Know Golf—or care for it? See the stunning pictures in next Sunday's Republic—all in half tone.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

The True Story of how the Kaiser's Ambassador was insulted at St. Petersburg Capitally illustrated.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

TURKEY YIELDS TO AMERICAN DEMANDS.

Sultan Adopts Diplomatic Way of Settlement to Avoid Complications.

INDEMNITY WILL BE PAID.

Will Order Ship Built in United States and Pay $100,000 Extra for It—Griscom Presents Note.

London, April 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"In addition to troubling the American authorities at Kharput the Sultan has found a way of paying the indemnity by ordering a cruiser built in the United States, the cost of which will include the $100,000 claimed. By this adroit move he hopes to shelve the question of principle and thus avoid giving the Powers a pretext for pressing their claims."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"The Turko-American difficulty is in a fair way of settlement, the Sultan having promised satisfaction.

"It is asserted that the Porte has revived the project of building a cruiser in the United States to disguise the payment of indemnity, and Ahmed Pasha is going to New York to negotiate with the Cramps on the subject."

POWERS INTERESTED.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, April 26.—Developments today in diplomatic circles show that Europe is considerably agitated over the entrance of the United States into the Turkish question.

Representatives of all the great Powers accredited to the United States called at the State Department to-day to propound one important question to Secretary Hay—how far does the United States Government propose to go in compelling Turkey to satisfy the missionary claims pending against it?

This question was answered by the Secretary, so far as can be learned, in this way: That the United States Government proposes to require the Sultan to make good his promise that the claims should be settled, but that this Government has no intention of going to war with the Sublime Porte. The impression which the diplomatic representatives received was that the United States would rupture relations, but this was the extent to which it would go.

AMERICAN NOTE.

Constantinople, Wednesday, April 25.—The negotiations between the United States and the Porte regarding the American indemnity claims have again been transferred here. United States Charge d'Affaires Griscom yesterday handed to Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a note based on instructions he had received from Washington, the tenor of which has not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that it demands prompt payment of the indemnity.

The note will be discussed at the Council of Ministers to-day.

Similar steps by the other Powers are regarded as imminent.

Charge Griscom, in the present circumstances, declines to express his views.

The only issue at present, however, is the execution of the Porte's repeated promises to Minister Straus to pay the indemnity.

After Mr. Straus left, the matter remained in abeyance until the Associated Press dispatch from Washington, April 17, sharply reminded the Turkish Government that the question required urgent attention. The Porte immediately telegraphed to the Turkish Minister at Washington, asking for explanations for reported strained relations. The Minister replied that he had called at the State Department and was informed that the situation had not yet assumed a serious character. The words "not yet" seem to have impressed the Porte, and on the strength of this information the Sultan issued an irade in regard to the Kharput matter, which, he hoped, would serve as a sop, and defer pressure in the demands for indemnity, although it is generally recognized that permission to rebuild will be of little value to the missionaries without the payment of indemnity.

Another irade, issued April 25, orders Rear Admiral Ahmed Pasha to proceed to America, in order to study the construction of battleships.

DUMONT'S NEW AIRSHIP.

French Aeronaut Expects to Sail in Any Direction.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, April 26.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—M. Santos Dumont, the Brazilian, who already has made successful experiments in Paris with a navigable balloon, is now completing a new one, with which he expects to sail about over the roofs of Paris in any way he likes.

The balloon will be 25 yards long and cigar shaped. It will hold 330 cubic yards of hydrogen gas.

His former balloons were worked by ordinary illuminating gas. His biggest held 30 cubic yards. He expects that the one now being completed for hydrogen will, though of smaller size, have more lifting force. The balloon will be worked by a ten-horse power engine and a screw 4 meters (12 feet) in diameter. His former balloon had a three and one-half-horse power engine and a screw less than 1 meter (39.37 inches) in diameter.

He hopes to make a speed of twenty-six kilometers (sixteen miles) an hour, or more than double his best former speed. He also hopes to have everything in readiness for the trials on June 15.

M. Santos Dumont, it will be remembered, had a bad balloon accident while in the Riviera this winter. He says that it was entirely attributable to a wind squall at the time. He was dashed against trees and bruised his face. Even now he is quite disfigured by a bad cut on his forehead. He laughs at the danger he is going to incur with the new balloon.

BLACK TRAIN ROBBER.

Lone Bandit Rifles Passengers and Escapes.

Little Rock, Ark., April 27.—A southbound St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern passenger train was held up by a negro bandit near Higginson, fifty miles north of Little Rock at 1 o'clock this morning.

The negro had no visible confederates, and confined his operations to one passenger coach, compelling the passengers to hand over their valuables at the point of a pistol.

The bandit escaped, but the Sheriff of White County started in pursuit at once and probably will overtake the fugitive.

PANTHEON FOR WOMEN.

Bill to Establish One Introduced in Congress.

Washington, April 26.—Congressman Foster of Illinois, by request, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a pantheon for illustrious women at Washington.

SAYS POSITIVELY HE'LL NOT ACCEPT.

Roosevelt Announces That He Prefers Private Life to Vice Presidency.

WILL RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

He Expects to Rule New York for Another Term, and Concerning 1904 He Has Nothing to Say.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, April 26.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York announced in Chicago to-day that he would not accept the nomination for Vice President. He declared that any attempt to stampede the Philadelphia convention for him would prove a failure; that he could not be induced under any circumstances to accept the nomination, and that this declaration was final.

"I expect to attend the National Convention," said Governor Roosevelt, "and I shall second the nomination of President McKinley. I will give the ticket that loyal support which it will deserve from all Republicans, but beyond that I will not have the slightest connection with the ticket.

"I can best serve my party and my country by standing for Governor of New York again. I desire a second term as Governor and expect to get it. As to what will come after that I do not know. Nor have I my eyes set on 1904. That is too far away.

"My position in regard to the vice presidency is absolutely unalterable. I would rather be in private life than be Vice President. I believe I can be of more service to my country as Governor of the State of New York than as Vice President."

In reply to a question as to how he regarded Admiral Dewey as a presidential possibility, Governor Roosevelt said that the Admiral was a personal friend of his and he did not care to talk of him politically.

The Governor spoke informally at the banquet of the Marquette Club to-night, praising President McKinley and making no reference to the possibility that he might be the vice presidential candidate.

Governor Roosevelt will leave Chicago on a special train to-morrow morning for Galena, Ill., where he will attend the celebration of General Grant's birthday. He will be the orator and chief guest of the occasion. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her children, Miss Vivian Sartoris and Captain Sartoris, U. S. A., have also been invited and will attend. More than a hundred citizens of Chicago will accompany the party to Galena, where great preparations have been made for the celebration.

ANSWER MR. MOODY.

Belden and Neilson on the Congressman's Charges.

New York, April 26.—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden, who is currently reported to be the former member of the House Committee on Appropriations to whom Congressman Moody referred in the mail-tube debate in the House as one of the principal holders of stocks and bonds of the Pneumatic Tube Company, said to a Herald reporter:

"It is true that I hold some of the bonds of the Pneumatic Tube Company that built a tube line across the Brooklyn Bridge, but I never had any stock in the company and had neither stocks nor bonds of the company that is operating under the city streets. I took the bonds as collateral for a loan and had no other interest in the company.

"While I was a member of Congress I did not vote on any measure affecting the Pneumatic Tube Company, and I defy any member of either house to say that I ever asked him to vote for a bill in the interest of the tube service. If Mr. Moody or any other man says I urged him to vote for the company's bill, I will make him prove his statement."

Charles Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General under President Cleveland, against whom it was charged by Mr. Moody of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, that he had sustained improper relations with the pneumatic tube company of this city, to-day made reply to these allegations.

"It is an outrage," he said, "to attack a private citizen in this manner, particularly when I at present have nothing to do with the matter in question. I doubt if Mr. Moody or any other member of Congress would dare to indulge in such contemptible innuendoes, except from behind the bulwark of official privileges. Perhaps there is no redress for me except a personal one. If I consulted my feelings in that matter, I would have that. Certainly, I represented the Tubular Despatch Company at Washington after my retirement from office. Everything, in fact, that Mr. Moody disclosed yesterday was a matter of public record more than two years ago; more than that, voluntarily made so by Mr. Mitholand; and if he was so painfully shocked as he claims to have been, I am at a loss to understand his support of the bill last year. He seems to be subject to spasmodic attacks of zeal for the public welfare."

SYMPATHY FOR AGUINALDO.

Canadian School Children in Reply to Philadelphia Children.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Windsor, Ontario, April 26.—On May 24, Queen Victoria's Birthday, the Windsor Board of Education will send two delegates to Manila with a resolution of sympathy from 2200 children for Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipinos.

This action is to offset the course taken by the Philadelphia school children, who have sent a representative to Paul Kruger with a resolution of sympathy. The Windsor school attendants will canvass the city for funds to defray the expenses for their delegates. Their resolution, in addition to sympathy, will show "admiration for the brave stand of the Filipinos against the unjust war waged against them by the Americans."

Arrangements for the message and dispatch of the delegates were completed by School Board members last night.

"We'll show the Yankees," said the secretary of the board, Alexander Black, "that two countries can play at the sympathy game."

BOERS' VIEW CONFIRMED.

Have Proof of Britain's Secret Preparations for War.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Friday, April 27.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pretoria, "censored by the Boer Government," says:

"I have seen maps and secret reports, dated 1897, of the British Intelligence Department officers, concerning routes of advance through the Orange Free State which were captured at Sanna's Post. They confirm the Boer opinion of early British preparations for the war and the determination to take the Republic."

STOREKEEPER SAM: "I'VE GOT TO GET RID OF THAT FELLOW, OR HE'LL GIVE THE WHOLE DARN STORE AWAY."

WORLD'S FAIR BILL PUSHED.

Influential Delegation Representing Many States Reaches Washington for To-Day's Hearing.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, April 26.—The big delegation from the Louisiana Purchase States and from the city of St. Louis, whose mission in Washington is to urge the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Lane in the House and Senator Cockrell in the Senate, authorizing an appropriation of $5,000,000 for a World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903, arrived this afternoon over the B. & O. road. The delegation is to have a hearing before the House Special Committee on the Louisiana Purchase Fair at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is probable they also will have a hearing Saturday before the Senate Committee on Expositions.

The delegation which arrived this afternoon was made up as follows: Governor D. W. Jones of Arkansas, Lieutenant Governor E. A. Gilbert of Nebraska, Attorney General Campbell of Colorado, T. P. Kixey, Labor Commissioner of Missouri; J. D. Slonecker, representing Governor Stanley of Kansas; ex-Governor R. E. Hubbard of Texas, D. D. Leech of Oklahoma City, Ok., representing Governor Barnes of Oklahoma; Hugh McIntosh of Nebraska, John Perry of Kansas City, Mo.; Judge T. C. Humphrey of Fort Smith, Ark.; N. P. Ransey of Columbus, O.; ex-Secretary of the Interior D. R. Francis, and the following prominent citizens of St. Louis: William H. Thompson, C. F. Joy, J. G. Prather, C. M. Buttls, ex-Mayor C. P. Walbridge, O. L. Whitelaw, George T. Cram, ex-Lieutenant Governor J. D. O'Meara, W. H. Woodward, Nathan Frank, D. M. Houser, E. S. Orr, Seth W. Cobb, C. H. Spencer, Charles W. Knapp and James Cox.

The following additional delegates will arrive to-morrow in time for the hearing before the House Committee: John R. G. Pitkin of New Orleans, president of the Transmississippi Congress; Ex-Governor Bradford Prince of New Mexico, E. P. Holland of Dallas, Tex., Governor Leslie Shaw of Iowa and from St. Louis, T. H. McKittrick, Breckinridge Jones, James L. Blair, D. S. Holmes, Murray Carleton and John Schroers.

The distinguished delegates went to the Gordon Hotel, where headquarters has been established.

Governor Francis, who is the chairman of the World's Fair Executive Committee, and who will make the opening address before the House Special Committee at the hearing to-morrow, outlined the purpose of the delegation as follows:

"We are here to make an issue. We want action upon the St. Louis World's Fair bill at this session of Congress. If it is an affirmative action we will commemorate the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase by a World's Fair in St. Louis that will surpass anything of the kind heretofore held in America or in Europe. If Congress does not desire to contribute its just share toward the proper celebration of this great event in American history, we wish to know it before Congress adjourns.

"The delegation which will appear before the House special committee to-morrow to urge the $5,000,000 appropriation for the Fair will be composed of distinguished representatives from every State in the Louisiana territory. The whole West is enthusiastic in its support of the proposed Exposition. I have just returned from the meeting of the Transmississippi Congress at Houston, Tex., and was not only gratified, but surprised at the deep interest manifested by that representative body in the World's Fair movement. That congress was made up of 400 delegates from all the States west of the Mississippi River.

"When the resolution indorsing the bill which provides for Federal aid for the Fair was presented to the congress, delegates from every State west of the Mississippi made strong speeches in its support, and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote amid great enthusiasm.

"The congress, not content with the mere passage of the resolution approving the project, appointed a delegation to come to Washington to represent the congress at the hearing before the special committee of the House, and John R. G. Pitkin, the president of the Transmississippi Congress, was made the chairman of this committee.

Can Rely on St. Louis.

"As far as the city of St. Louis is concerned, I can say that its citizens are enthusiastic for the Fair, and the city can be absolutely relied upon to fulfill its promise to raise $10,000,000 for the Fair, providing Congress does its share. Nearly $5,000,000 of this amount has already been raised by popular subscriptions, and the remaining $5,000,000 will be raised by the issue of city bonds to that amount. It is for Congress to say, therefore, whether or not the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase shall be celebrated in a manner befitting its importance."

Work was outlined immediately after arrival at the hotel. Committees were appointed to visit leaders of the Senate and House and to confer with the President upon his return to the city to-morrow. These committees began their work immediately. Chairman Tawney and all the members of the special committee were interviewed and the necessity for early action upon the bill impressed upon them.

This evening these committees met in general conference at the Gordon and reported to Chairman Francis the progress made by them. The reports were in every way satisfactory and encouraging.

An Extended Hearing.

Time for an extended hearing has been secured. The House Special Committee will meet at 10 o'clock in the large room of the Insular Affairs Committee of the House, and time will be allowed for the presentation of all arguments desired. As Chairman Tawney of the committee expressed it, "We will remain in session until Sunday if necessary. We want to give you gentlemen every opportunity to be heard, and shall consider carefully every statement made."

A verbatim report of the hearing will be made, so that the committee can have before them for future reference all the statements made by the delegation.

As a result of the conferences held today at both the Senate and House, the St. Louisans are greatly encouraged. In spite of the general disposition to defer until winter all large appropriations that are not immediately needed, they are confident they can so impress the committee with the merits of this measure that it will be reported very soon to the House. There is no fear of delay in the Senate. No hearing before that body has been arranged as yet, and it is felt that none is necessary. As the delegation will remain in the city until Sunday, however, there will be ample time for a hearing by the Senators if it is decided to be advisable.

The hearing by the House committee to-morrow will be important, and by the questions and comments of the members present an indication probably will be afforded as to the intention of the committee. Great stress will be laid on the importance of early action by the House. The value of immediate action will be emphasized by speakers, as much as that of favorable action.

The delegation feels to-night that matters are in a hopeful condition.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM ARKANSAS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., April 26.—The Little Rock Board of Trade sent the following telegram to Governor Jones at Washington to-day:

"Please use every effort for St. Louis World's Fair appropriation. Our Board of Trade enthusiastically favors the measure."

DESPERATE JAIL BREAKERS.

Assaulted the Sheriff and Shot His Wife.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Marshall, Mo., April 26.—A desperate and successful attempt at jail breaking occurred here to-night. Sheriff Wilson and his son, about 14 years old, had gone in to lock the prisoners in their cells, when the Sheriff was assaulted by two prisoners, who knocked him down, took his pistol and keys and endeavored to escape.

The boy attempted to run out and call help, but was thrown violently aside by the desperadoes, who made for the door.

The Sheriff's wife, hearing the disturbance, came to the door and attempted to prevent the escape, when Minder Chewagoo shot her with the Sheriff's pistol, wounding her in the arm.

Chewagco and his companion, Smith, then made their escape before assistance could be summoned. Chewagoo claims to be a Hindoo, and was arrested three weeks ago for burglary. He looks like a negro, has long bushy hair and was well dressed in black clothes.

Smith is a negro, and was under sentence for ten years in the penitentiary for stealing. He wore a black shirt, with small stripes; black, ragged trousers and carpet shoes.

The whole community is aroused, search parties are scouring the county, and short work will doubtless be made of the miscreants if they are caught.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Local rains Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday; brisk southeasterly winds.

For Illinois—Fair Friday, with warmer in northeast portion; Saturday showers; fresh easterly winds.

For Arkansas—Fair and warmer Friday; showers and cooler Saturday; southerly winds.

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MARITIME COMPANY OUT.

Nicaragua Courts Decide Against Canal Syndicate.

Washington, April 26.—The Nicaraguan Government has finally canceled the concession to the Maritime Canal Company to construct a ship canal across Nicaragua.

This decision is the result of proceedings covering a period of nearly five months. The original concession would have expired October 5 last, but the company applied for an extension of the period.

Information has just reached here that the courts, having decided against the company's claims, the Nicaraguan Government has refused to extend the period of time allowed for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the Maritime Canal Company and has vacated its concession.

FIRE SWEEPS OVER OTTAWA.

Five Square Miles Burned Over and Twenty Thousand Persons Are Homeless.

Great Factories Are Destroyed and the Government Buildings Menaced—City of Hull Is Almost Wiped Out.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Ottawa, Ontario, April 26.—One-third of the city of Ottawa—that portion of it including the famous mills which cut the lumber of Eastern Ontario and give employment to 5,000 persons—is to-night in ashes.

Just across the river, in the Province of Quebec, the city of Hull, with a population of 15,000, is practically wiped out of existence.

A disastrous fire swept over the two cities to-night and is still raging. Thus far five square miles of territory are burned over, property valued at $25,000,000 has been destroyed, and fully 20,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

At midnight the fire was practically under control though still raging in the suburbs of Mechanicsville, Hintonburough and Rochesterville. These towns will be destroyed.

A high wind, which reached a velocity of forty miles an hour, is responsible for the wide area of the conflagration, which started across the river in Hull and spread rapidly. Dynamite was freely used in order to check the progress of the fire, but to little purpose.

Three lives are known to have been lost and fears are entertained for the safety of a small colony isolated on Chaudiere Island, situated in midstream, between Hull and Ottawa, and directly in the path of the flames.

Funds to aid the sufferers have already been started in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and elsewhere. The estimate of $25,000,000 property loss is considered conservative.

Parliament has been adjourned until next Tuesday on account of the conflagration.

An emergency call for the militia was issued to-night, and the police and militia at this hour are co-operating with the Fire Department in an effort to check the flames.

The fire started in a dirty chimney in the poor part of Hull, and, owing to the tremendous wind that was blowing, soon swept away the wooden buildings across the intervening districts to Main street and the office of the great Eddy lumber and paper mills. There the flames ran down to the Hull Lumber Company's property, and across to Booth's mill and the McKay Milling Company's grain elevator. A district half a mile wide, extending down to the post office, had soon been cleared.

The wind, which increased to a gale, then sent sparks into a large lumber piling yard along the Central Pacific Railroad station, and fire soon blocked all traffic in and out of the station yard.

Next, the old Rochester Brewery, in Wellington street, caught from the sparks, and from this the flames spread back into Rochesterville, an Ottawa suburb.

Firemen Blow Up Buildings.

It now became evident that the fire would spread in all directions, and the fire brigade, reinforced by the engines from Ottawa, turned its attention to blowing up buildings, with a view to preventing a worse calamity. The attempt as all to no purpose. The immense lumber piles, containing millions of feet of lumber, were soon ablaze, and the panic-stricken population of Hull rushed from there to the other side of the Chaudiere River, seeking refuge in Ottawa.

The conflagration spread like prairie fire. From the blazing masses of burning lumber into the swift current and drifted in masses of flames as far down as Nepean Point. Occasionally one drifted in shore to lumber piles under the cliff below the Supreme Court. The firemen had all they could do to prevent its catching. A burning mass of boards drifted in and set fire to the brushwood just under the cliff opposite Parliament building, and fire fighters had to turn and stop the blaze.

"The bridge is gone!" was the shout from the crowd on the Parliament Hill about 3:30 o'clock. This was the iron bridge just below the Chaudiere Falls, connecting Hull with Ottawa. The dense mass of smoke rolling low over the river from Hull showed that the report was only too true. The famous bridge was gone, and the flames were spreading over the Chaudiere Falls.

From Parliament Hill, in a line with Christ Church Cathedral to St. John the Baptist Church, on the bluff overlooking the flat, was one line of fire. The fire force of Ottawa meanwhile was trapped on the other side of the river.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad depot, which is on the Chaudiere flats, was among one of the first buildings to go, as it was a wooden structure. Immense piles of lumber and all classes of merchandise then became a prey to the flames. Every few minutes from where before was a column of dense smoke would burst a column of flame, and this was another evidence of a new outbreak. Men put their hands in their pockets and watched the destruction as a spectacle.

The wind was an element of salvation. It was strong and steadfast, and, as the fire widened a little, the column of smoke pointed steadily southward. Should the wind change all Ottawa would go, were the words on every lip. But it remained steady.

Parliament Buildings Threatened.

When the intense heat and the excitement were felt in the Parliament buildings, on motion of the Premier, Parliament adjourned. The Government police and militia were turned out to aid in the fight against the fire. Every precaution was taken to save the House of Parliament and Government offices.

In Hull the entire business part of the city, including the Courthouse, post office, public buildings and newspaper offices, is one mass of ruins. The population is almost entirely composed of persons who work in the mills or who derive their business from those works. These mills and works are destroyed.

The only industry left standing in Hull to-night is the Gilmour & Houston Lumber Mill, beyond the city limits, near Gatineau Point, and it is still in danger. The large Roman Catholic Cathedral is still standing, but the flames are surrounding it. The Hull Lumber Company's mills, the extensive works of E. B. Eddy, both match and paper factories, as well as his residence, are all in ruins, as well as the Inter-Provincial Bridge, which connects the city of Ottawa with Hull.

On the Ottawa side of the river the loss is still greater. There are in ashes the Bronson & Weston Lumber Company's mills, the J. R. Booth Lumber Mills, the McRae Milling Company, the Ottawa Electric Railway power-house, the Martin & Warneck mills, the Victoria Foundry, the Ottawa Saw Works, the Ottawa Specialty Company, the Pain Planing Mills and several other industries. Many handsome residences have also been swept away.

"As soon as the Government officials saw that the fire was to be a disastrous one, the acting Minister of Public Works telegraphed to Montreal, Peterboro and Brockville for fire apparatus and all the assistance that could be sent. Although they arrived speedily they were of no avail. Nothing could stop the ravages of the fire, which leaped over whole blocks and broke out in all directions.

Victims of the Flames.

The heaviest losses so far are apparently the Booth Lumber Company, $2,000,000; the Eddy Paper Company, $1,000,000; the McKay Milling Company, $500,000; Hull Lumber Company, $300,000; the Cyclite Company, $200,000; public buildings in Hull, $250,000.

One thousand private residences were burned, and more than 5,000 people are out of employment in that city. Every insurance company of any consequence doing business in Canada has lost heavily.

The casualties so far reported are: Miss Cook, an old woman, who lived in Wellington street, near the French church, and who was burned in her house to a crisp. An unknown man was found dead on the Canadian Pacific Railroad track. James Mavan of Queen street, West, is reported to be fatally injured and some pieces of timber fell on James Merrylield, who was taken to the hospital. Chief Benoit of the Hull Fire Brigade was injured. He was taken to the General Hospital in Ottawa.

The police fear that some children and women reported missing are victims of the flames. Owing to the fact that all through the evening fresh outbreaks of fire took place in Hull, the crowd assumed that incendiaries were at work, and some ugly rushes were made on unoffending persons.

Every church standing in the neighborhood of Hull and all sorts of buildings are requisitioned for barracks, and the Government has the militia at work erecting tents in both cities for the accommodation of the homeless. Good order has been maintained so far, and provisions and other necessaries are already on the way from other cities for relief of the sufferers.

At 11 o'clock the fire had extended to Rochesterville, a small suburb of Ottawa, and to Hintonboro and Mechanicsville, two other suburbs.

In Hull the fire has about burned out. The business portion is all gone and over half of the residences. The Roman Catholic Cathedral has been saved, together with Eddy's Sulphite Works, Gilmour & Hughson's mills are also standing. The only means of communication between Ottawa and Hull is by boat. Since two o'clock the only water to be had in Hull has been from the river.

In the suburbs the fire is still burning, especially at Rochesterville, but it is under control and unless a heavy wind arises the remainder of the city is safe.

OTTAWA'S FINE BUILDINGS.

Costly Government Houses and Many Great Factories.

Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, lies on the right bank of the Ottawa River. It is the center of the great lumber trade of the river, which here forms the Chaudier Falls, and, with its tributary, the Gatineau, supplies the motive power for numerous lumber mills, flour mills and factories.

Lumbering is Ottawa's principal industry. Thousands of men are engaged in the winter season cutting timber and drawing it to the streams in readiness for the spring freshets to carry it to the Ottawa mills. In some seasons the cut of timber has reached as high as 500,000,000 feet.

This lumber is piled high at this season of the year in the vast yards in the neighborhood of Ottawa and Hull, which were until last night connected by a fine suspension bridge.

The Anglican Bishop of Ontario and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa live in the city. The Government buildings in Ottawa are very handsome structures, situated on Barrack Hill, 350 feet above the river. The Parliament building is 500 feet in length, and the two department buildings 275 feet long.

The library near by is a circular building, with a dome ninety feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The buildings cover nearly four acres and cost about $8,000,000. The population of the city is 44,000.

There was a destructive fire in the Parliament House on February 11, 1897. Owing to the lack of water pressure the flames spread over almost the entire roof of the building of the Public Works Department. The offices burned were used by clerks, and many old records were destroyed. The loss was estimated at $400,000.

Hull is the chief town of the County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec. It maintains an ax factory, a carding and woolen mill and manufactures matches, pails and woodenware. There are about forty stores and many fine residences. It has a population of about 12,000.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DUTY.

The Times Says It Must Contribute for the Victims.

London, April 27.—The Times says editorially this morning: "Great Britain must help Canada, who is lavishing her blood and treasure in South Africa, by contributing to the funds for the victims of the Ottawa fire."

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

Four Hundred Men Go to Reenforce Those Now There.

Washington, April 26.—Orders have been issued for the transfer of 118 men of the depot battalion of the First Infantry from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Havana, Cuba; 120 men of the depot battalion of the Fifth Infantry from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Santiago, Cuba, and eighty-five men of the depot battalion of the Eighth Infantry from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Havana.

These transfers are made with a view to the distribution of the men to companies of the active battalions in Cuba. A possibly significant feature of the orders for these transfers is that the selections are confined to men who have not less than one year to serve of their present enlistment. This is taken to mean that the military occupation of Cuba is not likely to be entirely abandoned for at least a year to come.

BARRIE TO ENTER POLITICS.

Novelist May Stand for a Seat in the Commons.

London, April 26.—The House of Commons reassembled this afternoon. James M. Barrie, the novelist, has accepted the invitation of a committee to contest the vacancy in the representation in the House of Commons of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities, provided the Liberals of the constituency generally approve of his candidacy.