, near the Mindison-street bridge, and was brought under control toward night with a loss of about \$20,000. That the flames did not communicate to the immense oil tanks whose sides they almost licked, explode them and set millions of dollars' worth of property on fire, is solely due to the al-most superhuman efforts of the members of the fire department, who, in the face of what for a time appeared to be certain death, stood at their posts and fought the fire with an energy that was only equaled

by their heroism.

The fire began about noon, and at midnight was still burning, although well un-der control. All afternoon the flames curled over the warehouse, and a thick column of smoke mounting almost straight up-ward drew thousands of people to the scene. They stood on every elevated roadway in the vicinity, packed the tracks of the Southern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co., adjoining, and even crowded on the piles of lumber in the immediate neighborhood of the mill, paying so heed to the repeated warnings of people of better judgment that their lives were in danger. Hour by hour they watched, expecting that one of the many tanks would explode, but, although there were moments when the firemen held the same view, the flames were beaten

back each time they made a fresh advance. Now and then a muffled report would announce that a smaller tank inside the warehouse had blown up, and a general scampering would ensue. Once or twice the crumbling of the brick walls sent men chasing one another away like sheep be-fore a storm. But in the main they stood their ground in comparative ignorance of their danger, now interfering with the firemen, by stupidly getting in the way now encouraging a particularly daring piece of work with ringing cheers.

Such a fierce blaze has never been seer in Portland before, and those who wit-nessed the progress of the fire can hardly believe that human effort succeeded at last in overcoming it, and in preventing a catastrophe whose extent can hardly be

Extent of the Fire.

The warehouse of the Standard Oil Company was entirely consumed, together with most of its contents. George C. Flanders, the agent of the company, said last evening that the loss was not above \$20,000. The warehouse was valued at \$12,000 and fits contents, consisting mostly of heavy lubricating oils, represented a value of

The fire originated in the warehouse, and through the tireless efforts of the firemen it was confined to that building a brick structure located at East Main and East Water streets, and adjoining the Wolff & Zwicker iron works.

Suspected Incendiarism. There is a strong suspicion that the fire was started by an incendiary, as no fire was kept near the point where it originated. The workmen employed in the ware-house were absent at lunch, and George Raymond, who is employed in the office of the company, suddenly discovered a big body of smoke issuing from the northwest corner of the building. It rolled upon him quickly as to almost suffocate him, he managed to close the doors with a bung. There had been no symptoms of fire when he was there a few moments be-

Flames holled High.

The fire started in the northeast corner of the warehouse, and in a short time it burst through the roof, and the flames

It was 12:20 when the alarm turned in from private box 267, and the firemen were on the spot in a jiffy. By the hardest kind of intelligent work they forced the fire from the west side of the carebouse, and made it possible for met to carry out hundreds of cases of oil, whose wooden sides were already scorched and charred. The firemen mounted the roof on the west side of the watchouse and poured steady streams upon the oil tanks near by, which contained more than 1,000,000 gallons of kerosene and gasoline.

In Great Danger.

It was a raw, windy day, and the flames rolled right against the hig tanks. The fireman heroically held their ground and poured every drop of water they could apon the tanks. It is probable that fire would have won the day and heated the were G. W. Walker, superintendent of tanks to the bursting point had not the wind suddenly changed to the northwest and turned the flames toward the railroad embankment and the slough. Had the great tanks burst, the damage might be incalculable. Burning oil would have been scattered over the firemen, the policemen and all others working in the vicinity, and it might have surged down the river and set fire to the shipping and the bridges and wharves.

No One Hurt.

The fiames, leaping high in the air, and the huge columns of smoke rolling up-ward, attracted an immense audience, and the people composing it approached nearer the finnes than was consistent with safety. But soon the police roped off the streets and kept back at a safe distance all who were only onlookers. No one was injured. The rumor that two employes of the oil company had been cremated proved oss, and the missing men turned up all right.

How Fire Was Fought,

The alarm brought engine No. 1 and 7, truck No. 4, hose Nos. 2 and 2, and chemical engine No. 2. These were manued as follows: Engine No. 7: Warren Smith, foreman; George Stewart, engineer; Sam Penny, hosedriver; William engine driver; extramen, Andy Powell, Ike Roberts, James McGrew, Fred Robertson, Truck No. 4: Foreman, William Sloane; driver, William Heath; extramen, Charles Jacobson, Charles Campbell Jack Parrott, Mike Corliss, Dan Penny, Chemical engine, No. 2: Foreman, Dave Lloyd; driver, Frank McMann; pipeman, Charles Neale. Hose No. 2: Foreman, H. M. Burt; driver, E. V. Gordon; extran E. Wolff, Charles Phillips, Herman censteln, Dave Painter.

At 1:30 o'clock, Fire Chief Campbell sent in a call for engine No. 4, which at once responded in charge of Foreman J. Simp-son. With it were Engineer B. Webb, S. Frazier, J. Fields, John Wendorff and Clark Bayard. Hese No. 2 was in charge man W. Kerrigan, assisted by A. Mills, Kronenburg, John Price and severa Engine No. 1 was manned by Foreman S. Cration and W. O'Brien, C. Marcell, Bert Edes, F. Walgomott, H. McMillin, W. Harrow and George Baldwin. Many ex-firemen and citizens, friends of the boys, lent valuable assistance. E. J. Daniel assisted the boys of hose No. 2. and John Thomas worked at chemical

Assistant Chief Laudenklos and District Engineer Holden took charge of the work on the south and east sides of the build-ing, and Chief Campbell directed the work on the north and west sides. The plan of working was, first of all, to keep the flames within the warehouse building and to drive them, as much as possible, away from the tanks on the west and south sides. Constant streams of water were kept on the huge tanks of oil, and wher-ever blazing woodwork could be found

ently did little good on the interior of the sides of the south wall. The steam from building, as constant explosions of barreis of oil and gasoline scattered the burnfluid all over the warehouse.

Was Their Hardest Fight,

It was probably the hardest fight the firemen have had since the organization of the Portland fire department, and never did the men work better or act more bravely. None of them showed the white feather, although at times explosions that would bring death to dozens of them seemed not only imminent, but almost certain. On two different occasions did the owners of the building call to brave Dave Campbell to give up the fight and come out of the burning structure. That none of the men was seriously hurt is almost

came into contact with them, showed that they were being heated up, but this gave no apprehension as long as the wall on that side of the building remained intact.

Was a Hot Fight.

A hot fight was made on the east side. of the building, under District Engineer Holden, through the large door. The wind carried smoke and flame over toward the eastward, and the attack had ward the eastward, and the attack had to be made largely in the face of a terrific heat. There were times when the rails of the Southern Pacific railway along the embankment became so hot that they could not be touched, and the hose turned on them caused the steam to rise. And

braver work with the facilities at hand They were handicapped for lack of water. The mains in that district are too small and the pressure too light. This was demonstrated in the fire at Wolff & Zwicker's in the morning. Even then the pressure was found too light, and it was shown that the mains there are too small. shown that the mains there are too small to supply water for a hard fight. What is needed is at least a 10 or 12-inch main, so that the engines may draw from it without danger of exhausting the supply. The largest main is on East First street; it is but a six-inch pipe, and at the south it connects with a four-inch pipe. Under these circumstances, the work of the department to my mind was excepthe department, to my mind, was excep tionally fine. I would not discriminate, but commend the work of every fireman engaged, from the chief to extramen, and of the men was seriously hurt is almost providential. A section of the east wall providential. A section of the east wall the feet long fell and narrowly escaped striking four or five of the men, and a mass of brick and red-hot sheet iron at one time fell from the north side of line. Some of the firemen at work at but commend the work of every fireman on the chief to extramen, and the latter, who took their risk, receive \$20 per month. Commissioners Everding and Fliedner were also at the grant they are as well pleased as myself at the way the fire was handled. I cannot dis-

He Has No Show of Re-election to the Senate.

SMALL VOTE IN THE LEGISLATURE

ome of Those Who Are Supporting Him Likely to Re Candidates When He Falls.

The chief prize in Oregon politics is the United States senatorship, and it is about this office, as usual, that talk and plans of the coming campaign are centering. Senator McBride's term is about to ex-

safe to say that McBride will have some-where between 15 and 29. But his maxi-mum vote is a long ways from 45, the num-Binger Hermann, commissioner of the ber required to elect. Is There a Combination?

Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office, and ex-Senator Mitchell. Senator Corbett has the largest fol-Much interest has lately been manifested regarding the present relations between Senators Simon and McBride. It has been lowing, and is everywhere regarded as in the lead, but it has not been decided whether he will enter the contest. Sena-tor Corbett knows Oregon from the Cohinted that they are drawing together and becoming more cordial, politically, and that Simon will help McBride next year in re-turn for aid from McBride's friends in 1983. If any such deal has been made, no lumbia river to the southern boundary and from the ocean to the Idaho line. There is not a section of the state nor an industry with which he is not inti-mately and technically acquainted. He sevidence of it has cropped out in Portland. Senator Simon's close friends say, without equivocation, that they are opposed to McBride and that he stands no show of election. As it does not matter greatly has always been a stanch supporter of projects to Improve the Columbia river. He was an original advocate of the gold standard. He would give Oregon a standing in the senate such as it has not had what people say when they are talking politics, this may mean a good deal and it may mean nothing. Possibly this talk for several years. of an understanding between Simon and McBride may be only the echo of some things that were said after Simon had been elected in the fall of 1808. Then McBride's intimates, notably his secretary and nephew, the bright young man who al-

Fulton, Hermann and Mitchell ostensibly favor McBride's re-election, but each realizes McBride's weakness, and would not object to standing for the senatorship. Senator Mitchell told a friend in Eastern Oregon recently that he was out of politics for good, and would devote himself to his law practice. Some of Senator Simon's friends say Mitchell is the strongest man in the McBride group, while others say Fulton is. They who guess Mitchell say he is the only one in the group who can hold McBride's strength, McBride's strength in the legislature of 1991 will not, as has been shown, be a rich legacy to bequeath to

PLANS FOR BIG SEWER.

Beech-Street Outlet Will Soon Be Built.

Plans for the great main sewer of the Beech-street sewer system so long under contemplation are now being prepared in the office of City Engineer Chase. That part of the sewer which runs across the river bottom through the O. R. & N. Co.'s grounds in Albina is being designed large enough to accommodate the flow from the Cook-avenue sewer district also. It is to be 30 inches in diameter, of brick, with stone invert. Where the grade is shorter the size of the sewer will be re-duced to @ inches. All sections of the sewer will have stone inverts. Where the ground on the flat is soft enough to require it, the sewer will be carried on piles, cut off below the line of constant moisture, so that they will not rot. This part of the sewer will be full cradied, that is, supported on a base of concrete. Portions of the sewer on better ground will be partially cradled, and in solid ground the sewer will simply be laid on an accurately shaped excavation. The sewer will diminish in size the fur-

ther it goes back from the river, there being sections of 80, 60, 42, 38 and 32 inches. On the smaller sections, where the flow of sewage will be variable, it will be egg-shaped. All the laterals of the sys-tem are being designed now, so that in the future, whenever one of these lat-erals is to be built, it will be constructed of the proper size.

of the proper size.

Careful computations of the drainage area and slopes have been made, so that the sewers will be of the proper size for what will be required of them for all time to come. The cost of the main sewer being designed now will approximate \$40,000. The portion across the river bottom cannot be constructed until low water next fall, but the upland portion will be commenced early next spring The will be commenced early next spring. The main sewer extends from the river to the county road, through the O. R. & N. Co.'s ground, in a straight line and thence with a slight bend southerly up through a guich to Montana avenue; thence fol-lowing Beech street to the intersection of Michigan avenue. At this point the sewer divides, one

branch running up Beech street to Com-mercial. The other branch runs south on mercial. The other branch runs south on Michigan avenue to Shaver street and east on this street to Borthwick street. At or near the county road in the O. R. & N. Co.'s grounds an inlet will be constructed to receive the sewer coming down the county road from the Cookavenue district, it being thought best by the engineer to bring the sewer systems of the two districts together there, so that only one large extension sewer will that only one large extension sewer will be needed across the flats to the river.

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From itching scalp, eczema, dandruff, or Pomade will cure you? Try it. Price Sc, at all druggists. Sample free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothers the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind coite and diarrhoss.

ter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subfect. We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetar-tenism and many other fads along the

Restaurants may be found in the larger cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never in-tended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy anceswho lived four-score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and ton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do

than formulate incores about the food they ate. A warm welcome wis extended to any kind from bacon to account.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

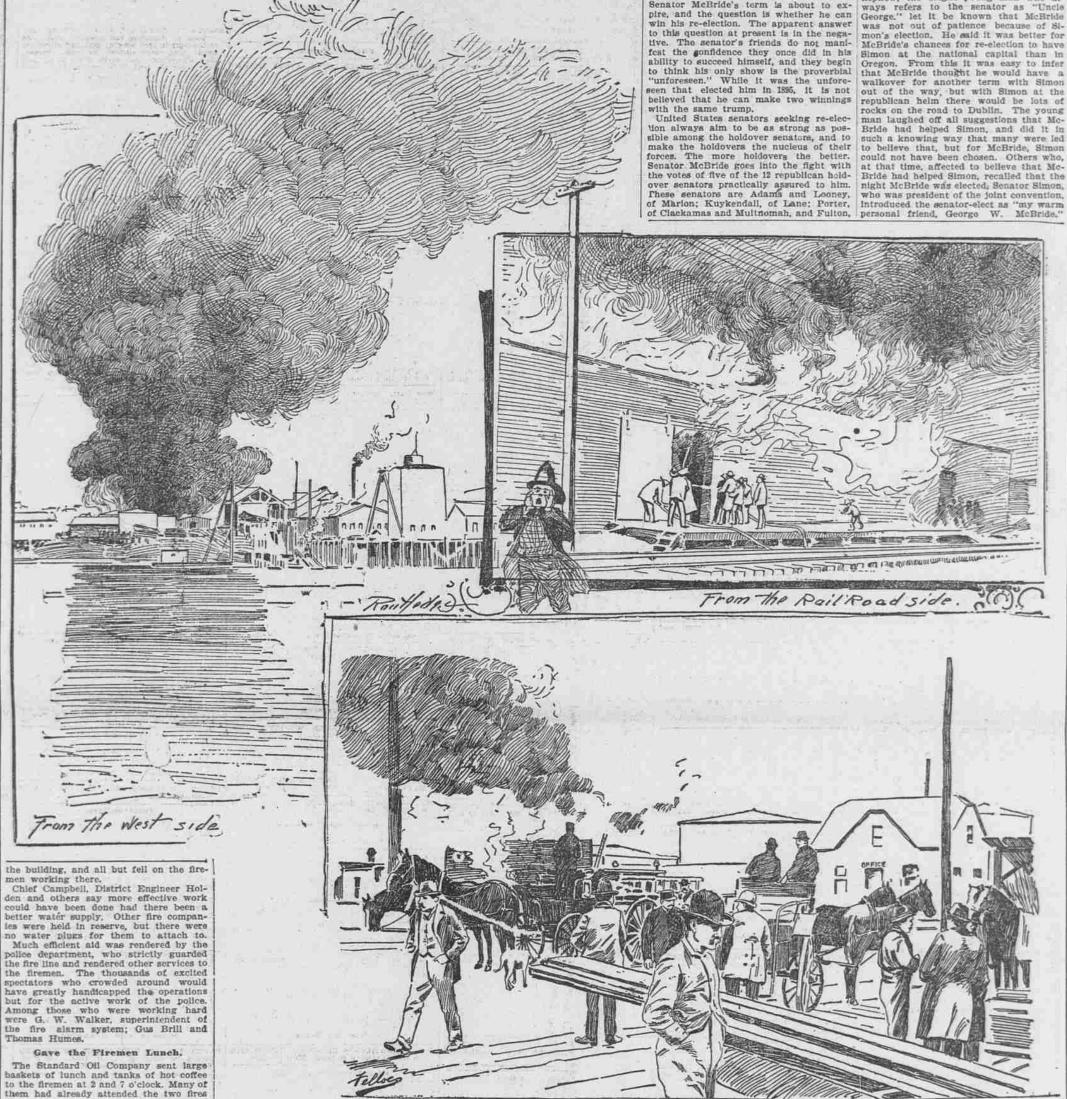
Dr. Julius Remmson, on this subject, says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality, should eat at and plenty of it. If the digestion is oo feeble at first it may be easily cor-ected by the regular use of Stuart's vspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two these excellent tablets taken after ner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will experienced if a regular practice is nade of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and dias-tase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be over-come by their use,

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of ment and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids and saits, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are uscless for indigestion, as they have ab-solutely no effect upon the actual digesion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is sim y a fallure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepeta Tablets, which is industed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive prin-

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50c, for full treatment.

A little booklet on cause and cure of stomach trouble mailed free by address-



THE STANDARD OIL WAREHOUSE FIRE.

. On Water Street.

this point heard this, but it proved a mistake. The tank contained only lub-

ricating oil, and there was no danger of wall while it seemed ready to totter and fall among them, and for a time it seemed impossible to hold the wall in place. an explosion. On the west side of the building the wall bulged out, but the heavy beame that had been placed there prevented it While the firemen and men from the outside, including employes of the oil com-pany and Wolfe & Zwicker, were thus from falling. At times it seemed as if it would certainly come down. It was dangerous working on that side among engaged a section of the south wall fell inward from the top with a great noise and caused a great outburst of black the big oil tanks. Had the wall fallen would have fallen against the smoke to roll upward, but even that did not dismay the firemen who were working at that point, for they continued to guard tanks and burst them.

in the morning, and had answered this

call before going to lunch. Those who had been fighting the flames practically

all day and who had eaten nothing since

breakfast were decidedly hungry and

It was a thrilling sight to watch the men working right under the west side

Incidents.

that peint with desperate energy.

obtained.

Chief Campbell watched all points and

btained. Way down at the southeast orner of the building, where there was

basement door, might be called the

black hole, and here an effective attack was sustained. It was right down where there would have been no escape, and, like the stokehole on a boat or a war yessel, the firemen worked almost in the dark, hardly knowing what was going on around them. They held a stream right into the hosement from the

right into the basement from this corner door, and their work was most effective.

Their situation was most uncomfortable. While they could fight the fire in the basement, they could not feel any of the

Every one admired the tenacity of the group of firemen who stood on the south-

east corner of the roof of the building and

directed a stream of water downward from that source on the flames. They

were in a perilous position, and had the

wall collapsed they could hardly have es-caped with their lives. Occasionally the

wind would carry over and apparently among them a great cloud of smoke and

fiames, but when it cleared, there they

were just the same, holding the nozzle down on the fire. From the East Sec-

ond street railway switch the work of

this group could be seen constantly, and every now and then a cheer would come

up from the great crowd there stationed, as they would watch them. It seemed as if they would have to come off that nar-

row perch, but they did not. They worked to good advantage from that point, as they had a full view of the seething in-

terior, and could direct the stream where

it would do the most good. They would turn the hose on the gasoline and kero-

heat, and it was very cold.

directed where the best results could be

pretty nearly exhausted.

There were many heavy explosions of the burning building, which sounded like the discharge of field pieces. At these explosions, the great smoke would rise in thick volume, as the flames were shot up by the force of the bursting barrels. The spectators on the East Second street trestle were made very uneasy at the exas they did not know what

Tribute to the Firemen.

H. S. Rowe, chairman of the board of fire commissioners, was at the fire until it was under control, when he went to his home. He watched the work of the firemen with great satisfaction. He went to all points, regardless of danger, to inform himself of the situation, and did not go home until Chief Campbell assured him that danger of a spread was over. At his home, in the evening, he said that he could not have wished the depart-ment to have done better or braver work. "I do not think," he said, "that for its size there is a better or braver fire de partment in the United States than Portland has, and this was demonstrated to-day. I do not want to discriminate, but want to say that every man did his whole duty without flinching. What is more, every fireman knew the danger he was encountering and knew that his life was in constant peril at this fire, and yet not a single man held back. The men went into places of danger without the slightest hesitation. They obeyed the or-ders of the chief and the assistant engineers with promptness, and did not stop to count the cost or possible results. It could be seen what a collapse of the great oil tanks meant to the firemen, as they were working at their base and prac tically under them. It was the most dangerous fire I ever saw, and I do not think that any other department in the ever blasing woodwork could be found sene tanks in the rear of them frequent-streams were turned on. Water appar-iy, and then again send the stream on the United States could have done better or

criminate at present nor point out any particular individual of the department deserving special commendation at this time, as all did their whole duty, and I

commend them all equally." Fire in a Pipe Shop,

Fire in the pipe building of the Wolff & Zwicker iron works, on East Water street and Hawthorne avenue, broke out yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, resulting in a loss of about \$1500. The fire department responded promptly, and by effective work prevented a spread. The fire was caused by an overheating of the pipes in the dipping-room in the tail building in the south wing, next to the East Side approach to the Madison-street bridge. The high building was quickly enveloped in flames, and it looked very threatening for a short time, but the department soon downed it. The building is a light, frame structure, but the firemen, with the aid of the employes, soon had the fire under control. The alarm was turned in from box 214, to which there was a quick response, but there was shortage of water. In spite of this handicap the fire was soon extinguished. There had been an alarm at about 5 in the morning for a fire in the tar tanks, but it was smothered. The tanks are filled with tar and asphalt. The damage did not prevent the work in the establishment going forward. The loss was covered by insurance. The damage will be repaired at once, and the debris was cleared away yesterday preparatory for this work. Mr. Wolff said that there would be a little delay in the dipping department, but the pipe building would be

To Prevent a Recurrence.

Before the fire had half burned out yesterday, Councilman Harris had the city attorney at work on an ordinance intended to prevent any danger of citizens being so badly scared again in a hurry. This ordinance will be introduced in the council today, if all goes well, and will probably be referred to a committee. The public was thoroughly frightened yesterday, and such representations were made to the city authorities as will doubtless result in needed legislation being enacted.

TO CURE LA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All d gists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. Grove's signature is on each box: 25c.

of Clatsop. McBride's friends openly assert that they have the support of Brownell, of Clackamas, and Proebstel, of Uma-tilla. It is hard to see on what they base their claim to Brownell. The Clackamas senator does not hesitate to say that he is obligations to Senator McBride, and was working in harmony with leaders of the party who are opposing McBride's candidacy. Besides, he is a candidate for the dacy. Besides, he is a candidate for the congressional nomination of the first discorp, rather, the promise of support, the trict against McBride's political ally, Reponly consideration that passes between trict against McBride's political ally, Representative Tongue. Senator Proebstel has not definitely committed himself, but persons who know him well say he is by no means a McBride man. He is a man of independent opinions, and would not let any one control him. He has large business interests in Eastern Oregon, is deeply interested in the development of that section of country, and it is not likely that he will vote to return to the senate the man who has hardly lifted a finger in be-

half of Eastern Oregon. McBride's Maximum Strength. Five senators are all the votes McBride

can count upon for a starter. If success shall attend his canvass, he will elect the senators in Douglas and Washington, in the joint district composed of Douglas, Lane and Josephine, and in the joint district comprising Lincoln, Tillamook and Yamhill. He is by no means sure of these counties, as there is strong opposition to him in them. If he gets all four he will have nine votes in the senate-9 out of 30, too few by far to insure his election by the ballot in the separate houses. Mc-Bride's possible strength in the house is easy to figure. Giving him the benefit of every doubt, he may have 20 votes. He may get five from Marion, two from Dougif the county goes republican; one from Josephine, if it goes republican; two from Yamhill, one from Yamhill and Tillamook, three from Washington, three from Clackamas, two from Clatsop, and one from Columbia. This is assuming that Douglas and Josephine will go republican, and that McBride will get theirs and the other votes herein credited to him. Mc-Bride's maximum strength may then be set down as nine in the senate and 20 in the house; total, 29, or 17 short of an election. His actual strength will be much Republicans who have canvassed the state pretty thoroughly say McBride be doing well if he goes into the leg-Islature with 15 votes. This looks to be too low, and 29 apparently is too high. It is

After his election to the senate in 1898 Senator Simon put reports of a com tion to sleep by saying he had plucked victory on his own merits. This was as much as saying that he was under no so interpreted by Simon's friends.

If Simon and McBride have made a deal,

politicians of high repute? If Simon gives McBride support in 1901, how many votes can McBride assure Simon for 1903? This may be summed up in one little figure-4—the votes of the senators whom McBride may elect this year and who will hold over until 1903. Can Senator Simon incur the odium of a deal with McBride for four lonely votes? Not if he knows as much about politics as he did in 1898. However four votes are not to be despised. On would have elected Senator Dolph in 1895. and one would have saved Senator Mitch-ell in 1897. Senator Simon is probably shrewd enough politician not to be tempted by any bait that McBride may offer him. He knows the feeling throughout Oregon to Senator McBride, and the hostility to him, and he will not endanger his own

McBride a Very Weak Man. The opposition to McBride is not based upon personal grounds. The senator is pleasant, affable gentleman, but he is weak. It is well enough for the older states to send affable, genial fellows lik

ascendancy in the pursuit of a chimera.

Dr. Depew to the senate, but young and growing states like Oregon need strong men in the upper branch of congress. This need is more strongly emphasized now than at any time in the state's history. Oregon has passed the pastoral stage of its existence, and is entering upon an era of industrial and commercial development. Every section of the state is im-bued with the spirit of progress. There is not a person in Oregon who does not look forward to increased trade with the Orient, with Alaska and with other Pacific states. Everybody wants the Nicara-gua canal, a 20-foot channel to Astoria, a 40-foot channel at the mouth of the Co lumbia, an open river and many other things. These are problems for states-

Candidates For Senator.

Those prominently mentioned as possi-ble successors of Senator McBride are: ing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.