



EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form. Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

The war department has ordered the Marietta, now at Kingston, Jamaica, to La Guayra, Venezuela.

King Edward has so far recovered that he has been able to go aboard his yacht for a short cruise.

Tracy's last exploit was near Ennumclaw, where he made a boy shave him while three men looked on.

One hundred and eight Boers have just arrived at New York from Bermuda, where they were confined as prisoners of war.

CHAFFEE IS RECALLED.

Relieved of Command in the Philippines—Davis to Succeed Him.

Washington, July 17.—General Chaffee has been relieved of the command in the Philippines and ordered to the command of the department of the East by an order issued by Secretary Root. The order is as follows: "By direction of the president, Major General George W. Davis will relieve Major General Chaffee of the command of the division of the Philippines, September 30, 1902. On being relieved General Chaffee will with his authorized aid repair to Governor's island, New York, and assume command of the department of the East."

A few days ago General Chaffee was cabled that he could have command of either the department of the East or the department of the lakes if he desired to come home at this time. He was informed that the retirement of General Brooke afforded an opportunity of making either exchange he desired. The cablegram closed with a commendation by the secretary of war on General Chaffee's services in China and the Philippines.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A large box and basket factory is to be established at Eugene.

Salem hop buyers are closing contracts for the 1902 crops at 20 cents per pound.

Two Oregon postoffices were discontinued July 15—Irma, Curry county, and Waldron, Wheeler county.

A blaze at Sheep Rock mine, four miles from Sanger, Eastern Oregon, destroyed the stamp mill, hoist and other buildings.

Citizens of Crook county are considering numerous plans of ridding the county of rabbits, which are the worst pest in Eastern Oregon.

Mountain climbers have started on their annual pilgrimage to the top of Hood. One party has already made the ascent. They report much snow and ice still on the side of the peak.

The county bridge over Hubbard creek, at Millwood, Douglas county, collapsed while a team with a load of lumber was crossing. The driver was fatally injured and both horses killed.

Citizens of Hillsboro held a meeting and a committee was appointed to secure a right of way for the electric railway to the Multnomah county line, the company having secured the right of way from there into Portland.

The proposed railroad into Malheur and Harney counties has caused timber lands in that section to be taken up rapidly. It is estimated that along the line of the proposed road 20,000 to 25,000 acres of land well covered by timber have been located since March 1.

Oregon counties, for the past year, have been paying out nearly \$5,000 a month for scalps of wild animals, principally coyotes. The county stands one-third of this amount and the state two-thirds. The \$50,000 appropriation made by the legislature of 1901 is exhausted and \$20,000 in claims are on file. The counties are relying on the next legislature for reimbursement. Lane county, however, has made an order that no more scalps will be accepted.

Hop buyers around Salem are offering 18 cents for the 1902 crop.

A sawmill with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day is to be built at Astoria at once.

Hop growers in Lane county anticipate more trouble this year than usual with lice.

The prospects are good for a heavy crop of both fall and spring wheat in Linn county.

The recent rains have brightened the prospects for the grain and hay crops around Prineville.

Cold storage men at Astoria are now paying 8 cents per pound for large fish, an advance of 1 cent.

Several cars of Willamette valley 1902 prunes have been contracted for at 5 1/2 cents in 25-pound boxes.

A. J. Webster has been appointed deputy fish warden at Astoria, to succeed Henry Bultman, resigned.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65 1/2 @ 66c; bluestem, 67 @ 68c; valley, 66 1/2 @ 67c. Barley—Feed, \$22; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.05 @ 3.60 per barrel; graham, \$2.95 @ 3.20. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15 @ 16 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20 @ 1.25; gray, \$1.10 @ 1.15. Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 15; clover, \$7.50 @ 10; Oregon wild hay, \$5 @ 6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 75 @ 85c per cental; ordinary, 40c per cental. Growers prices; sweets, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 1 1/4c.

Butter—Creamery, 20 @ 21c; dairy 16 @ 18c; store, 15 @ 16c. Eggs—20 @ 22 1/2 for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12 1/2 @ 13c; Young America, 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2c; factory prices, 1 @ 1 1/4c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 @ 4.50; hens, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per dozen, 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound; springs, 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound, \$2.50 @ 4.50 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50 @ 3.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13 @ 14c, dressed, 15 @ 16c per pound; geese, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 2 1/2 @ 3c per pound; dressed, 6c per pound.

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

Veal—7 @ 8c per pound.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 @ 3 1/2c; steers, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2c; dressed, 7 @ 8c per pound.

Hops—14 @ 16 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 1/2 @ 15; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 14 1/2c; mohair, 25 @ 26c pound.

The insurance of the lives of children is forbidden in Montreal.

William McGovern made the eighth suicide in Meriden, Conn., in two months. A suicide club is believed to exist.

The congregation of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, unanimously adopted a pledge to contribute any part of \$2,000,000 that may be necessary to build an immense auditorium at Boston.

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

Grants Pass Visited by a \$50,000 Fire—Originated in Defective Flue.

Grants Pass, Oregon, July 15.—A fire which is believed to have had its origin in a defective flue in a hotel yesterday afternoon destroyed \$50,000 worth of property here. A southwest wind that was blowing a gale scattered the flying embers over all parts of the city and made it practically impossible for the firemen to keep the flames under control. The fire was a most remarkable one in that it did not sweep everything as it went, but skipped here and there, making the situation all the more difficult for the firemen and the citizens, who fought heroically to quell the destructive flames. Nearly all of the residences and buildings burned were insured for one-half or two-thirds of their value.

The fire originated in the old City hotel, on Front street. Flames were discovered breaking through the kitchen roof about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and probably caused by a defective flue. Fanned by the fierce wind, the flames had completely enveloped the City hotel and the adjoining buildings before the fire department could reach the scene, notwithstanding their prompt response.

The Grants Pass brewery was next in the path of the flames, and in a few minutes was reduced to ashes. The blaze then leaped across the street to the railroad yards of the Southern Pacific, where are located the roundhouse, machine shops and wood yard. These were soon a mass of flames.

Across the street were three residences, and these were next to go. By this time the whole city was in great alarm. The wildest excitement prevailed, for the solid business portion of the town on Front street and all of the residences of the city, comprising half of Grants Pass, seemed doomed, as they were directly in the path of the flames. Every available team, dray and truck in the city were brought into use in getting the contents of stores and residences to places of safety.

The mayor telephoned to Ashland for assistance and the fire department of that city was loaded onto a special train and hurried to the scene of the conflagration, where good service was rendered in saving the remainder of the town.

SALISBURY RESIGNS.

It Was Expected, but Not so Soon—Succeeded by A. J. Balfour.

London, July 16.—The fact of the resignation of the premiership of Great Britain by Lord Salisbury has been officially given out. The prime minister laid down the responsibilities of his office July 11.

Within 24 hours his majesty elevated A. J. Balfour, the government's chief representative in the house of commons, to the position of premier.

While it was expected in political and commercial circles that Lord Salisbury's retirement would be coincident with the coronation of King Edward, it was scarcely looked for prior to that event. Consequently about the only surprise expressed as the news spread through London concerned the date, rather than the fact of the resignation.

The real interest was not so much in reference to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal as it was in the appointment of his successor.

The liveliest speculation is rife as to the personnel of the new cabinet. The most discussed feature of the pending changes is the position of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, who in many quarters has been regarded as the most promising candidate for the premiership.

As to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal, the main reason is considered by practically all well informed persons to have been a desire for a quiet life on the part of a man advanced in years, whose activities have been unusual and whose scientific tastes predisposed him to study and seclusion.

Although Lord Salisbury's resignation does not necessarily involve the reconstruction of the cabinet, it is believed there will be some changes. It is considered not unlikely that some of the ministers will be made peers in order to make room for new blood in the cabinet.

Waters Are Falling.

Topeka, Kan., July 16.—The flood situation is beginning to show some improvement. The Kansas river has fallen nearly four inches since 10 o'clock this morning, and the prospects are that the fall will be steady now until the water has reached its usual level. Railroad traffic on the Santa Fe and Union Pacific is entirely shut off between here and Kansas City on account of washouts near Lawrence. It is thought that the damage will be repaired sometime tomorrow.

Collide in Malacca.

Singapore, June 9, via San Francisco, July 16.—A collision took place the night of June 6 in the Straits of Malacca, between the local steamer Tentonia and a Chinese junk. Both vessels sank almost immediately, and only 68 persons were saved out of 106 on board.

Precautions Against Cholera.

Tokio, June 28, via San Francisco, July 16.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera in certain districts of Japan, the United States sanitary authorities will allow no one to go to Hawaii or America from the infected places without undergoing five days' disinfection at Yokohama. This order also applies to any person coming by way of Tokio, as the disease has made its appearance in the capital.

MERRILL IS DEAD

TRACY KILLED HIS PAL, JUST AS HE SAID.

Body Found at Napavine, Near Chehalis—Brother of the Outlaw Identifies the Remains—Discovery Was Made by Woman and Her Son While Out Picking Berries—Will Not Get Full Reward.

Chehalis, July 16.—All doubt of Convict Harry Tracy's story that he had slain his pal, David Merrill, has been removed by the news that Merrill's dead body had been found, four miles southeast of here, partially concealed by two logs, between which the murderer had thrown it. Although partially decomposed, two bullet wounds were plainly discernible in the body, one in the wrist and another in the back, and it is believed that a third bullet found lodged in the neck of the victim of a fellow criminal's treachery. The discovery was made by Mrs. Mary Wagoner, of Napavine, and her 12-year-old son George, who were picking blackberries in the woods near the Northern Pacific railroad track, and were attracted to the body by the odor. Thinking at once of the story of Tracy, which, with the many tales of his adventures, is known to everyone in the vicinity, they at once made an investigation.

The body was lying between two logs, face down, and with the legs and one hand up. The spot where it lay is about 200 feet from the Northern Pacific track, on an unfrequented road, and so distant from any dwelling that the crack of Tracy's murderous rifle might have sounded without attracting any attention. The surroundings and the location of the bullet holes indicate that the story Tracy told to the crew of the launch which carried him down Puget sound from near Olympia, July 2, may be true, although there is reason to believe that the convict, fearing that Merrill would reveal the whereabouts of the fugitives by his clumsiness killed him in cold blood.

Three 30-30 shells, found a little distance from the spot where the body was found, destroyed whatever doubts remained in the minds of those who answered Mrs. Wagoner's summons, and subsequent developments have demonstrated conclusively that Tracy not only is the slayer of six men who were obstacles in his path to liberty, but also shot down his own companion and fellow fugitive. The face was unrecognizable, and the body in a bad state, but a comparison of the description of scars on Merrill's hands, his foot and knee, and the color of his hair, tallied with those on the body.

Warden J. T. James, of the Salem penitentiary, did not swear that the body was that of Merrill, but expressed an opinion to this effect. J. W. Studebaker, of Castle Rock, who had known Merrill many years, said the body was that of the outlaw. Ben Merrill, his brother, who has been working in a Chehalis livery stable the past two weeks, expressed the same opinion.

Will Not Get Full Reward.

Salem, Or., July 17.—Superintendent J. D. Lee, of the Oregon penitentiary, today received a message asking whether the reward will be paid to the person who found the body of Merrill. Superintendent Lee replied that the reward would be paid according to the language of the offer, which was for the "capture and return" of the convict, dead or alive, but that in any event he would pay liberally for the return of the body, even though not captured as specified in the offer.

BATTLE SHIP AGROUND.

Illinois Strikes an Obstruction in the Harbor of Christiansa, Norway.

Christiana, Norway, July 17.—The United States battleship Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, and the United States cruiser Chicago have arrived here. While the Illinois was standing in the harbor, leading the squadron, her steering gear failed, and her helm jammed hard to starboard, with the ship headed straight for the shore. Both anchors were let go and her engines were backed promptly, but the port anchor chain parted. The ship struck an obstruction and a hole was punched in her bottom. Two small compartments filled with water. The crew were piped to quarters and the water tight doors were closed. The rest of the squadron stood in the inner harbor. The Illinois was eventually backed off and anchored safely.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield will probably shift his flag to the Chicago.

Tornado in North Dakota.

St. Paul, July 17.—Tremendous damage, and it is thought, great loss of life, were caused by a terrible wind storm which early tonight swept in a westerly direction from the international boundary across the north-eastern portion of North Dakota. Three towns, according to the meager reports which are obtainable, were totally wiped out. Telegraph lines are wrecked and there is no communication with the section where the most serious devastation is thought to have been worked by the tornado.

Explosion of the Kaichi.

Victoria, B. C., July 17.—Details are given in the Chinese papers, received today by the steamship Empress of India, of the blowing up of the Chinese cruiser Kaichi, which was lying at Haikuan, and used as a training ship. The first report placed the loss of life at 250, but the more reliable papers say it will not exceed 140. At the time of the explosion Captain Lee and several of the officers were ashore, four officers having been left in charge.

TO BE BIG POST.

Department Proposes to Make Vancouver One of the Largest in Country.

Washington, July 15.—The action of the war department in allotting \$142,000 for immediate expenditure in enlarging the present quarters at Vancouver Barracks indicates that this post is not only to be retained as department headquarters, but is to be gradually developed as one of the largest permanent army stations. The money now made available will be expended under the direction of the department and constructing quartermasters in enlarging and fitting up the 10 barracks buildings now standing, making them sufficiently large to accommodate a full regiment of infantry. New quarters will also be erected for the accommodation of two large companies of field artillery of 120 men each. Such additional officers' quarters will be erected as are necessary to accommodate the complement of officers in command of the troops provided for. A large building for the "bachelors' mess" will also be erected, together with several smaller buildings not yet arranged for.

The apportionment of funds made does not provide for sewer, water and heating systems, for which additional funds will be allotted later. In the construction of all buildings, local timber will be used, as experience has taught that on the Pacific coast frame buildings are a great deal cheaper and equally as satisfactory as brick. Plans for this new work are now being completed, and will be advertised at an early date, as most of the work will be done by contract.

At Fort Lawton, \$105,500 has been apportioned for erecting new quarters for two additional companies of infantry in addition to the two companies now quartered there, while headquarters for a regiment will also be built, making this the most important post on Puget sound. These buildings will be frame.

At Fort Wright the \$27,000 allotted will be expended in erecting officers' quarters of brick, to replace the quarters now provided. Work at the late named posts will be done by contract, under supervision of the constructing quartermasters now at these stations. Plans for the work will be completed as rapidly as possible.

MOVING SIDEWALKS.

Syndicate Formed Which Proposes to Equip Brooklyn Bridge.

New York, July 15.—It is learned, says the Herald, that behind the plan to equip the Brooklyn bridge with moving sidewalks are men of great prominence in the railroad and financial world. They have, it is stated, perfected a preliminary organization, and if their proposition is viewed favorably by the officials of the city who have power to act they will organize a corporation under this state and become practically a local concern.

It has been agreed by the representatives of these men that they will within one year equip the bridge with moving sidewalks at their own expense, and will pay the city \$150,000 a year for the privilege of operating them. They have agreed to charge not more than 1 cent a person for each crossing. There will be no total suspension of traffic at any time during the progress of the work, they promise, and the public will not even be inconvenienced for more than four days, or certainly more than a week, while the terminals are being put in place. It is proposed to operate the moving sidewalk for about 10 out of the 24 hours, during the times of the greatest crush of passengers, and to operate the trolley cars as at present the remainder of the time, thus giving opportunity to inspect the sidewalk and keep it in perfect operation.

WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Union Pacific Strike Promises to Be a Long Struggle—Both Sides Determined.

Omaha, July 15.—At the end of the fifth week of the Union Pacific shophmen's strike there appears to be little hope for an immediate settlement. Both sides have shown themselves determined to fight to the end. The officials of the road today made a brief resume of the conditions, stating that 65 per cent of the strikers' places in this city are filled. The company is not hampered, according to the official statement, in the handling of motive power by reason of the strike. Strike leaders declare that there has not been a single defection from their ranks; that the new men at work are not generally skilled mechanics, and that a long fight is in prospect which will eventually force the company to their terms.

Will Hold Their Coal.

New York, July 15.—At a meeting of the coal operators yesterday, an agreement was reached that until the meeting of the bituminous coal miners, to be held July 17, becomes known, the coal operators in the agreement will hold their present stock of coal, and that which they will receive this week, and not sell any in the open market. The operators say they are impelled to protect themselves because of the scarcity of soft coal in or near New York, which the consultation disclosed yesterday.

Great Northern Strike Settled.

St. Paul, July 15.—Four hundred boiler makers and helpers on the Great Northern railway system, who went on strike for higher wages some six weeks ago, returned to work yesterday morning. The strike was settled at a conference between a committee of strikers and officials of the company. There were concessions on both sides. Under the new schedule, the men will receive an advance of 25 cents per day over the scale in effect before the strike.

OVER HALF A CENT

THIS PREVENTS A SETTLEMENT OF CHICAGO STRIKE.

Both Railroads and Freighthandlers Say They Will Yield Nothing More, and Expect to Fight It Out to a Finish—Business Men of the City Losing a Million Dollars a Day—No Sign of Settlement.

Chicago, June 16.—While the wholesale business of this city is almost completely paralyzed, and while its business men are standing a loss of \$1,000,000 a day, the striking freighthandlers and the railroads are in a deadlock and announce their determination to fight to a finish over the question of one-half a cent for every 24 hours, this being divided on one side between 24 railroads and on the other side between 10,000 men.

The situation tonight is more serious than at any time since the commencement of the trouble, and at no time since the walkout have the points at issue been so obstinately maintained. Three times yesterday the freighthandlers sent committees to meet the general managers, and three times came back without results. The first call was made without giving warning to the managers, and when the committees arrived, they were unable to find any of them, or the reason that the managers were having a meeting of their own, and were not at their offices. The second call produced more effect, as several of the committees saw the managers, but nothing definite resulted. The last committees were sent out by President Curran, of the freighthandlers, at the demand of the teamsters, who wanted something attempted toward a settlement. This time the committees were started so late in the afternoon that it was a foregone conclusion that they would not find any of the general managers at their offices. All the committees reported, as before, that they had failed of any result.

The committee that went to the Milwaukee & St. Paul road came back bearing the information that they had been refused admission, and were informed that their former employers did not care to receive them, that they had all the men necessary in their business, and that hereafter no deputations would be received from employees who had gone on strike. The officials of the road declared later that they would maintain this position.

After this had been reported at headquarters of the strikers, President Curran announced that the fight was on to a finish, and that hereafter when the railroads had any overtures to make, or wished to do any business with their employees, they would be compelled to transact such business through the officers of the Freighthandlers' union.

Both sides now declare that they have reached the limit, and that absolutely nothing will be conceded. The men demand 1 1/2 cents, and the managers say that they will not, under any circumstances, pay more than 17 cents. The railroad warehouses, ordinarily a hive of industry, were almost as quiet as Sunday. At a distance from each warehouse was a company of pickets posted to keep freight from entering or leaving the sheds. Nearer the depots were guards of police on duty to protect the men in the warehouses and to quell any disturbances which might arise. Gangs of nonunion men brought into the city to take the places of the strikers lounged about the warehouses or in their cars, with scarcely anything to do.

CONDITIONS FOR TIEN TSIN.

City Government to Be Restored to Chinese, With Limitations.

Pekin, July 16.—The foreign ministers to China have agreed upon the conditions for the restoration of the government of Tien Tsin to China, and these conditions only await the signature of the Italian minister, the Marquis Salvago Raggi, who is absent, for presentation to the Chinese government. According to the conditions, the 30-kilometer radius from which Chinese troops are excluded is reduced to 20 kilometers, the limitation of the number of police which the Chinese may maintain within the radius is eliminated, and the concessions granted by the provisional government are ignored.

The members of the government are considering the question of devoting the surplus in the treasury to the reimbursing of the concessionaires for investments made on the strength of their concessions.

The negotiations for the restoration of the Pekin-Shan Hai Kwan railway have reached a partial deadlock.

The German minister to China, Dr. Momm von Schwarzenstein, started for Berlin today for a six month's leave of absence. He will proceed home by way of the United States.

Cholera Spreading in the Islands.

Manila, July 16.—Cholera is spreading somewhat in the islands. The ratio for Manila is maintained. The rains now falling have not checked the disease materially.

Says Boer Peace Will Be Short.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 16.—H. C. De Roo, an adjutant in the Boer army under Delarey, is in the city on a visit. He says in his opinion peace will not last two years in the Transvaal. The arms turned in to the British are worthless, and the good ones have been buried in secret places. He says England is trying to make Englishmen of the Boers, and when they put on the screws too hard the latter will rebel.



David Merrill, the Murdered Outlaw.

Marconi has received wireless signals at a distance of 1,400 miles. Complete messages were received at a distance of 850 miles.

The United States transport Rosenkrans has been sold for \$50,000, a little more than a third of its cost to the government in 1899.

Four Chicago railroads have made individual agreements with the striking freighthandlers. This may cause a general break in the strike.

The body of Lord Pauncefote, late ambassador of Great Britain at Washington, has been laid to rest in the family tomb, near Newark-on-Frent, England.

Two hundred miners at Leavenworth, Kan., have gone on strike.

The Peary relief ship has started on her trip to the Arctic regions.

The president has appointed Director Merriam as permanent director of the census.

The emperor of Corea has accepted an invitation for that country to participate in the St. Louis exposition.

Blanks for Indian war veterans have been issued and applications will soon be going in to the pension department at Washington.

The posse in pursuit of Tracy has returned to Seattle for a rest. The force will be reorganized and a more determined campaign inaugurated.

General Chaffee has been relieved of command in the Philippines and will be assigned to duty in the United States. He will be succeeded by General Davis.

Masked men held up a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train in Colorado. It is not known how much they secured, but the train usually carries a large amount of money.

By the finding of Merrill's body, the story told by Tracy has proven to be true. The body has been found a few miles from Chehalis, at the place Tracy declared he fought with his partner. A boy passing through the canyon discovered it lying in the brush.

Fixing of coronation date has upset London society's plans.

The flood situation at Topeka, Kan., is becoming more serious.

A number of violent earthquake shocks have been reported from Venezuela.

The Vatican is anxious to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

A French doctor inoculated himself with consumptive cow matter in order to disprove Prof. Koch's theory.

John D. Rockefeller offered Smith college, Northampton, Mass., \$100,000 on condition that a like sum be subscribed.

Col. H. H. Williams, of Springfield, O., former postoffice inspector in Cuba, predicts that Cuba will soon apply for annexation, as such action is desired by a majority of the people.

Philippines. A reply was received from General Chaffee stating that he left the matter entirely with the department, but that he would prefer New York in case he was relieved in the Philippines. He suggested that September 30 would be a good date to make any change in the command of the Philippines.

The status of the commander of the department of the East, as qualified by the last order is as follows:

General Brooke is at present in command, but he is to retire at the end of the present month. General MacArthur is in command of the department of the lakes at Chicago, but he will be temporarily ordered to New York after General Brooke's retirement to command the department of the East while the combined maneuvers are going on. He will retain the command until relieved by General Chaffee, probably about November next, when it is expected General MacArthur will return to his present command in Chicago.

LIGHTNING STRIKES OIL.

Large Part of the Jennings Field in Louisiana Destroyed by Fire.

Jennings, La., July 17.—During a heavy electrical storm that passed over the Jennings oil field today a bolt of lightning struck the field storage tanks of the Jennings oil company, setting them afire. The flames spread to the derricks of the company adjoining, and in a short time the derricks and tanks were destroyed. Burning streams of oil from the tanks ran in the direction of Coulee. All workmen in the field immediately stopped work and set about throwing up levees so as to prevent as far as possible the spreading of the fire. In a short time, however, another tank had broken loose, and the wind had driven the flames into the tanks of the Southern, Northern and Crescent oil companies, but they in some manner escaped destruction.