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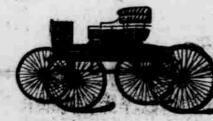
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### DESOLATION AT OTTAWA

Five Square Miles of City Territory Burned Over.

LOSS IS MORE THAN \$15,000,000

Midnight-Government Aid for the Sufferers-Many Mills Gone.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—Five square miles of territory burned; over 2000 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 in Ottawa since 11 o'clock vesterday morning, and at midnight was

resterday 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 a dozen churches and schools, a number of mills, the Hull water works, the Hull Courthouse and jail, the postoffice, the convent—almost every business place and about 1006 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed, practically nothing of Hull is left but a church and a few houses beyond it.

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 Chaudiers Falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one. By II:30 the fire had gotten a good hold on Main street, and the entire street, with dozens of cross streets. entire street, with dozens of cross streets, was burning. Practically there is not a house left in the street.

Flames 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 50-mile-anhour 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 Mackay Milling Company, on Victoria Island, and in a few minutes the lumber piles on Victoria and Chaudier Islands. ber piles on Victoria and Chaudier 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 The result is that the whole of that part of Ottawa known as the Chaudier 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.

rected and fireproof, 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 Hintonberg and Mechanicsville, so that on the Ottawa side of the river, there is a larger acrea covered by fire than on the Hull side. It is estimated that at the present time the num-ber of people homeless in the two cities and suburban towns is not less than 12,000,

and it may reach 15,000.

Hull has a population of about 12,000 people, and more than half of them are homeless tonight. The entire business part of the city, including the Courthouse, Postoffice, public buildings and newspaper of is one mass of ruins. Government has given the drill hall

and the city the large exhibition buildings to accommodate the sufferers. All the in-stitutions in the city which have any ac-commodation at all have lent a hand to

aid 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 mill, 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, whi-connects the City of Ottawa with Hull.

Greatest Loss in Ottawa. On the Ottawa side of the river the loss is still greater. There are in ashes the Bronson & Weston Lumber Company mills, the J. R. Booth lumber mills the McKay Milling Company, the Ottawa Electric Railway power-house, the Mar-tin and Warneck mills, the Victoria foundry, the Ottawa Saw Works, the Ottawa Specialty Company, the Pain planing miles and several other industries. There are also some fine residences included in this area. Among them are those of J. R. Booth, which was valued at \$160,000; the residence of his son-in-law, A. W. Fleck; that of Hon. George Foster, Lewis Runnell, manager for Mr. Bronson, and Mr. Pain, of the Pain mills; the latter two beautiful houses, out of which their owners were not able to take anything, so quick did the flames extend to them. As soon as the members of the governent 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. although they arrived speedfly, they were 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, to-gether with Eddy's sulphite works. Gilmour and Hougson's mills are also stand-ing. The only means of communication between Ottawa and Hull is by boat, Since 2 o'clock the only water to be had in Huli is from the river. Chief Bennett, of the Hull fire brigade,

ospital in Ottawa. Started in a Dirty Chimney. The fire originated through a fire in a dirty chimney, and the high winds caused the flames to spread rapidly, coming to the Ottawa side of the river, and that portion of the city east of Division street was almost entirely burned down. Here and there a building remains. The Village of Hintonburg, still further east, in close proximity to the city, has not been de-stroyed, as reported. The greater part

was injured and taken to the general

posed to have been entirely swept away, but still remains. The fire at midnight was largely con-

but still 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 bucket brigades of military, and the Montreal firemen with their engine did yeoman service at this point.

In addition to the losses mentioned there is that of the Export Lumber Company, Ltd., whose establishment was at the Chaudier. Their loss will be very heavy, but is covered by fire insurance in American and English companies.

A prominent lumber man told the correspondent that the price of lumber would certainly be raised on account of the fire.

The Casualties Reported.

The Casualties Reported. The casualties so far reported are: Miss Cook, an pid woman, who lived on Wellington street, near the French church, and who was burned in her house to a

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 f il on James Merrifield, who was taken to the hospital.

The government is supplying blankets and doing all in its power for the comfort of the sufferers.

The Ottawa Insurance Company, a new inetitution, will be a heavy loser in the fire. All the Canadian companies, and some of the English and American companies are interested.

panies are interested.

A prominent lumber man who is not interested himself, placed the losses for lumber piles at between \$1,000,000 and \$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 Roches-terville, was the only thing which stopped the while City of Ottawa from becoming a prey to the fire. Shortly after noon th wind, which was blowing previously in a northwesterly direction, changed to a southeasterly direction, and in this way what remained of Ottawa was saved.

While the Victoria and Chaudier Islands were a seething mass of roaring flames, the fire made another jump and caught in the freight sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railroad yards at Chaudier, and soon after the Union Station was ablaze. The rolling stock and most of the freight and baggage had been removed, but the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the whole of the Chaudier flats

short time the whole of the Chaudier flats were fire-swept.

The mass of fire was blown by the wind, which stiffly continued to blow a gale down upon Rochesterville, Mechanicsburg and Hintonburg. The fire also devastated the little settlement of St. Mary's Village. The flames \* ad along the Richmond road, burning Martin & Warner's flour mill and extending almost to Skead's mill, some three miles beyond the city limit. At this time (5 P. M.) there was almost a continuous line of fire from its starting place at Chaudier street, Hull, to the St. Louis dam, and the experimental farm in one direction, and through and beyond Hintonburg, in another, a distance of nearly seven miles. In some places the fire ly seven miles. In some places the fire was more than half a mile deep.

#### TO CONSIDER PACIFIC TRAFFIC feeting of Transportation

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.--J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, president of the Great Northern Rallway: E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe; President Burt, of the Union Pacific; C. P. Huntington and J. C. Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific and the Canadian Paconference to be held in this city May 39 for the purpose of considering the trans-Pacific traffic situation. An effort is to be made to bring about some amicable understanding between the ocean carriers regarding rates and a division of the growing traffic across the Pacific, and it is believed that the meeting will furnish the means of either bringing the interested lines into a trans-Pacific traffic association or trans-Pacific traffic association or trans-pacific traffic association. ciation or accomplishing an iron-clad agreement looking to the advancement and maintenance of rates. In any event a big advance in both freight and passen-ger rates across the Pacific is expected

to result from the approaching conference.
It is announced that six transcontinents lines and a greater number of trans-Pacific steamship companies will be repre-sented—the Southern Pacific, in connection with the Pacific Mail and the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Companies, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; the Santa Fe, in con-nection with the California & Oriental Steamship Company, whose ports of entry on this Coast are San Francisco and San Diego; the Canadian Pacific, in connection with the Empress line of steamers to the Orient; the Great Northern, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at Seattle, and the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, in con-nection with the Dodwell line of steamers to Tacoma and Portland.

### BROUGHT A LARGE SUM.

of Fifth-Avenue Hotel and Madison-Square Theater.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Fifth-Avenue Hotel and the Madison-Square Theater building adjoining were sold in one parcel at public auction today for \$4.225,000, the purchaser being W. P. Eno, son of the

Women's Day at the Conference. NEW YORK, April 26.-The fourth day of the Ecumenical Conference is known as "Woman's Day." While the men held exercises in Carnegie Hall and the Cen-tral Presbyterian Church, the feature of the day was the great women's mass meeting in Carnegie Hall in the afternoon, and the great public meeting in the same piace in the evening. "Mission Press" was the subject taken up at Carnegie Hall in the afternoon.

The attendance at tonight's meeting was larger than in the afternoon. At the afternoon meeting the men were conspicu-ous by their absence, it being Woman's day, but in the evening there was a very fair sprinkling of the sterner sex, though there were very few men on the pattern. The subject of the evening was Woman's Work for Women.

Favor Emigration of Indians. WASHINGTON, April 36.—The House Committee on Indian affairs today directed a favorable report on the bill allow-ing Indians in the Indian Territory to emigrate to Mexico, the emigration to be un-der the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in bands of 300 Mexico gives the Indians an opportunity to return to their tribal nations and nomadic habite, and they prefer this to the restrictions now imposed upon them, and also as a means of avoiding the spread of tuber-culosis and other diseases which have decimated them of late.

WASHINGTON. April 25. - Today's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, in the division of redemp-tion, shows:

Well-Executed Movement and Losses Were Slight.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS AFLOAT

Dutch Are Active in Natal-Roberts Has Had Trouble to Keep His Communications Open.

LONDON, April 26 (Midnight.)—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 26:

April 28:

"General Ian Hamilton yesterday drove
the enemy off a strong position at Israel's
Poort, by a well-conceived turning movement, which was admirably carried out
by General Ridley, Commander of the
Second Mounted Infantry Brigade, and
General Smith-Dorrien, commanding the General Shift-Jories, Commanding the Elighteenth Brigade. The troops are to-day advancing toward Thabanchu. "Our losses were slight, only one yet reported—Major Marshall, Grahamstown Mounted Rifles, severe wound in the shoul-

#### EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION. There Appears to flave Been Trouble

With British Communication. IONDON, April 27, 5 A. M.—Israel's Poort, which is not marked on the maps, lies between Sannas' Post and Thabanchu. General Hamilton has probably by this time arrived at Thaubanchu, as he is using his utmost endeavors to cut off the

Dorp.
The Boer forces at Thabanchu are not likely to make a stand to cover the es-cape of the convoys from the southward They have laagers eight miles apart, stretching from Brandfort to Thabanchu, with a base camp at Samalidell 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 estab-lish a connection between Brandfort 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 appears that General Brabant, in the fight with the Boers at Wepener, had a nar-row escape. General Pole-Carew's ad-vance was much hampered by the tardy arrival of artillery, which prevented him from capturing Leeuw Kop before dark-ness set in and enabled the Boers to se-cure their retreat.

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 exceed-ingly efficient army.

The report that the Boers had reoccupied 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 distance.

It is understood that the reason the Boers did not destroy the Bloemfontein water works was that there are many Boers among the stockholders. The Boers are showing more activity in Natal. They are placing some heavy guns four miles north of Eland's Laagte. Mr. Wyndham's explanation in the

Mr. Wyndham's explanation in the House of Commons yesterday has aroused considerable comment, especially his state-ment that Lord Roberts has been delayed by the necessity of defeating detached forces of the enemy, which threatened his communications from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and which blocked them from East London. The only intimation hitherto received that the East London line was blocked had been discredited. This was

blocked had been discredited. This was
the Boer report that the bridge at Bethulle had been blown up.
All discussion of the Spionkop dispatches
has been postponed until May 22, by the
blocking motion introduced in the Commons yesterday by James Lowther.
A body of Boer prisoners has been landed at St. Helena.
The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affulrs yesterday received the Boer peace

fairs 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 Lourenco Marques comes a report

#### that large quantities of gunpowder are go-ing to the Boers, disguised as sacks of BRITISH BEATEN BACK. Driven Through Boshof-Thwarted

at the Waterworks. BRANFORT, Orange Free State, Monday, April 22.—A British column in the direction of Buitfontein and Hoopstad has been beaten back through Boshof. The Federals sustained two casualties and the British had 12 men killed and a number

Yesterday General Kelly-Kenny's artillery at DeWet's Drop indulged in a mild bombardment of General DeWet's position, the firing lasting through the morning.

The scarcity of ater is supposed to be very pressing at Bloemfontein.

A desperate attempt was made by a

large British force in two columns to re-capture the waterworks. Their right flank was beaten back, however, a party of 50 were cut off and 12 were killed. The Johannesburg command has captured a British scout. Some American

#### eports to London Papers. LONDON, April II.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, telegraph-

ing Thursday, says:
, "General Ian Hamilton, with Mounted Infantry, naval guns and a howitzer bat-tery, advanced from the water works in the direction of Thabanchu. A large force of infantry supported him. He met with no opposition, and the mounted infantry occupied a position dominating the Lady-

brand district."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under Wednesday's date,

"Our mounted infantry entered the high mountain plateau of Thanbanchu today almost without opposition. As Thabanchu 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 county south of that point and in line with Bioemfontein will be completely

in our hands.
"One difficulty is that many of the Boers forming commandos, tramediately on find-ing themselves beaten retreat to their farms and resume the roles of peaceful citizene, hiding their rifles." Punishing Inconstant Free Staters

BLOEMFONTEIN. April 26.-General Pole-Carew's forces are seven miles north of De Wet's Dorp today. They are disap-pointed at the failure to surround the Boers, but believe the march will have a 

played the game of pretending to surred-der and of taking every opportunity to fight. Wherever he found Free Staters who had broken the oath, General Pole-

PRETORIA, Wednesday, April 25.-A serious explosion occurred at the Begbie works, used by the Government as an arworks, 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 shricks of women and children in
the adjoining streets added to the ghastliness of the scene. Ten workmen were
killed and 32 injured, including Herr
Grunberg, the manager of the works. The
most important part 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

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily

Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, eays:
"The government inquiry suggests that
the explosion was a planned outrage. The explosion occurred in a house quite sepa-rate from the works, and required a much larger quantity of nitro-glycerine than could have been found on the premises. The factory will be working again in a fortnight.

The Explosion Killed 13.

PRETORIA, April 28.—Particulars of the explosion at Johannesburg show that Ne explosion occurred in a magazine containing emokeless powder on the opposite side of the street from the Begpic works used the the expression of the street from the Begpic works used the the content of the street from the Begpic works used the the content of the street from the Begpic works used the street from the street by the government as an arsenal. Thir-teen occupants of the latter building were blown to pieces and 50 injured.

Canadian at Roberts' Headquarters. BLOEMFONTEIN, Wednesday, April 25. Colonel Ryreson, hitherto the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, has been appointed British Red Cross Com-Lord Roberts' headquarters.

#### STORY OF REDDERSBURG. fold By a Correspondent Who Was

With General Dewet. LOURENCO MARQUES, Wednesday, April 25.—A correspondent of the Stand-ard and Diggers News with the Boer commander, General DeWet, gives a full description of the British risaster at Red-

deraburg. He says:
"Five hundred Irish Rifes entered De-Wet's Dorp on April 1 under Captain McWhinnie and demanded the surrender of the town which was readily given. Captain McWhinnie was surprised to hear that a Boer force was approaching and he promptly retreated on Reddersburg. "General DeWet, fresh from his brilliant victory at Sannas Post followed the re-

treat along a range of kopjes for hours. The two opposing forces were in camp on different sides of the range. General De-Wet knew all about the British positions and movements but the Irish were quite unaware of the proximity of the Boers. They blundered again as at Sannas Post and the scouts were not alert. "Before sunset on Tuesday DeWet had the British force in his power after an engagement which lasted all the after-The Irish made a most brilliant

efense, but their fate was never in doubt.

buring the afternoon DeWet sent 800 burghers to cut off their retreat and he then moved fortward a small force of Boers to the top of the kopies held by the British. The latter beldy attacked the Boers and then DeWet's plan was enddenly developed. suddenly developed. "The British soon found themselves urrounded. They had, indeed, fallen into a beautiful trap for they were commanded

with the Boers in between, 'At sunrise on Wednesday the Boer guns commenced to hurl shell upon the dehowever, the British commander saw that further resistance would only involve a useless waste of life, as his military position was quite hopeless and he therefore hoisted a white flag.

"Twelve officers sorrowfully handed over their swords to General DeWet and 459 non-commissioned officers and men surrendered. All the prisoners were forthwith sent to Thabanchu under escort and General DeWet continued his execut and General DeWet continued his march toward Wepener."

#### CENSUS MAY BEGIN EARLIER Field Work in Several of the Large

Cities to Start May 1. WASHINGTON, April 26.-The census law requires that the enumeration of the population, of deaths and of the manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural products of the United States, shall be taken and the results published not later than July 1, 1902, that is, in three years and three months after the law was passed, and in two years and one month after the field work begins. This time limit was set because of criticisms upon the tardi-ness with which the results of the tenth and eleventh censuses were published.

Heretofore, the field work for all inquiries has begun on June 1 of the decen-nial year, the time specified by the law for beginning the count of the population, or as soon as possible thereafter. But nothing in the terms of the law appears to prevent the field work of the division of manufactures from beginning before June 1. The act requires that the census year for which returns are to be made shall be the fiscal year nearest to and preceding June 1, 1909. As practically no establishments close business on June 1, they can report as well on or after the first of May as on or after the first of

Taking advantage of this fact, the Director has arranged in some of the chief cities of the country to start the field work for this division of the census on or about May 1. An entire month will be gained in the census of industry, and as the field work to which this month will be devoted is the basis of all subsequent work in the census office, the gain thus secured will be of the greatest value for expediting the completion of the census

within the time required by law.

The cities in which the arrangements for beginning work on May I have already been completed are as follows: Greater New York, under the direction of Chief Special Agent Frank R. Williams; Chicago, under the direction of Chief Suecial Agent J. M. Glenn; Philadelphia der the direction of Chief Special Agent George S. Boudinot; Baltimore, under the direction of Chief Special Agent Oscar L. Quinlan; Cincinnati, under the direction of Chief Special Agent George Stoddard; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Chief Special Agent Anthony F Keating: Washington, . C., under the di-rection of Chief Special Agent Harrison Keating: Washington, D. C., under the direction of Chief Special Agent George H. Webb; Hartford, Connecticut, under the direction of Chief Special Agent W. A. Countryman. Arrangements are now being made for the addition of others to this

the charge of murder.

# BROOKE ALL RIGHT

Has No Connection With Cuban Extra-Pay Cases.

#### **OREGON BOYA COMPETENT OFFICER**

Clark's Case to Come Up for Final Disposition Next Week - Alaska Telegraph-The Porto Ricans.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-An attempt was made to connect an Oregon man with the extra compensation allowed Army offi-cers in Cuba. Lieutenant Edward S. Brooke, who was appointed from Oregon in 1882 to the Military Academy, and le now a First Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, is on General Wood's staff, and is acting Auditor of Cuba. The statement was made that he was receiving, in excess of his regular salary, compensation equal to about \$4000. As a matter of fact, this statement is untrue, and Lieutenant Brooke is receiving only his Army pay. The War Department people say that Lieutenant Brooke is a very competent officer, and his knowledge of Spanish led to his selection for this important position

Clark's Case Next Week. The case of Senator Clark, of Montana, is likely to be called up next week. No one can tell what course will be pursued save that Clark must go, whether he does so gracefully by making a statement and signing or waits until the vote is taken. divided report might have retained Clark in his seat, but Senators dare not vote for him with the entire committee against him. The minority report of Pettus and Harris amounts to nothing, as it simply seeks to abuse Daly and the men on the other side.

Alaska Telegraph Appropriation. When the matter of building telegraph ines in Alaska was before the Senate mil-Itary committee a decision was reached that the appropriation of \$450,000 be strick-en out. Some of the members of the com-mittee indicated that they did not desire to take definite action on this item until they were more fully versed regarding the necessities existing for telegraph and cable communication between the various Alas-kan mining centers. At that time General Greely, of the Signal Corps of the Army, could not appear before the committee, and the item, accordingly, was dropped. After that, however, a number of the commercial bodies of the Pacific North-west communicated by telegraph with Senator Foster urging him to endeavor to secure a reinstatement of the appropria-tion. He is giving the matter consideration in connection with his bill providing for a cable from the North Pacific coast to connect with Alaskan points.

The proposed telegraph line will extend from Valdes to Fort Egbert, and thence down the Yukon to St. Michael, where cable connection will be had with Cape Nome. The estimated cost of constructing the telegraph line is \$150 per mile where poles are used, and \$200 per mile where a specially constructed cable is placed on the frozen ground. The estimated cost for the cable connections between the mouth of the Yukon River and St. Michael, and from St. Michael to Cape Nome is, approximately, \$900 per mile.

Porto Ricans Feel Hurt.

B. Gankill, of Ponce, Porto Rico, says that it will take quite a long while at every point by the Boer guns while for the resentment which has grown up their force was surrounded on two kopies against Americans to die out in that islesses. and. He rehearses what has been well understood about the manner in which the people received the United States Army. voted Irishmen who, however, refused to surrender, but fought with the utmost flerceness for three hours. At 10 o'clock, however, the British commendation of the comm of peace was ratified, at least, the Porto Ricans should have been given equal rights with other sections of the United States, and should be permitted the markets of and should be permitted the markets of this country for their products. Instead of that, they were compelled at that time to pay full Dingley rates, because, under the treaty, the President did not feel qual-ified to declare the Island entitled to the same consideration as any other territory.

A great many of them, especially those who understand the language of the present law, do not like the manner in which it has been worded. The Porto Ricans have not become American citizene, as many of them very much desire. They are, according to the Foraker law, citizens of Porto Rico. The American flag will float over the island, but yet the residents are not citizens of the United States. Of course, the United States would not allow any person of the island to suffer any indignity at the bands of a foreign government, and yet it is only because of the great power of the United States that such indignity cannot be offered, as these peo-ple, under the law, are not citizens of this country. It is more than the 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff that the Porto Ricans have to complain of. It is the general manner in which they have been treated since they became a part of the United States, and the possibilities are that it will

leave a sore spot with them for some time. Fort Hall Reservation. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, is making every effort to get his bill for the Fort Hall Indian reservation passed at this ses-sion. He is having some trouble on account of an amendment which was put on in the House, and which has become en-tangled with the free-homes bill that is to be considered early in May. Senator Shoup passed the bill for the cession of the Fort Hall Indian lands just as it was recommended in the treaty made with the Indians. When it got over to the House, some man from down in Kansas or Oklahoma insisted upon amending the bill so as to put in the agreement for the Klowa and Comanche Indians, and in that form Senator Shoup's bill passed the House, and is now in the Senate awaiting action. The trouble seems to be that in case the free-homes bill shall pass, objection made to making any payment to the Indians out of the Treasury, and that the sale of lands must recompense them for the lands which they have ceded. This, of course, is impossible, because in the free homes bill all lands heretofore ceded wi be free, and no man who has made an entry upon them will be compelled to make payment at the price per acre agreed upon first. It would be unfair to except the Fort Hall reservation, but the men who are opposing the Fort Hall bill and also the free-homes bill are going to put off further cession of Indian lead. off further cession of Indian lands if the free-homes bill passes, unless it be defi-nitely understood that these lands are not to be considered as within the provisions of the free-homes bill. The only way in which the Fort Hall bill can pass and become a law is to have the other agree-ment stricken out, and this Senator Shoup will endeavor to do before the free-homes bill passes the Senate.

### Missouri to Be a Freight-Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.-The board ing made for the addition of others to this list, and it will be extended as far as practicable.

Nrs. Adams Acquitted.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Mrs. Jeannette Adams, who recently shot and killed her husband, the local agent of the Union Pacific Railway, was today acquitted of the charge of murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The board of officers who have been examining the Missouri, General Bates, Major Carson and Major Kilbourne, have about completed their labors, and will leave for Seattle tomorrow night. The Missouri will be immediately dismantled and put into service as a freight-ship. She is too small to carry freight to the Philippines, and will be used to carry supplies to