SILVER AND LEAD

Silver, 59¾c per ounce.
Copper, 16c per pound.
Lead, A. S. & R. Co.'s price, $4.57½; New York exchange, $4.67½@$4.72½; New York brokers', $4.45.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today Is: Fair; continued cool.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900 NUMBER 328

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ARE MADE HOMELESS

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Goes Up In Smoke at Ottawa, Ontario.

Five Square Miles of Territory Burned Over, and Several Lives Are Lost.

Ottawa, Ont., April 26.—Five square miles of territory burned over; more than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated to reach $20,000,000 and between 12,000 and 15,000 men, women and children homeless, is a summing up of the havoc wrought by the fire which has been raging at Hull and Ottawa since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at midnight was not completely under control.

Most of the lumber piles in Ottawa and Hull have disappeared and are now mere heaps of charred wood and ashes. Half a dozen churches and schools, a number of mills, the Hull waterworks, the Hull court house and jail, the postoffice, the convent—almost every business place and about 1,000 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed, practically nothing of Hull is left but a church and a few houses beyond it.

The spot where the fire originated is about a quarter of a mile from the main street of Hull, and as a gale was blowing from the northwest, right in the direction of the lumber piles and mills on both the Hull and Ottawa shores of the Ottawa river and Chaudiere falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one.

By 11:30 the fire had got a good hold of Main street and the entire street, with dozens of cross streets, was burning. Practically there is not a house left in the street.

Jumped Half a Mile.

About this time the fire made a jump of nearly half a mile and ignited Eddy's woodyard, near the match factory. It was soon in flames and the fifty mile an hour gale which was blowing drove a high column of flame across Bridge street and set fire to the Eddy paper mill and the other buildings of the company.

The fire at this time also sprang across the Ottawa river and caught the sheds in the rear of the Mackey Milling company on Victoria island and in a few minutes the lumber piles on Victoria, Chaudiere islands, one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric company, the Victoria foundry and half the buildings on the two islands were in flames.

The result is that the whole of that part of Ottawa known as the Chaudiere flats, surrounding the Canadian Pacific railway station, where the lumber mills are all located, is fire swept. The only building standing in the whole area is that of the Ottawa Carbide factory, which is newly erected and fire proof.

From the flats the fire extended across the Richmond road on to Rochesterville and as far as the experimental farm. Westerly the fire took in Huntonberg, and Mechanicsville, so that on the Ottawa side of the river there is a larger area covered by fire than on the Hull side. It is estimated that at the present time the number of people homeless in the two cities and suburban towns is not less than 12,000 and it may reach 15,000.

Half the Town Homeless.

Hull has a population of about 12,000 people and more than half of them are homeless. The entire business part of the city, including the court house, postoffice, public buildings and newspaper offices is one mass of ruins.

The government has given the drill hall and the city the large exhibition buildings to accommodate the sufferers. All the institutions in the city which have any accommodations at all have lent a hand to the aid of the distressed. The only industry left standing in Hull is the Goulmer & Houston Lumber mill at the extreme and beyond the city limits, near Gaineau point.

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 interprovincial bridge which connects the city of Ottawa with Hull.

As soon as the members of the government saw that the fire was to be a disastrous one the acting member of public works telegraphed to Montreal, Peterboro and Brockville for fire appliances and all assistance that could be sent. But although they arrived speedily they were of no avail.

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 & Houston's mills are also standing. The only means of communication between Ottawa and Hull is by boat. From 2 o'clock the only water to be had in Hull is from the river.

Fire Chief Injured.

Chief Bennett of the Hull fire brigade was injured and taken to the general hospital in Ottawa.

The fire originated through a fire in a dirty chimney, and the high wind caused the flames to spread rapidly. Coming to the Ottawa side of the river and that portion of the city east of Division street, the old boundary line of the city before Rochesterville was annexed, was almost entirely burned down. Here and there a building remains.

The fire at midnight was largely confined to that part of Rochesterville lying near the St. Louis dam in the southeast part of the city. Unless a heavy wind rises the remainder of the city is safe.

The casualties so far reported are: Miss Cook, an old woman, who lived on 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 railroad track. James Mavan of Queenstreet West is reported to be fatally injured and some pieces of timber fell on James Merrifield, who was taken to the hospital.

Loss Will Be Millions.

A prominent lumberman who is not interested himself placed the losses for lumber piles at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. This is thought to be a low estimate, as the Export Lumber company alone has lost nearly $1,000,000. The same lumberman estimates the entire loss at about $15,000,000.

The large cliff which extends from the Ottawa river back by Christ church and St. John the Baptist church on to Rocherville was the only thing which stopped the whole city of Ottawa becoming a prey to the fire. Shortly after noon the wind, which was blowing previously in a northwesterly direction, changed to a southeasterly direction, and in this way what remained of Ottawa was saved.

WHITE WOMAN IS SOLD AT AUCTION IN TEXAS

Galveston, April 26.—A woman known as Margaret Connette, was sold at auction within a block of the federal building here Monday night for $40. The police and federal authorities are searching for the parties involved.

The woman is said to have been imported from Belgium together with a lot of other Belgian and French women and was under contract to the man who sold her. United States Immigrant Inspector Levy is working on the case.

SCHLEY IS ASSAILED

Captain Chadwick's Bitter Arraignment of the Admiral.

MAY BE COURT-MARTIAL

SECRETARY OF NAVY TAKES THE MATTER IN HAND.

Newspaper Interview In Which Commander of the New York Expressed Contempt For Hero of Santiago, and Said His Feelings Were Reechoed By All Naval Officers.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long is reported to have called the attention of Captain F. E. Chadwick, who commanded the armored cruiser New York during the battle off Santiago, Cuba, to an interview credited to him and published a few days ago in which he bitterly assailed Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

It is known that the interview came to the attention of the secretary, and that it is considered sufficiently serious to warrant an explanation from Captain Chadwick. Should Captain Chadwick stand for the interview, it is likely that the department will feel in duty bound to make him substantiate his statements. In this way it is possible that the whole Sampson-Schley controversy may be reopened.

In the interview credited to him, Captain Chadwick is alleged to have made these statements: "Every one of us feels the disgrace that Schley has put upon us. It is not Sampson or Schley that we care about or are anxious to vindicate. It is the honor of the navy that has been assailed, its esprit du corps has received a serious blow, and, in the opinion of officers, it has been injurious to us abroad by a disgraceful exhibition of pettiness, of which Admiral Schley has been guilty.

"I have for him only contempt. I would not shake his hand if he offered it to me, and in this I believe I simply re-echo the sentiments of almost the entire navy. If Admiral Schley desires a vindication, let him ask for an investigation of his conduct. The men who fought the ships at the battle of Santiago and the general public, I am sure, desire such an investigation, and will be willing to abide by the result, whatever it may be."

Those who are acquainted with Captain Chadwick's sentiments would not be surprised if he should avow that he was quoted correctly; but they express the opinion that he would explain to the department that he did not authorize the interview. In such a case it is difficult to forecast the action of the department.

Section 236 of the navy regulations prohibits criticism of officers by their colleagues. Violation of this regulation is punished by noting the offense upon the record of the guilty officer. Captain Chadwick has heretofore been very careful not to talk for publication, and it is this fact which makes his friends here believe he did not authorize the interview.

Captain Chadwick has never been friendly to Rear Admiral Schley, and the latter's friends intend to bring him to account. The fact that Rear Admiral Schley is several thousand miles away should have prevented any officer from criticising him, they declare, and they are glad that Secretary Long has shown his fairness by taking measures to prevent public criticism of their hero.

Should Captain Chadwick admit that he made the statements quoted, it is likely they will press the department to order a courtmartial and call its attention to the case of Chaplain McIntyre, who was dismissed because of criticism of Captain R. D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa in the Santiago engagement.

Wool Merchant Fails.

New York, April 26.—Francis J. Primrose, a wool merchant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $113,355. The First National bank of Denver, with a claim of $51,978, is the largest creditor.

SCOTT FIGHTS FOR HIS SEAT

Senator From West Virginia Is Now On Trial.

STRONG OPPOSITION MADE AGAINST HIM

Pettus Denounces Action of the Legislature.

Says It Is a Horrible State of Affairs, and Calls It Debauchery and Infernal Proceedings—Says Senate Should Be Permitted to Examine Into Fraud Like That—Chandler, Allen and Teller Defend Scott—Alaskan Code Bill.

Washington, April 26.—Almost the entire session of the senate today was devoted to the consideration of the right of Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to retain his seat in the senate. Mr. Pettus (Ala.) who alone of the members of the committee on privileges and elections is opposed to the claim of Mr. Scott to a seat, made an elaborate argument to sustain his views.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) spoke in favor of his colleague's contention. Mr. McComas (Md.), Mr. Turley (Tenn.), Mr. Chandler (N. H.), Mr. Teller (Colo.) and Mr. Allen (Neb.) supported the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat.

Mr. Pettus presented the minority report of the committee on privileges and elections. In opening his discussion, Mr. Pettus referred to a statement of Mr. Chandler in the Quay case to the effect that the vote of some senators were cast against Mr. Mantle in 1893 because he was a silver man and the votes of others, in retaliation were cast against Mr. Corbett two years ago because he was a gold standard advocate. He hoped the statement was not true, but if it is those senators were unfit to act as judges in such a case and unworthy to hold seats in the senate.

"I desire," said he, "to speak to senators who can decide fairly upon their own judgment and not upon caprice and whim."

He begged senators, therefore, to lay aside any personal considerations in this case and decide it upon its merits as a proposition of law.

Not Entitled to Seat.

Mr. Pettus then entered upon an argument in support of his position that Mr. Scott was not entitled to his seat, following closely the lines of his report. After having been interrupted by Mr. McComas to correct a statement of fact, Mr. Pettus refused with some heat to permit an interruption by Mr. Spooner (Wis.), who desired to ask a question.

"I shall not yield for debate on this question," said the Alabama senator. "It is not fair and it is not just for a senator to interrupt an argument for the purpose of seeing if he can debate the question better than the man on the floor."

"I think," said Mr. Spooner, "it would have been courteous in the senator to have assumed that I desired simply to ask a question."

"Oh, no," returned Mr. Pettus, "it would not be; I have heard the senate debate positions after asking a question. I took a necessary precaution. I do not approve of this practice of interrupting arguments. I believe that a senator has a right to interrupt another to obtain information or to correct misstatements as the senator from Maryland interrupted me, but this way of just bulging into the middle of an argument is excessively bad manners even if it does so often occur in the United States senate."

Mr. Pettus analyzed the work of the legislature, declaring "the debauchery of such infernal proceedings cannot be

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TURKEY'S RULER A FOXY FELLOW

Scheming to Avoid Payment of American Claims.

WILL LET US BUILD WARSHIPS FOR HIM

Hopes That Will Settle the Indemnity Question.

He Is Really Willing to Accede to the Demands of the United States, But Fears That In So Doing He Will Bring Upon Himself a Flood of Similar Claims For Damages From Numerous European Nations.

Constantinople, April 26.—The negotiations between the United States and the porte regarding the American indemnity claim have again been transferred here. United States Charge d'Affaires Griscon 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 today. Similar demands 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 a 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.

ENGLAND IS ON TO HIM.

Says Sultan Is Finding a Pretext to Avoid Heavy Damage Claims.

London, April 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "In addition to rebuilding the American structures 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 $200,000 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."

Tripp Is Ambitious.

(Special to The Herald.)

Tacoma, April 26.—Bartlett Tripp today announced his candidacy for vice president on the Republican ticket. He says delegates from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and the Dakotas will support him.

Truckee Hotel Burned.

Truckee, Cal., April 26.—The Truckee hotel, an old landmark of this part of California, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $30,000.

CHINA ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION

Spirit of Rebellion Is Strong Against Empress.

TO CRUSH POWER OF FEMALE INTRIGUER

Li Hung Chang and Her Other Advisers In Danger.

People Restrained With Difficulty From Rising and Throwing Off the Enslaving Yoke—Only the Concerted Action of United States, Great Britain and Japan Can Prevent An Era of Terrible Bloodshed—Our Fleet In Eastern Waters.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Yokohama, April 7 (via San Francisco, April 26).—The flurry over the Masampo incident and the fears of Russian encroachments in Korea are today put entirely in the shade by the tidings which indicate serious trouble in China and the approach of another of the crises of which the empress dowager's reign has been so prolific. It is quite evident that this restless female intriguer has another coup in contemplation, and it is as evident that this time the western powers are resolved by concerted action to prevent it, as is evidenced by the presence of their fleets.

The China Gazette, in a recent editorial, has declared that "if the present policy of the empress dowager, inspired by her evil advisers, Kang Yi, Prince Ching, Li Hung Chang and Hsuitong, on the one hand, and by the Russian and other continental wire pullers on the other, is not speedily restrained, an era of widespread horror and bloodshed is not far off. The people, and even many of the mandarins, in almost all the provinces, most certainly in the middle and south, are ready to rise and throw off the strangling yoke that binds them."

Ferment Is Widespread.

That the present ferment is widespread is evident, not only from the actual disturbances and insurrections in various parts of the empire, but also from the signs of disaffection among the Hunanese troops, who are the only real fighting men in China. It is only with the extremest difficulty that they are kept in leash and restrained from flying at the arrogant manchus upon whom the empress and her party rely for their power.

Behind all the disturbances and intrigues which threaten to involve eastern Asia in a war, it is quite naturally to be expected that Japan sees the hand of Russia busily engaged in fomenting them. Attention is, therefore, as naturally turned to the necessity of some concerted action on the part of England, America and Japan. It is clearly recognized that almost anything in the line of a joint determination on the part of the three powers would speedily and effectually solve this eastern problem. Indeed, it is now looked upon as the only resource for the restoration of peace to unhappy China. No actual alliance, offensive or defensive, is needed.

Assembling of American Fleet.

The assemblage of a large American fleet here at Yokohama is, in view of the exigencies of the new situation, looked upon as having some significance. The Oregon has been here for some time, and within the last week the Brooklyn and Concord have arrived, the three ships attracting much attention and unstinted admiration.

Before the 10th inst. the Newark, Yosemite and Baltimore are expected, as also the New Orleans, as soon as she comes out of the dock at Nagasaki. Admiral Remey is expected here on the 18th inst., and it is supposed that

(Continued on Page 2.)

OUR MODEST PRESIDENT.

"The Platform is Just as It Came From Washington."—Associated Press.

BOERS RETIRE AS THE BRITISH PRESS FORWARD

Lord Roberts' Herculean Efforts to Surround the Enemy so Far Unsuccessful.

English Complain That Their Failures Are Caused by Tardy Arrivals of Reinforcements.

London, April 27.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under Wednesday's date, says: "Our mounted infantry entered the high mountain plateau of Thaba N'Chu today almost without opposition. As Thaba N'Chu is a natural fortress this must mean that the Boers have practically thrown up the sponge in this section of the country. If the force presses on to Ladybrand the whole country south of that point and in line with Bloemfontein will be completely in our hands.

"One difficulty is that many of the Boers forming commandoes immediately on finding themselves beaten, retreat to their farms and resume the roles of peaceful citizenship, hiding their rifles."

A special dispatch from Dewetsdorp, dated yesterday, says: "Owing to the approach of General French and to General Rundle's persistent shelling the Boers relinquished their position last night, retiring with their guns in a northerly direction. Generals French and Rundle joined hands east of Dewetsdorp this morning. General Rundle is pursuing the Boers in forced marches."

Try to Cut Off Boers.

General Hamilton has probably by this time arrived at Thaba N'Chu, as he is using his utmost endeavors to cut off the Boers, who are retreating from Dewetsdorp.

The Boer forces at Thaba N'Chu are not unlikely to make a stand to cover the escape of the convoys from the southward. They have laagers eight miles apart, stretching from Brantfort to Thaba N'Chu, with a base camp at Samalldell station.

A report comes that a small force of British mounted infantry had a brush with a party of Boers three miles east of Karee Siding, who were trying to establish a connection between Brantfort and Boer forces to the southward.

Otherwise there is no news beyond the official dispatches of Lord Roberts, except belated details of recent operations. It appears that General Brabant, in the fight with the Boers at Wepener, had a narrow escape. General Pole-Carew's advance was much hampered by the tardy arrival of artillery, which prevented him from capturing Leeuw Kop before darkness set in and enabled the Boers to secure their retreat.

Delay In Advances.

Although the large succession of operations worked successfully, several cases of unaccountable delay in the advances are remarked by the correspondents. Taken on the whole, however, there has been no bungling and apparently Lord Roberts, with the commands in the hands of younger generals, now has an exceedingly efficient army.

The report that the Boers had reoccupied Boshof proves to be untrue. Lord Methuen is still there, and General Hunter's division from Natal, which was supposed to be going to Bloemfontein, is arriving at Kimberley. This is evidence that some important operations are afoot in that district.

It is understood that the reason the Boers did not destroy the Bloemfontein waterworks was that there are many Boers among the shareholders.

The Boers are showing more activity in Natal. They are placing some heavy guns four miles north of Elandslaagte.

Prisoners at St. Helena.

A body of Boer prisoners has been landed at St. Helena. The Netherlands' minister of foreign affairs yesterday received the Boer peace commissioners. It is alleged that they will time their arrival in the United States so it will occur at the most exciting period of the presidential election.

From Lourenzo Marquez comes a report that large quantities of gunpowder are going to the Boers disguised as sacks of meal.

The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 26.—Good news from Baden-Powell up to April 10. McLaren much better. All the wounded doing well. The Boers captured several native women who were trying to escape from Mafeking, but these were turned back after being stripped and flogged."

Dispatches from Aliwal North, under date of Wednesday, April 25, say the Boers left Wepener so hurriedly that many of the dead were left in the trenches unburied. Commandant S. Cronje is reported to have been killed.

According to advices from Bloemfontein, the attempt of the Boers at Brantfort to get in touch with the command at Thaba N'Chu was frustrated by a force dispatched by General Tucker from Glen. A dispatch from Pretoria reports the arrival there of Lord Rosslyn as an unwounded prisoner.

BRITISH BEATEN BACK.

Have Numerous Engagements With Boers In Free State.

Bradfort, Orange Free State, Monday, April 23.—A British column in the direction of Buitfontein and Hoopstad has been beaten back through Beshof. The federal troops sustained two casualties and the British had twelve men killed and a number wounded.

Yesterday General Kelly-Kenny's artillery at Dewetsdorp indulged in a mild bombardment of General Dewet's position, the firing lasting through the morning. The scarcity of water is supposed to be very pressing at Bloemfontein.

A desperate attempt was made by a large British force in two columns to recapture the waterworks. Their right flank was beaten back, however, a party of fifty were cut off and twelve were killed.

The Johannesburg command has captured a British scout. Some American scouts have been shot.

BOERS ARE TOO WILY.

Failure of British In Their Attempt to Surround Transvaalers.

Bloemfontein, April 26.—General Pole-Carew's forces are seven miles north of Dewetsdorp today. They are disappointed at the failure to surround the Boers, but believe the march will have a good effect on the Free Staters.

The latter, trusting to British leniency, had played the game of pretending to surrender and of taking every opportunity to fight. Wherever he found Free Staters who had broken the oath. General Pole-Carew seized their cattle and horses.

EXPLOSION IN ARSENAL.

Ten Workmen Killed and Thirty-two Injured at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Wednesday, April 25.—A serious explosion occurred at the Begbie works, used by the government as an arsenal, last night. The walls of the building were destroyed and the structures in the neighborhood are a mass of flames. The shrieks of women and children in the adjoining streets added to the ghastliness of the scene.

Ten workmen were killed and thirty-two were injured, including Herr Grunberg, the manager of the works. The most important of the machinery was saved.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. The works employed 200 persons, mostly French and Italians. The Red Cross ambulance did good work in helping the wounded.

MANY FILIPINOS FALL

Three Hundred Recently Slain By American Soldiers.

FIERCE FIGHT AT BATOC

LASTED ALL AFTERNOON AND TOWN WAS BURNED.

Insurgents Aggressive and Make Frequent Attacks on the Enemy—Loss to the Forces of the United States Small—Treachery of Alcaldes of Several Towns Punished.

Manila, April 26.—About 300 of the enemy have been killed recently in North Ilocos including those in Dodds' fight and the attack on Batoc, April 16, when from 600 to 700 rebels, a quarter of whom were armed with rifles, determinedly attacked the Americans, charging their positions and fighting at close quarters. The engagement lasted all the afternoon, the enemy burning the town, but they were repulsed after the arrival of American reinforcements.

The insurgents generally are aggressive in that province. They captured an American provision wagon near Lapo. The Americans having obtained evidence that alcaldes of Lapo, Magsingal, Cabugas and Sinait were holding treacherous communication with the insurgents imprisoned them and burned Lapo town hall.

There have been several minor fights in the province, including an attack by 200 insurgents on Lavag, April 17, forty of whom were killed and eighty were captured.

The officers report that the men of the Thirty-third regiment and Third cavalry behaved splendidly under very trying circumstances.

There were no American casualties at Batoc where 180 insurgents were killed and seventy were captured.

RETURN FROM MANILA.

Detachment of Regular Troops Has Arrived at San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 26.—The first detachment of regular troops that have served two years in active service in the Philippines to be returned to this country arrived here today on the transport Sherman from Manila via Nagasaki. They are the home battalion of the Fourteenth regiment, the greater part of the regiment being made up from men recruited from San Francisco and different sections of California.

The Fourteenth infantry was the first regular regiment to leave this city for Manila. They were assigned to service under General McArthur and were sent to Manila accompanied by the cruiser Charleston, taking possession of Guam in the name of the United States en route. Within the past year the Fourteenth did some of the heaviest fighting in the Philippines.

In addition to the Fourteenth there are on the Sherman 180 sick men, including twenty-two insane. There are fifty-three cabin passengers and in all 753 soldiers on the steamer.

PASSED THE SENATE.

Rawlins' Bill Appropriating $250,000 For Ogden Public Building.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, April 26.—Senator Rawlins' bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a public building at Ogden and making $75,000 immediately available, passed the senate today.

Made a Big Purchase.

New York, April 26.—The Fifth Avenue hotel and the Madison Square theatre building, adjoining, were sold in one parcel at public auction today for $4,225,000, the purchaser being W. P. Eno, son of the original owner.

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