



WEEK'S DOINGS

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World

OF INTEREST TO ALL OUR READERS

General Review of Important Happenings of the Past Week in Brief and Comprehensive Form.

Mrs. Nation has resumed active operations in Oklahoma.

King Edward has returned to England in better health than for years.

A strike of mailhandlers and baggage-men at the union depot in St. Louis has caused considerable delay of the mails.

The walls of a hotel at Jackson, Mich., collapsed while 13 men were at work on the roof, but none were even seriously injured.

The strike of French colliers in assuming a seriousness equalled only by that in this country. Numerous clashes between troops and strikers are reported.

Ex-Secretary of State Olney, in an address, scored the coal operators. He says that for years they have defied the laws of Pennsylvania, which forbid common carriers to engage in mining.

A report will soon be issued by the bureau of forestry showing the amount of timber destroyed by forest fires in the Northwest. By this means it is hoped to secure more protective legislation.

The crown prince of Siam has arrived in New York.

The G. A. R. will hold its next encampment at San Francisco.

Foreign coal will be admitted free of duty while the miners' trouble continues.

President Roosevelt has so far recovered that he is able to go about on crutches.

A Homestead, Pa., inventor, while temporarily insane, murdered his mother, one brother and two sisters.

The coal operators have demanded of Roosevelt that he begin action against the miners' union under the anti-trust law.

Strikers at Geneva clashed with the troops and the hospitals are filled with wounded men from both sides. Many arrests have been made.

To meet need of officers for the navy a special midshipmen's examination will be held in November. Each senator and representative has been asked to name one principal and five alternates.

Governor Bliss, of Michigan was thrown from a horse and severely injured.

There is enough coal on hand in the various public institutions of New York to run for two months.

Jessie Morrison, who has been twice convicted of murder in Kansas, and who is fighting for a new trial, is out on \$10,000 bonds.

French coal miners have voted a general strike. It is estimated that there are 162,000 miners in France, 60,000 of whom belong to the union.

The transport Sherman has arrived at San Francisco from Manila. She has been sent to quarantine, as there were several cases of cholera on board.

The Northern Pacific has a corps of engineers at work on the Coeur d'Alene branch. The company contemplates making this the main line into Spokane, as much time could be saved.

Edward S. Bragg, consul general at Havana, and William A. Rublee, consul general at Hong Kong, have been exchanged on account of lack of judgment used by General Bragg in a letter.

British coal miners have voted \$5,000 for the aid of strikers in this country.

The mayor of New Orleans has asked for troops to subdue street car strikers in that city.

The crown prince of Siam, who is now touring the United States, will visit Portland.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, of Chicago. Loss, \$200,000.

A new Colombian gunboat, manned by Americans, has sailed from San Francisco for Panama.

A New York man had \$18,000 worth of uncut diamonds stolen from under his pillow while he slept.

Pennsylvania coal miners do not favorably regard the peace plan of the president and will not return to work on those terms.

Troops on their way to the coal fields were hissed and hooted by the people of Pittsburg, and several riots were narrowly averted.

A narrowly Eastern bankers and capitalists are in Portland to spend a week. They have money to invest and want to personally inspect Portland and surrounding country.

One hundred thousand tons of Newcastle, Australia, coal has been shipped to the United States.

Leading German papers have expressed their sympathy as being with the American coal miners.

England is experiencing much difficulty in supplying employment to her returned South African soldiers.

Senator Hanna has challenged Tom Johnson to a debate on the tariff question and the latter has accepted.

PUBLIC FUNDS SOLICITED.

Wage Earners Asked to Contribute Their Earnings for One Hour Each Monday.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, has issued an address to the public, appealing for financial and moral aid for the striking anthracite miners, and denouncing the attitude of the mine owners, on whom, the appeal says, must rest the responsibility for the hardships resulting from the coal famine. The address in part is as follows: "To the Public and Organized Labor:—The strike of the miners is now in its 23d week. That the strike occurred was entirely the fault of the presidents of the coal companies. That the strike has continued to this day is entirely due to the contempt which the presidents of the coal companies have for the people of our country, and the untold sufferings which all may endure. No offer to settle the strike could be fairer than that of the miners' representative at the conference with President Roosevelt. The operators' haughty arrogance, brutal, dominating spirit, and blasphemous assumption of divine wealth, proprietorialship of America, and around the indignation of all lovers of justice and fair dealing. "What more could the miners do and maintain their self respect and not forfeit the respect of their fellow men, than their willingness to submit all matters in dispute to a commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and what that was refused, to leave the entire controversy to J. F. Morgan, one of the men largely interested with the operators. There has never been a time, either before the strike or since its inauguration, that the miners have not been entirely willing to have the questions involved in the miners' claims investigated and adjusted by any disinterested person. "In behalf of the miners, in behalf of the cause of freedom, for justice and right, the undersigned, representing the organized wage earners of America, appeal to all people to contribute generously, promptly, and to continue the same until the termination of this contest. And to that end the following suggestions are made: "First—That in each city and town, business, professional and public men form relief committees to solicit financial and other contributions. "Second—That the hours between 10 and 11 o'clock of each Monday morning during the continuance of the strike, is designated as 'Miners' Hour,' and the wages earned during that hour by the working people of our country be appropriated to the miners. "Third—That the ministers of the gospel of all denominations make a special plea to their respective congregations each Sabbath morning in behalf of the miners, their wives and children, and that they constitute themselves into relief committees among their respective parishes. "Fourth—That the daily, weekly and labor press solicit contributions from their readers; entertainments be arranged and contributions from unions and other organized bodies solicited. "Fellow citizens, fellow wage earners, come to the aid of the miners in their heroic contest, and administer a well merited rebuke for the arrogant, oppressive and unjustifiable attitude toward the miners of the operators, who would trample under foot and crush the hearts and spirits of the men whom they employ with equal callous indifference as they outrage dignity, the manhood and the interests of every man, woman and child in our land. "Send all contributions to W. B. Wilson, Secretary United Mineworkers of America, Stevens Building, Indianapolis, Indiana."

NEWS OF OREGON

Items of Interest Gathered from All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS

A Brief Review of Improvements, Growth and Development Along All Lines Throughout Our State.

Prairie City suffered another severe fire, which destroyed \$8,000 worth of property.

The Eowenberg-Goling company has paid its convict labor account for August, amounting to \$1,251.60.

Douglas county prune growers are beginning to ship the 1902 crop. The yield is 75 per cent of the average, while the quality is first class.

The discovery has been reported of rich gold deposits 11 miles northeast of Gates, on the Little North Fork of the Santiam river, in Marion county.

The fifth biennial fruit fair held at Hood River was a grand success. The famous little valley fairly outdid itself in a grand display of choice apples and fruits of all kinds.

The Booth-Kelley Lumber company has just purchased 20,000 acres of timber land in Southern Oregon. The purchase includes some of the finest timber in the state. The consideration was \$250,000.

The crop of Italian prunes in Lane county is much lighter than for many years. The petite and silver prunes were not affected much by the bad weather, however, and are showing a good crop.

H. E. Brooks, a veteran newspaper man and editor from Amarillo, Texas, has bought into the Roseburg Plaindealer with W. C. Connor. They will improve the mechanical equipment of the paper and a Sunday morning edition will be added.

Hon. A. R. Burbank, an honored and respected citizen of Lafayette, died in that city October 7. Deceased was born in 1817, and came to the Pacific Coast in 1849, but returned again to the East. In 1852 he came to Oregon and has since resided here.

A number of Polk county growers have refused 25 cents per pound for their hops.

Multnomah county's taxable property is valued at \$48,222,450. An increase of \$776,788 is shown over 1901. Most of the increase is in city property.

During September the Oregon City land office received \$7,835.71. There were 54 homeestead entries filed.

The assessment rolls of Tillamook county show an increase in taxable property of nearly two million dollars over that of last year.

The opinion seems general at Salem that the hop growers who hold their hops will receive the highest price. Manager Winstanley, of the hopgrowers association, predicts that within 60 to 90 days the price will go to 30 cents, and most likely 40 cents before next year's crop is picked.

With one exception Oregon's legislators are in favor of a liberal appropriation for the Lewis and Clark fair. Many of them have declared in favor of granting \$500,000.

The sale of the Baisley-Eikhorn mine in Baker county is regarded as one of the most important mining transactions that has ever been consummated in that part of the state. Between \$250,000 and \$300,000 will be spent by the new company on development work.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 63c; bluestem 65 1/2c; valley, 64c.

Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing, \$21.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.00@3.50; Graham, \$2.85@3.20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$18.50 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1@1.02 1/2; gray, 90c@1 1/2 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4; per pound, 11c; hens, \$4@4.75 per dozen; per pound, 12c; springs, \$2.50 @3 per dozen; fryers, \$3@3.25; broilers, \$2@2.50; ducks, \$4.50@5 per dozen; turkeys, young, \$4@15c; geese, \$6@6.50 per dozen.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound; extra, 27 1/2c; dairy, 17 1/2c @20c; store, 12 1/2@15.

Eggs—22 1/2c@25c per dozen.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 40c@65c per sack; ordinary, 50c@55c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2@2.25 per cental.

Hops—New crop, 20@21c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 1/2c; mohair, 25@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, \$3@3 1/2c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6@7c. Veal—7 1/2@8 1/2c.

Mutton—Gross, 3 1/2c per pound; dressed, 6c. Lambs—Gross, 3 1/2c per pound; dressed, 6 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2@7c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c.

George Wyndham, in the British common debate on the Irish question, said Irish industry cannot revive until social proscription ends.

VETERANS IN LINE SIX HOURS.

Parade was Made Up of 25,000 Men, Who Were Cheered to the Echo.

Washington, Oct. 9.—For more than six hours yesterday the people in Washington hummed the chorus of the civil war song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and for an equal time the veterans constituting the Grand Army of the Republic made good the words. The parade was the climax of the 36th annual encampment of the Grand Army, and the parade did not fail appropriately to denote the spirit of the war and the memory of the glorious achievements the army seeks to keep green in the minds of the American people. The crowd was enthusiastic and outspoken in admiration, greeting every division of the procession with cheers and dismissing it with Godspeed. The president of the United States lent his energies to the entertainment of the capital guests. Unable to endure the strain of reviewing the column from the stand, he arose from the reclining chair and had himself driven up and down the line. The unusual interest thus manifested was appreciated by the old soldiers, and the president was everywhere received by them with loud applause. More than five hours' time was consumed by the procession in passing the reviewing stand in front of the White House. There were at least 25,000 men in the line, and the estimate of Commander in Chief Torrance ran as high as 30,000. Tonight the veterans held campfires in the big tents in the White House grounds.

INDIANS BECOME UGLY.

White River Utes are Preparing to Resist Government Authorities.

Meeker, Colo., Oct. 11.—The wounding of State Game Commissioner Harris has greatly excited the settlers in the vicinity of Rangely, where the shooting occurred. A special messenger drove into Meeker from that place today and reports that about 400 Utes have been in the vicinity of Rangely some days slaughtering game. He says that since the fight with Harris the bucks have sent their squaws and papposes back to the reservation, which is taken to mean that they intend to fight and hold their ground. Many of the settlers, feeling certain that there will be trouble, have sent their families to Meeker. The courier brought orders to all the Meeker stores to send all the guns and ammunition they have in stock. The cowboys at Meeker are mobilizing to go to the scene of the trouble, if necessary. It is believed that one of the Indians was killed by Harris in the fight Monday night.

MORE AMMUNITION CONFISCATED.

Soldiers Seize 2,500 Rounds Consigned to Italian Strikers.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 11.—One thousand rounds of ammunition were seized and confiscated at the Delaware & Hudson freight house in Oliphant today, by order of Colonel Watres, of the Thirtieth regiment. This makes 2,500 rounds of ammunition that have been confiscated in the anthracite district commanded by Colonel Watres within the past two weeks. The ammunition was consigned to Bastiano Passano, a leader among the Italians in Upper Lehigh county. Passano was arrested.

Colonel Watres has been informed that bodies of men have been drilling in the woods almost daily. Yesterday he had detachments of men out scouring the woods for evidence of such action, and the knowledge that the consignment of ammunition had been shipped to Passano was obtained by one of these detachments.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Delegates from All Parts of the State to Meet in Portland October 14 and 15.

Portland, Oct. 11.—A government good roads convention for Oregon will be held in the Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, October 14 and 15, under the direction of the United States department of agriculture. Invitations have been sent to 1,000 state and county officers, road supervisors, civil engineers and others interested in road improvement.

G. A. R. Elect Officers.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Grand Army got down to business yesterday and the encampment of the order, besides hearing an address from Commander in Chief Torrence, and reports from a number of officers and committees, elected a new head for the ensuing year. The new commander in chief of the G. A. R. is General T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania. William M. Olin, of Massachusetts, was elected vice commander in chief and James M. Averill, of Georgia, junior vice commander in chief.

Peace in Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.—As a result of a conference here today between the United Mineworkers of Missouri and the mine operators, practically all of the 1,300 striking miners of Northern Missouri will resume work Monday. A new wage scale for the ensuing year was agreed upon, and it is believed that all of the miners and operators in Missouri who have failed to agree on a scale for 1903 will soon arrive at a settlement.

ODELL WILL TRY

Governor of New York Makes a Move to End Coal War.

DEFENDS THE MINERWORKERS' UNION

Operators Requested to Grant Increase of Five Cents a Ton—Warm Words Indulged in by Both Sides.

New York, Oct. 11.—A conference was held today at the office of Senator Platt. Governor Odell, Senators Platt, of New York, and Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania, President Baer, of the Reading railroad and E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie road were present. The conference began with a statement made by Senator Platt that the situation was becoming so serious that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions toward a settlement. "If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Governor Odell was on his feet in an instant. Holding a half burnt cigar in his hand, and white with excitement, he said: "Are we to understand that no kind of conciliatory proposition would receive attention at the hands of the operators?" "I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer; "but I do say that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this our affair."

"What do you mean by politicians?" said Governor Odell. "I want you and all operators to understand that I am the governor of New York, the chosen representative of 7,000,000 people, and I am here in this matter solely in that capacity, and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation. And, what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

President Baer, evidently appreciating that he had gone too far, bowed to Governor Odell and said: "Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal affront was intended, and we will listen to any suggestions you may have to make; but, again, I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I believe," said the governor, "that your position, from a public view, is absolutely untenable. If coal operators, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection there is no reason why laboring men should not."

"What is the proposition?" asked Mr. Baer, coldly.

"Just this," said Governor Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men five cents a ton increase, I will personally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Governor Odell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?" said Mr. Baer.

"It certainly does," answered Governor Odell, quickly, "and there is no reason why you should not."

Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas rose to go. Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators and that an early answer would be forthcoming.

"We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers' association on Tuesday, and we may have an answer then," said Mr. Baer.

The conference broke up, then. Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas withdrawing. Senators Platt, Penrose and Quay talked over the matter for a short time, and then separated, the two Pennsylvanians announcing that they would go back to Harrisburg and discuss the situation with Governor Stone.

After the conference Governor Odell remarked: "The coal operators may postpone this matter until Tuesday, but I don't propose to postpone. They are not acting fairly toward the people. I believe I shall find some remedy."

TO TEST TIMBER.

Forestry Bureau Buys Machine that Can Break 12-Inch Square Beams.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The scope of work of the bureau of forestry has been considerably broadened by the recent creation of the division of forest products, of which Frederick E. Olmsted has been appointed chief.

A series of strength tests of timbers will be made in collaboration with the bureau of chemistry. Western timbers of whose strength no exact knowledge has ever been obtained will receive special attention. The bureau of forestry has bought a Riehle testing machine, powerful enough to try the cross breaking strength of a tough beam 12 by 12 inches, 16 feet long. The machine's capacity is 200,000 pounds, and is fitted with an autographic and automatic attachment. Tests are now being made of timbers of the size used in heavy construction work.

Cannot Arrest Soldiers.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 13.—A warrant was sworn out today for the arrest of Private Wadsworth for the killing of William Durham, but Colonel Hulings, of the Eighteenth regiment, refused to allow the constable to serve it. Colonel Hulings says Wadsworth was justified in shooting when Durham refused to halt when challenged for the second time, and that he acted under orders of the state department.

MEN ARE DETERMINED.

Concessions Must be Made to Coal Miners or They Will Remain Out.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10.—President Mitchell, of the mineworkers, and the three district presidents, left for New York at 3:05 P. M., on the Lehigh Valley road. They refused to say what their mission was or whom they will meet. Unless their visit bears fruit, the end of the mineworkers' strike seems a long way off, and the prospects of sufficient coal being mined to satisfy the demand is extremely poor. Every local union of the miners' organization throughout the hard coal belt held special meetings either last night or today, and resolved to remain on strike until the mineowners grant them some concession. While the reports of these meetings came pouring into Wilkesbarre, President Mitchell dictated a letter to the president of the United States, in which he gave his answer to the proposition that the strikers return to work and trust to have their condition improved through an investigating committee. The answer of the miners' chief he refused to divulge, but it is difficult to conceive that with the replies of the local unions piled around him, he could do otherwise than respectfully decline the president's proposition. Mr. Mitchell had heard from all the locals, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by the district presidents, left for New York. His mission there is also a secret. As New York is the headquarters of the coal operators, a rumor immediately spread that a settlement was in prospect.

From early morning until late tonight the returns from the meetings of the local unions came pouring into the union headquarters, and this afternoon the corps of newspaper correspondents stationed here were invited to examine the reports. Not one was found that was not couched in firm language. Briefly stated, the resolutions in these reports affirm the confidence of the miners in the integrity of their president, praise President Roosevelt for his effort to end the strike, denounce the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads for their alleged abuse of the chief executive at the conference in Washington, denounce the employment of the coal and iron police, thank all organizations and citizens throughout the country for the aid given, and denounce Governor Stone for sending troops here.

STRIKE BRINGS RIOT.

Sixteen Men Wounded at New Orleans—Militia Ordered Out.

New Orleans, Oct. 10.—The attempt this morning of the New Orleans railway companies to start cars, which have been completely tied up for 11 days, precipitated a long-pending conflict between the strikers and those who attempted to fill their places. Although a hundred shots were fired, but six policemen, six non-union men and four strikers were wounded.

Mayor Capdeville, who requested Governor Heard to order out the militia, has been advised that Major General Glynn, in command of the First military district, would report to the mayor tomorrow morning. The street railway company announces its intention to run cars tomorrow. The strikers are as determined as ever, while the citizens, who have been walking, or riding in all manner of conveyances, for four days more than a week, confidently expect trouble. The riot this morning occurred in the same neighborhood as the one of the day before.

All the militia in the city was ordered under arms tonight, and corporal guards are rounding up the men. The plan of operations for tomorrow has not been determined. One company of the Third regiment wants to evade service because of sympathy with the strikers, and all of the officers and men resigned in a body. The governor has not been heard from on this matter, but it is understood the resignations will not be accepted.

Big Fire From Explosion.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 10.—An explosion today in a one-story warehouse of the Moore & Handley Hardware company, adjoining the other buildings of the company, caused a fire that destroyed property valued at \$200,000; insurance about 25 per cent. The company's main building, a three-story brick structure, narrowly escaped destruction. A clerk and a salesman were hurt. Several heavy explosions occurred during the progress of the fire, causing a panic among the thousands of spectators.

Postal Deficit Less.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Auditor Castle, for the postoffice department, has balanced the books of the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1902, and the result shows the following as the year's business of the entire postal service: Gross receipts, \$121,848,047; total expenditures, \$124,800,217; net deficit, \$2,952,170. The gross receipts of postal revenues exceed those of the previous year by about \$10,216,854, and the deficit is more than \$1,000,000 less than the previous year.

Trains Crash Together.

Washington, Pa., Oct. 10.—One of the most destructive wrecks in the history of the Washington branch of the Panhandle road occurred tonight near Vaneman's station, two miles east of Cannonsburg, a gravel train and a coal train colliding. Five men were killed and a number injured, one so badly that he may die. The killed were all foreign laborers and their names could not be ascertained. The dead were taken to Cannonsburg.

Knox After the Coal Trust.

New York, Oct. 9.—It was learned today that United States District Attorney Barnett has been instructed by the attorney general in Washington to investigate the working of the coal trust in his district, that of the southern half of New York state. General Barnett declined, however, to state the nature of the investigation to be made by him, or when it would be commenced. Further than this he would not talk.

MANY SPEECHES

Interesting Talks Before National Irrigation Congress

IRRIGATION LAW DUE TO ROOSEVELT

President Slocum, of Colorado College, Strongly Favors Educating Youth on Benefits of Irrigation.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 8.—One of the strongest addresses of the day at the National Irrigation congress yesterday was that of President Slocum, of Colorado college, who told of the need of more extensive education of the young people of the land in applied sciences, in order that they may make the most intelligent use of the irrigation law. He said he expected the time to come, if it were not already at hand, when irrigation engineering must be as important a branch of university education as mining engineering is today.

Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau at Washington, gave a valuable address on the weather bureau irrigation. He paid a high tribute to congress for the passage of the act, and told of the important bearing it would have on the work of his department. He gave an interesting talk on the flood bulletin service, the history of attempted rainmaking and kindred subjects.

Senator Patterson, of Colorado, said he believed the irrigation act would never have become a law without the co-operation and assistance of President Roosevelt, following this with the declaration that no one but Roosevelt could even have overcome the opposition to the bill in the president's own party.

Representative Reeder, of Kansas, who was the author of the Reeder bill, which was the irrigation act in line for passage when it was superseded by the bill which became a law, spoke of the history of the bill.

Last night's session of the congress was held at Colorado college, where a stereoscopic lecture on "Ancient forms of Irrigation" was followed by a reception.

This morning will be given up to addresses by visiting representatives and senators, and the afternoon to a discussion of the practical phases of the present irrigation situation by Chief Hydrographer Newell, of Washington, and by several state engineers of the West.

At the opening of the congress yesterday morning the committee on credentials made its report. The committee on organization, consisting of three delegates from each of the 16 states included in what is termed the arid belt, making a total of 48 members, elected John Hall, of Kansas, as chairman and H. B. Morrow, of Roosevelt, N. M., as secretary, Fred L. Allee, of California, was elected assistant secretary and C. G. Gavin, of New Mexico, reading clerk of the congress.

OIL FIELD ON FIRE.

One of the Largest Beaumont Companies Suffers a Loss of \$100,000.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 9.—Another destructive fire, the second within a month, swept over a portion of the oil field last night, causing one probable fatality and entailing a property loss roughly estimated at \$100,000. The fire at 2 o'clock this morning is still burning, but practical oil men declare the flames will subside before daylight.

Thomas Rowley, a worker in the field, was caught in the path of the flames and sustained burns from which he will die. This is believed to be the only casualty.

The fire started in a peculiar manner. Shortly before midnight a workman lifted the top of his lantern to blow out the light. The atmosphere was heavily laden with gas, and in an instant there was a flash, followed by a sheet of flame. The blaze was communicated to a small settling tank near by. In an instant a derrick adjoining the tank was enveloped in fire, and with remarkable rapidity the flames spread to other derricks. The fire department and hundreds of citizens rushed to the scene, but their efforts to check the flames were unavailing.