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Hunter Baltimore Rye.

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SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON
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Traps, Surreys, Stanhopes and Golfing Wagons.
Latest styles, greatest variety, highest quality, satisfactory prices.
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HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. E. C. BOWERS, Manager.

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An Anchor Eyeglass Guard for comfort and stay-on qualities. It holds the lenses in any desired position without pinching the nose.

You can wear eyeglasses, no matter what your occupation may be, if you are wise enough to use these guards, because your glasses will always be where they belong—on the nose.

THE PIANOLA

Makes it possible for you to put your whole soul into the music. It does the fingering for you. You have only to attend to the expression. Any one can play it. Drop in. It costs you nothing to inspect the instrument and hear some good music.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,
Marquam Building
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Portland, Oregon.

SWEPT BY FIRE

Thousands Made Homeless and Destitute.

DESOLATION AT OTTAWA

Five Square Miles of City Territory Burned Over.

LOSS IS MORE THAN \$15,000,000

The Ottawa Insurance Company, a new institution, will be a heavy loss in the fire at Hull, and who was burned in her house to a crip.

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 Merrifield, who was taken to the hospital.

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

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

The casualties 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 crip.

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Fire Was Barely Under Control at 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 \$15,000,000, 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 yesterday morning, and at midnight was not completely under control.

Most of the lumber piles in Ottawa and Hull have disappeared, and are now a heap of charred wood and ashes. Half a dozen churches and schools, a number of mills, the Hull water works, the Hull Courthouse and jail, the postoffice, the court-house, the business places and about 1000 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 sides of the Ottawa River, and Chaudier Falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one. By 11:30 the fire had gotten a good headway, and the 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 the woodyard, near the match factory. It was soon in flames, and the 50-mile-an-hour gale which was blowing drove a high column of flame across Bridge street, and the 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 Canada Company, on Victoria Island, and in a few minutes the lumber 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 of Ottawa known as the Chaudier Flats, surrounding the Canadian Pacific Railway station, where the lumber mills are all located, is fire-awake. The only building standing in the whole area is that of the Ottawa carbide factory, which is newly erected and fireproof.

From the flats the fire extended across the Richmond Road, on to Rochester, and as far as the experimental farm. Westerly the fire, in Hintonburg and Mevancville, and 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 is 12,000, and that 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 extensive works of the city, including the Courthouse, Post-office, public buildings and newspaper offices, is one mass of ruins.

The Government has the drill hall and the city large exhibition building to accommodate the sufferers. All the institutions in the city which have any accommodation at all have lent a hand to the distressed.

The only industry left standing in Hull is the Goumer & Houston lumber mill, at the extreme end and beyond the city limits, near Galesburg 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, which 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. B. Bronson Lumber mill, the Eddy mill, the Ottawa Electric Company power-house, the Martin and Warneck mills, the Victoria foundry, the Ottawa Saw Works, the Ottawa Specialty Company, the Pain planing mill 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 \$100,000; the residence of his son-in-law, A. W. Flock; that of Hon. George Foster, Lewis Russell, 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 make anything, so quick did the flames extend and burn.

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

Chief Bennett, of the Hull fire brigade, was injured and taken to the general hospital 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 destroyed, as reported. The greater part

TO CONSIDER PACIFIC TRAFFIC

Meeting of Transportation Men Called in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, president of the Great Northern Railway; 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 Pacific, met here today for a conference to be held in this city May 30 for the purpose of considering the trans-Pacific traffic situation. An effort is to be made to bring about some amicable understanding between the various carriers regarding rates and a division of the growing traffic across the Pacific, and it is believed that the meeting will furnish the basis for a trans-Pacific traffic agreement looking to the advancement and maintenance of rates. In any event the meeting will be a most interesting one, and in hands of the men who are interested in the Pacific steamship companies will be a most important one.

It is announced that six transcontinental lines are to be formed, and that the Pacific steamship companies will be sent—the Southern Pacific, in connection with the Pacific Mail and the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Companies, and the Great Northern, in connection with the Union Pacific and the California & Oriental Steamship Company, whose ports of entry on this Coast are San Francisco and San Diego; the Great Northern, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at Seattle, and the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, in connection with the Dowdell line of steamers to Tacoma and Portland.

BROUGHT A LARGE SUM.

Sale 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 \$4,250,000, the purchase being made by W. F. Eno, son of the original owner.

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 Central 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 place 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 conspicuous by their absence, it being Women's day, but in the evening there was a very fair sprinkling of the former sex, though there were very few men in the platform. The subject of the evening was "Woman's Work for Women."

WALTER REED
Eye Specialist
133 SIXTH STREET
OREGONIAN BUILDING

Anchor Guards Hold

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DROVE BOERS OFF

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 25: "General Ian Hamilton yesterday drove the enemy off a strong position at Israel's Poort, by a well-conducted turning movement, which was admirably carried out by General Ridley, Commander of the Second Mounted Infantry Brigade, and General Smith-Dorrien, commanding the Eighteenth Brigade. The troops are today advancing toward Thabanchu.

"Our losses were slight, only one yet reported—Major Marshall, Grahamstown Mounted Rifles, severely wounded in the shoulder."

EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION.

There appears to have been trouble with British communications.

LONDON, April 27, 5 A. M.—Israel's Poort, which is not marked on the maps, lies between Sanna's Post and Thabanchu. General Hamilton has probably by this time arrived at Thabanchu, as he is using his utmost endeavors to cut off the Boers, who are retreating from De Wet's Dorp.

The Boer forces at Thabanchu are not likely to make a stand to cover the escape of the convoys from the southward. They have laagers eight miles apart, stretching from Brandfont to Thabanchu, with a base camp at Sanna's Post.

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 Brandfont and Boer forces to the southward.

Otherwise there is no news beyond the official dispatches of Lord Roberts, except details of recent operations. It appears that General Buller, 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 was sent from capturing Leuw Kop before darkness set in and enabled the Boers to secure their retreat.

Although the large succession of operations worked successfully, several cases of unaccountable delay in the advances are remarked by the correspondent. Taken on the whole, however, there has been a decided advance in the Boer position, and the Boers are never in doubt of their success.

The report that the Boers had recaptured Bloemfontein is untrue. Lord Roberts, with the commands in the hands of younger Generals, now has an exceedingly efficient army.

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BRANFORD, Orange Free State, Monday, April 23.—A British column in the direction of Bullfontein and Hoopstad has been driven back through Boshoff. The British had 12 men killed and a number wounded.

Yesterday General Kelly-Kenny's artillery at De Wet's Drop included 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 report is made by a large British force in two columns to recapture the waterworks. Their right flank was beaten back, however, a party of 30 were cut off and 12 were killed.

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

REPORTS TO LONDON PETERS.

LONDON, April 27.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"General Ian Hamilton, with Mounted Infantry, naval guns and a howitzer battery, 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 Ladybrand district."

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

"Our mounted infantry entered the high mountain plateau of Thabanchu 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 country south of that point and in the direction of the Bloemfontein will be completely in our hands."

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

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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 officers in Cuba. Lieutenant Edward S. Brooke, who was appointed from Oregon in 1882 to the Military Academy, and is 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 resigning or waits until the vote is taken. A divided report might have retained Clark in the Senate, but the majority 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 lines in Alaska was before the Senate military committee a decision was reached that the appropriation of \$50,000,000, which was struck out of the appropriation bill, should be taken definite action on this item until they were more fully versed regarding the necessities existing for telegraph and cable communication between the various Alaskan mining centers. At that time General Greely, of the Signal Corps of the Army, could not appear before the committee, and his knowledge of Alaska led to his selection for this important position.

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STORY OF REDDERSBURG.

Told By a Correspondent Who Was With General Dewet.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Wednesday, April 25.—A correspondent of the Standard and Diggers News with the Boer commander, General DeWet, gives full description of the British disaster at Reddersburg. He says:

"Five hundred Irish Rifles entered DeWet's camp on April 19. 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.

"The Boers were fresh from a brilliant victory at Sanna's Post followed the retreat along a range of kopjes for hours. The two opposing forces were in camp on different sides of the range. General DeWet 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 Sanna's 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 afternoon. The Irish made a most brilliant defense, but their fate was never in doubt. During the afternoon DeWet sent 800 burghers to cut off their retreat and he then moved forward a small force of Boers to the top of the kopjes held by the British. The latter being attacked by the Boers and then DeWet's plan was suddenly developed.

"The British soon found themselves surrounded. They had indeed, fallen into a beautiful trap for they were commanded at every point by the Boer guns while their force was surrounded on two kopjes with the Boers in between.

"At the moment when the Boer guns commenced to hurl shell upon the devoted Irishmen who, however, refused to surrender, but fought with the utmost bravery, and fell after a most gallant defense, but their fate was never in doubt. During the afternoon DeWet sent 800 burghers to cut off their retreat and he then moved forward a small force of Boers to the top of the kopjes held by the British. The latter being attacked by the Boers and then DeWet's plan was suddenly developed.

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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 after the start of the field work begins. This time limit is set because of criticisms upon the tardiness with which the results of the tenth and eleventh censuses were published.

Heretofore the field work for inquiries has begun on June 1 of the decennial year, the time specified by the law for beginning the count of the population, and as soon as possible thereafter. But to prevent the field work of the division of manufactures from beginning before June 1, the act requires that the census shall be the fiscal year nearest to and preceding June 1, 1900. 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 June.

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 1 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 Special Agent J. M. Glenn; Philadelphia, under 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; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Chief Special Agent Anthony F. 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 list, and it will be extended as far as practicable.

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