

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form. Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

Elmer D. Bryan, formerly of Illinois, has been appointed superintendent of education for the Philippines.

The monitor Wyoming, nearing completion at San Francisco, will be turned over to the government November 29.

The secretary of the navy has directed that the army transport Hancock proceed to New York, where she will be used as a receiving ship.

All Christmas presents entering the Philippines will be subject to the same duty as other goods, according to advice issued by the war department.

Forty prisoners in the Arizona penitentiary overpowered the guards and escaped. This is the second delivery in a month. A new prison is being built in the solid rock of a mountain side.

The 28th annual convention of the American Bankers' association is in session in New Orleans. There are about 100 delegates and 500 visitors present. Seattle wants the next meeting.

General Owen Summers has been made commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American war veterans. The National headquarters will be moved to Portland. Colonel R. H. Savage, elected commander-in-chief, was compelled to resign on account of ill health and the honor fell to the vice commander, General Summers.

General Chaffee has reached San Francisco from the Philippines.

The chief of ordnance of the navy recommends the establishment of wireless telegraphy along the entire Pacific coast.

The annual report of Assistant Postmaster General Wynne favors a greater appropriation for the rural mail delivery routes.

No trace can be found of B. F. Egan, the Great Northern railroad man who was lost in the mountains near Bolton, Mont., a week ago.

All the money necessary for irrigation work at Portland has been raised and the committee has the plans of entertainment almost completed.

The main issue between the negotiators of the Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty is the rate of rebate to be allowed on sugar and tobacco entering the United States.

Wisconsin capitalists have purchased 224,368,000 feet of yellow pine timber in Idaho for 81 cents per thousand. The timber sold is on lands selected by the state along the North Fork and its tributaries between Smith's Ferry and the upper end of the lakes. These lands cover 32,589 acres.

French miners have decided not to accept terms made by arbiters.

Fire at Camden, N. J., destroyed three blocks, valued at \$250,000.

Trust legislation is almost sure at the short or long session of congress.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, will start on another expedition in 1903.

Major General MacArthur has been ordered to the command of the Department of the Lakes.

Much anxiety is felt concerning the condition of the emperor of Russia. He is greatly depressed in mind and is melancholy.

Minister Wu, Chinese representative at Washington, will not await the arrival of his successor, but will return home at once.

Fire in the New York Times office was the cause of two deaths and the serious injury of a number of others. Property loss, \$5,000.

There will be no ship this year to carry gifts to the soldiers in the far East, but the department will see that all packages are delivered.

The president is considering the applications for chief of the bureau of steam engineering and paymaster general, and will announce appointments soon.

Fire partially destroyed the Grand opera house, Nashville, Tenn. Loss, \$50,000.

General Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, has been sentenced to death.

Henderson will enter the race in Iowa for governor against Cummins. Vindication is his plea.

The postmaster general has ordered that the postoffice physician be abolished in all postoffices in cities under 500,000.

President Palma says the treaty between Cuba and the United States has been sent to the Cuban minister at Washington.

Burglars entered a New York house while the family were at dinner and stole \$5,000 worth of jewelry and clothing.

Burglars blew open the safe in an Albuquerque, N. M., jewelry store and secured \$2,000 in money and jewelry.

An earthquake at Guarda, Spain, resulted in a serious loss of life and destruction of much property.

The king of Siam has cabled his thanks to the president for the kindly reception accorded his son the crown prince.

SWITCHMEN WON'T STAND IN.

They Will Not Strike, and Trainers Are To Be Given No Assistance.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—According to a statement made today by Grand Master Hawley, of the Switchmen's union of North America, there will be no strike of switchmen in Chicago. Officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, however, scout the idea that Mr. Hawley's organization figures in the situation, and say the switchmen who are members of their organization are strong enough to enforce demands made by them upon the railroad companies entering Chicago. It was learned today that the Chicago Great Western, the Chicago Terminal Transfer and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads had entered into agreements with the switchmen's union by which that organization accepts the increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour for switchmen and 3 1/2 cents an hour for foremen, which has been offered by the railroad managers. It was also learned that the Illinois Central and Rock Island companies were negotiating with the switchmen's union.

Grand master Hawley, of the switchmen's union, declared his organization had a membership of 1,700 in Chicago, and asserted that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen could not call a strike of switchmen if they so desired. He said his organization had secured an increase of 10 per cent in the Northwest, and that the scale would be recognized by switchmen throughout the country. He further declared that the demands made by the brotherhood had been prompted by jealousy and could not be recognized.

RAILROADS AND MEN AGREE.

Increase of About 12 Per Cent for Labor at Switching Terminals.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The wage controversy between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which, for a time, threatened to tie up all the principal switching terminals in Chicago, was amicably adjusted tonight at a conference between the railroad managers and the officials of the brotherhood. The settlement was reached on the basis of a compromise. Seventeen of the railroads signed the new agreement, and the Santa Fe, the other road involved, will sign tomorrow morning. The men will receive an increase of about 12 per cent. At tonight's meeting the railroads submitted a proposition offering an increase of 3 cents an hour to helpers and 4 cents to foremen. The proposition was accepted by the men. The rates agreed upon are as follows: Day foremen, 31 cents per hour; night foremen, 33 cents per hour; day helpers, 28 cents per hour; night helpers, 30 cents per hour. These rates are one-half per cent in excess of the St. Paul-Minneapolis rate for each class. The effect of the new scale will be far-reaching. According to the officers of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, the rate will go into effect at all large centers west of Chicago, where committees are now in session awaiting the outcome of the Chicago trouble.

The Chicago scale goes into effect November 15, and through the signed agreements with the railroad managers it cannot be modified without 30 days' notice.

MOLINEUX FREE.

After Four Years of Suspense and Prison Life, Jury Acquits Him.

New York, Nov. 13.—Roland B. Molineux was set at liberty today, after spending nearly four years in prison and being once condemned to death and twice placed on trial for his life for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. But 13 minutes sufficed for the jury to reach a verdict of acquittal. Molineux, who was brought into court as soon as it was known that the jury had agreed, was apparently unconcerned as he had been throughout the trial, and gave no evidence of emotion when the words that established his innocence were pronounced. His aged father, General Molineux, was deeply affected and could with difficulty respond to the greetings of friends who pressed forward to offer their congratulations.

Postal Receipts Going Up.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Statistics of the gross postal receipts of the government for last month, as compared with October, 1901, at 50 of the largest postoffices in the country, show a total of \$5,580,599, an increase of 13 per cent. The increase at New York was 11 per cent, and at Chicago 19 per cent, the receipts being \$1,183,588 and \$884,884, respectively. The largest increase was 36 per cent at Los Angeles, with Milwaukee next with 33.

Burned to Death in Posthouse.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 13.—The first house at the city hospital caught fire this morning shortly after 2 o'clock, and four negro men were burned to death before they could be rescued. One negro woman, the only other inmate of that department, escaped.

Jewelry Store Robbed.

Tonopah, Nev., Nov. 13.—Frank Golden's jewelry store was robbed last night of watches, diamonds and money to the amount of \$3,000. This is the third robbery that has occurred recently, and it is surmised that an organized band of thieves is located here.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Hugh O'Donnell, a pioneer mining man of Baker county, aged 65 years, is dead.

The Tallant-Grant packing company, of Astoria, has filed articles of incorporation.

Eugene has asked for an increase in mail carriers to meet the growing demand for free delivery.

Two million feet of logs were swept away in a Lewis river freshet caused by the recent heavy rains.

A bill for the nomination of political candidates by the voters has been prepared for the Oregon legislature.

The work of installing the new machinery at the Mountain View mine, near Baker City, will soon be completed.

The 1902 hop crop in this state will amount to about 85,000 bales. Of this amount less than 20,000 bales remain in the hands of the growers.

The Multnomah county delegation to the legislature, at a meeting held last week, indorsed a \$500,000 appropriation for the Lewis and Clark fair.

An experimental salmon hatchery is in operation on the Alsea river, in Benton county. The past season has proven so successful that it is likely to be made a permanent station.

A custom quartz mill will soon be in operation in the Quartzburg district. Contracts have already been secured for reducing ore sufficient to keep a 20-stamp mill in constant operation.

The Waldo smelting and mining company will put in a 100-ton smelter at once at its copper mines in the Waldo district. A smelter at Waldo will be of great benefit to the vast mineral district of that section, as, aside from treating the ores of its own mines, it would also do a general custom business. A number of good mines of that section will be able to do their smelting at home and with much less expense than heretofore, as the ores had to be sent to California.

The first heavy frost of the season. The Dalles fell last Wednesday night.

The drug store of Dr. H. A. Wall, Lyle, was robbed of \$1,050 by four masked men.

Mrs. Mary Starkey, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, is dead. She had lived in Salem for a number of years.

C. A. Fitch, of Lakeview, Fusion candidate for state printer in 1898, committed suicide by taking morphine.

Citizens of Portland have started to raise a \$25,000 fund for an immigration bureau and permanent exhibit.

The sugar factory at La Grande has already received 13,400 tons of beets, which amount is greater than the whole crop of any previous year.

It has been announced to the students of Pacific university, Forest Grove, that the Corbett prize for scholarship of \$50 and the Tibbals prize for oratory of \$50 have been again offered this year.

The report of the superintendent of the state asylum for October shows 1,265 persons to be confined in that institution, an increase of nine since September.

An important ruling has been made by School Superintendent Ackerman. He has decided that the residence of the parent or guardian, rather than the place where the pupil is enumerated, determines the place where a child is entitled to attend school without paying tuition.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 68¢@69¢; blue-stem 73¢@74¢; valley, 70¢.

Barley—Feed, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.20@3.50; Graham, \$2.90@3.20.

Millet—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10 @ 1.15; gray, \$1.05 @ 1.10 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10.11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60¢@80¢ per sack; ordinary, 50¢@55¢ per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75 @ 1.85 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 @ 4.25; per pound, 10¢; hens, \$4 @ 4.50 per dozen; per pound, 11¢; springs, \$3.00 @ 3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50 @ 3.00; broilers, \$2.00 @ 2.50; ducks, \$4.50 @ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, young, 12¢ @ 13¢; geese, \$6.00 @ 8.50 per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15¢ @ 16¢; Young America, 15¢ @ 16¢; factory price, 1¢ @ 1 1/2¢ less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢ @ 32¢ per pound; extras, 30¢; dairy, 20¢ @ 22¢; store, 15¢ @ 18¢.

Eggs—\$3 @ 30¢ per dozen.

Hops—New crop, \$2 @ 2.50 per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢ @ 15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢ @ 14¢; mohair, 26¢ @ 28¢.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3¢ @ 3 1/2¢ per pound; steers, 4¢; dressed, 6¢ @ 7¢.

Veal—7¢ @ 8 1/2¢.

Mutton—Gross, 8¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢.

Lamb—Gross, 3¢ @ 3 1/2¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢.

Hogs—Gross, 6¢ @ 6 1/2¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢ @ 7 1/2¢.

TO SUPPRESS LADRONISM.

Military Forces Will Probably Help Constabulary in Cavite.

Manila, Nov. 12.—The government is adopting vigorous measures to suppress ladronism in the provinces of Cavite, Rizal and Bulacan. A zone embracing those provinces and surrounding Manila is the scene of constant petty and sometimes serious disorder. Several armed bands, some of them numbering 200 or 300 men, are operating in the described districts, and have committed various depredations. They find a safe refuge in the mountains. The plan of the government contemplates securing the assistance of the military, which has been inactive since the end of the insurrection. The extent of the army's participation in the work of suppression depends upon developments. It is probable that the military authorities will request the garrisons to protect the more important towns, while the constabulary conduct the field operations. It is thought that martial law, in a modified form, will be declared and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus suspended in Cavite province, which has been the home of the ladrones for ages.

Military control of Cavite province is not contemplated. It is intended that the military and civil authorities shall work in conjunction. The belief is held that advantage has been taken in some parts of the island of the complete inactivity of the soldiers, and it is thought that the use of the army by the civil authorities will have a beneficial effect.

The vigorous campaign against the ladrones conducted by volunteers in Bulacan province has resulted in driving many refugees bandits into Rizal, where the campaign is now opening. General Davis is co-operating with Governor Taft. He has strengthened the garrisons in Rizal, and is supporting and assisting the native constabulary, which is now effective. The operations in Cavite province will commence shortly.

CANAL TREATY IS ASSURED.

Colombia's Stand Will Cause No Trouble for United States.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Secretary Hay today had a conference with Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and also with Senator Morgan, the senior member of the minority of the senate committee on canal matters. The secretary was able to show that substantial progress is making towards the completion of a treaty with the Colombian government, conveying the necessary rights for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. In fact, so well have the negotiations progressed lately between Secretary Hay and Senator Concha, the Colombian minister, that it is now expected that by the end of the present week all of the phases of the proposition will have been disclosed, and little will remain to be done to conclude the convention.

It can be stated that the attitude of the Colombian negotiations presents no insurmountable obstacles, and that a treaty can be framed acceptable to both sides in strict conformity with the spirit of the Spooner act.

TRIED TO LYNCH CAR CREW.

Angry Crowd Try to Take Vengeance on Careless Motorman.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—A crowd tonight attempted to lynch the motorman and conductor on a trolley car that had struck a wagon containing 12 persons at Jefferson avenue and Howard street, injuring eight. One, a girl, was injured internally, and was taken to a hospital. The others received severe bruises but were able to go to their homes. A crowd soon collected around the wagon and some one shouted: "Lynch the car crew!" Instantly a rush was made for the conductor and motorman. Several policemen rushed to the scene and by threats to shoot kept the crowd back until a patrol wagon could be called. The car men were then taken to the police station to save their lives.

TO PREVENT DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Aberdeen Sawmill Will Have an Immense Refuse Consumer.

Aberdeen, Wash., Nov. 12.—A. J. West, of the West Side lumber company, has returned from the East, where he purchased a refuse consumer for his big plant. It will cost \$15,000 to install it. The diameter of the consumer will be 45 feet and its height 90 feet, and it will weigh 80 tons. The losses on Gray's harbor by fires caused by open burning refuse piles at the mills, has been very large in the past few years, and the installing of the consumer will minimize the loss at East Aberdeen, where this plant is located. It is expected that other consumers will be put in by other millmen.

To Examine Territories.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Senators Beveridge, of Indiana, Nelson, of Minnesota, Dillingham, of Vermont, Bate, of Tennessee, and Heitler, of Idaho, will leave Chicago tomorrow night for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, to investigate these territories' claims to statehood. The five senators are members of the senatorial sub-committee on states and territories, and it is likely that their report will have much weight with the upper house of congress.

Standard Oil Company Shut Out.

London, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch received here from Calcutta says that the Indian government has refused the Standard oil company permission to prospect in the oilfields of Burmah.

OPERATORS REPLY

COAL BARONS HOLD THAT MINERS' DEMANDS ARE UNJUST.

Leader of the Mine Operators Claims the Average Earnings of the Men Are Not Less Than in Other Callings Requiring Equal Skill and Training—Eight-Hour Day Impracticable.

Washington, Nov. 13.—President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading coal and iron company, has filed with the anthracite coal strike commission the reply of that company to the statement made by John Mitchell, president of the Mineworkers of America, concerning the points involved in the anthracite coal strike. Following is the text of Mr. Baer's statement:

"To the anthracite coal strike commission: The Philadelphia & Reading coal and iron company replying to the demands of John Mitchell, representing certain anthracite mineworkers, says: 'That it owns 37 collieries situated in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, and that it did operate, previous to the strike inaugurated by the United Mineworkers of America, 33 collieries and four washeries, and that at that time it had 26,829 employees in and about the mines.

"The demand for '20 per cent increase upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work' is arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust. 'This company denies there is such similarity between the mining of bituminous and of anthracite coal as to make wages paid in one a standard for the other.

"This company denies that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other mines in the same locality and controlled by like conditions. This company is not informed as to the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields, but it avers that nearly all of its former employees who during the past five months worked in the bituminous mines have returned to the anthracite coal regions, preferring to work in the anthracite mines.

"This company denies that 'the rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mineworkers, in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short trade life incident to this employment.

"This company further denies that 'the children of the anthracite mineworkers are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents, because of the low wages of such parents,' or that such wages are below the fair and just earnings of mineworkers in this industry.

"No boys are employed in and about the mines and breakers in violation of the statutes fixing the ages of employment. In addition to provisions for the care of the sick and injured are maintained in the anthracite coal regions. This company avers that there is not anywhere else in the world a mining region where the workmen have so many comforts, facilities for education, general advantages and such profitable employment.

"In general we deny, in so far as relates to anthracite mining, 'that the 10-hour day is detrimental to the healthy life of the mineworkers; that shorter hours improve the physical, moral and mental conditions of the workers, and that shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.' We admit that the tendency of national and state governments and of labor organizations is toward shorter hours, but deny that a working day of less than 10 hours will be of real advantage to the workmen engaged in and about the anthracite mines and collieries. In exhausting work a day of 10 hours is too long, but there is no exhausting labor which justifies a reduction of hours of work in the anthracite coal mines."

PORTO RICANS IN HAWAII.

Claim They Are Badly Treated on Plantations—Dole Denies It.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Secretary Hitchcock has received from Governor Dole, of Hawaii, a statement denying reports of ill-treatment of several thousand Porto Ricans. The laborers went to Hawaii at the solicitation of the Sugar Planters' association, and the complaint was made by Pedro J. Agostini, father of one of the workmen. The governor says, after an investigation, that the desire of some of the laborers to return to Porto Rico results from homesickness, influenced by imaginative persons, and will subside with time, and that the condition of the industrious Porto Ricans is satisfactory and their health improved.

Working on Cuban Report.

Washington, Nov. 13.—General Wood returned to Washington today, and at once resumed work on his report of the occupation and government of Cuba. He says he has been absent too long to speak with any actual or direct knowledge of present conditions in Cuba with the prospects of the island. He has not yet seen Minister Quesada, nor has he had opportunity to discuss the situation with officials of the United States who are fully informed.

IRRIGATION FOR OREGON.

Will Get a Share of About \$900,000 from National Irrigation Fund.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Out of an aggregate reclamation fund in the treasury of approximately \$9,000,000, the state of Oregon is entitled to credit for about one tenth, or something in the neighborhood of \$900,000. The general land office and the treasury are together working to compute the net returns from public lands in the several states and from the United States for the past two fiscal years, in order to ascertain the exact size of the reclamation fund created by the irrigation act of the last session of congress. This law, it will be recalled, provides that the net funds derived from the sale and disposal of public lands shall constitute a reclamation fund, for use on government works in the several states. While the whole amount comprises an aggregate sum, to be distributed at the direction of the secretary of the interior, it is provided at the end of 10 years each state shall receive benefits in proportion to its contributions to the fund. It was also wisely provided that the fund should include receipts for the past fiscal year.

It is a matter of note that Oregon has the third largest returns of any state in the Union, for the past two years. The net returns to the credit of the state stand at about \$900,000 for the two years.

The only states which precede Oregon are North Dakota, whose gross returns amount to \$1,321,811, and Oklahoma, with \$1,094,452 for the two years. Washington is the fourth state with \$881,509, and Idaho seventh, with \$578,990. The approximate net returns for Idaho will be about \$750,000 for the two years.

COST OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Increased Appropriations Are Necessary to Meet Requirements.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The annual gross cost of complete rural free delivery service throughout the United States will approximate \$2,000,000, according to the annual report which First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne received from August W. Machen, general superintendent of the service. The remaining 700,000 square miles not now covered by rural free delivery service, according to the report, will require the employment of 26,000 or 27,000 carriers in addition to those now employed, making the entire force of carriers, when the extension of the service is completed, within the next three years, 40,000. After this extension is completed the annual rate of increase in the appropriation is expected not to exceed 8 or 9 per cent, the rate maintained in the other branches of the postal service. To extend the service 12,000 routes a year until it becomes universal, the report says, will require such largely increased appropriations that the annual postoffice deficits for the ensuing two or three years will probably reach \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, if not more; but once the service is completed, the additional revenue derived will soon reduce the deficits to present figures, if not entirely wipe them out.

SOURCE OF ORE FOUND.

Old-Time Colorado Mining Camp Expected to Boom Again.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 11.—For 20 years people have been trying to find the source of the ore at Silver Cliff, and at last it has turned up, only half a mile from the town. The strike made a few days ago by Haskell & Jackson, two veteran assayers, seems to be the most important in Southern Colorado for many years. They are now literally quarrying out the ore, and shipping it by the carload. Immense sums have been spent in vain efforts to find the ore which was known to be there, the search including the Geyser Prospect shaft, which is 2,600 feet deep. The ore has been found just below the surface on government land. It runs \$44 per ton, and picked specimens yield 75 ounces of gold and much silver. There is great excitement in all that region, and everything has been staked for miles. It is anticipated that Silver Cliff, once the second town in the state, will boom again.

Electric Trains a Success.

New York, Nov. 11.—Electric traction trains on the military railway, between Berlin and Zossen, have now ended for the season, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The result of the trials has been to prove beyond doubt that express trains can easily be run by electric power at a speed of 75 miles an hour on an ordinary permanent way. A higher rate of speed required heavier and firmer permanent way, and this is to be prepared in time for the commencement of the trials in the spring.

Reciprocity Treaty is Signed.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Sir Michael Herbert, representing the British government and the government of Newfoundland, today, at the state department, signed what is known as the Bond-Hay treaty, providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland, covering fish products and bait. The treaty will be submitted to the senate immediately upon its reassembling.

Yale Students Must Learn to Swim.

New York, Nov. 10.—Every student entering Yale will become an expert swimmer, if he cannot advance good reasons to be excused from taking swimming lessons, says a Herald dispatch from New Haven. The faculty has found that 10 per cent of this year's entering class cannot swim. A rule has been passed to permit swimming lessons to count for the required gymnasium work.

DAMAGED BY FIRE

NEW YORK-BROOKLYN BRIDGE SCENE OF A COSTLY BLAZE.

It Was the New One Now Under Construction—Fire Was 555 Feet in the Air, Rendering Fire Apparatus Useless—Loss Will Reach \$500,000, and Work May Be Delayed.

New York, Nov. 12.—The new East river bridge, in process of construction between New York and Brooklyn, was damaged to the amount of at least \$500,000 tonight by a fire that for four hours raged 355 feet in the air, on the summit of the great steel tower on the New York side. There was probably no loss of life.

Owing to the enormous height of the tower it was impossible to reach the fire with any apparatus in the fire department, and the flames, after devouring all the woodwork on the top of the tower, seized on the timber framework of the two foot bridges suspended from the main cables, burning away the supports. Nearly 1,000,000 feet of burning lumber fell with a crash and a hiss into the stream. The falling foot bridge carried away a score of lighter cables and guys, which trailed in the water, rendering it necessary for the purpose of safety to stop all traffic up and down the river.

The fire was the most spectacular conflagration that has ever been seen in New York. The fire started in a tool shed, and from this spread to the framework. Within five minutes after the discovery of the fire the whole top of the tower was in a blaze. Then the foot bridges fell, carrying with them many tons of bolts, rivets, nuts and tools.

While the fire was at its height a party of firemen were cut off at the base of the tower, where they were exposed to a torrent of brands of red hot iron and steel. They were rescued after several had been severely burned. Brands from the tower set fire to the big storehouse of the Pennsylvania steel company. It was entirely consumed, and the contents were hurled into the river, together with two hoisting derricks on the platform. It was 11 o'clock before the flames had devoured everything combustible, leaving only the steel tower and the four great 18 1/2 inch steel cables stretching across the river. These cables were recently completed, save for the steel sheathing, and it is feared that they have been badly damaged by the intense heat. Should it be necessary to