LOSS OF $17,000,000

Seven Lives Were Destroyed In the Ottawa Fire.

7000 PERSONS LEFT HOMELESS

Government and Ottawa Council Vote Money for Relief, and Other Aid Forthcoming.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—Over five square miles of territory burned over, more than 2000 buildings destroyed, seven lives lost, 7000 men, women and children homeless, and a property loss of $17,000,000, according to the latest estimate, insured for about half its value, are the results as viewed tonight of the destruction which swept this city and Hull yesterday and today. Although under control for many hours, the flames were not entirely extinguished until about noon today.

List of Casualties.

The dead are:

Miss Minnie Cook, aged 40 years, cremated in her own house.

John Pumple, car repairer, 646 Somerset, suffocated in Canadian Pacific Railroad yards.

George Peeley, shoemaker, 123 Queen street, west, suffocated.

John Hare Hull, fireman for E. B. Eddy & Co.

Unknown man, found dead in Meyer's house, Wellington street, Hull.

Mrs. Carron, Wellington street, Hull, died of fright, aged 80.

A. Bawdin, 8 years old, son of Charles Bawdin, Duke street, Hull.

Question of Relief.

A relief committee has been formed by the citizens, and this, together with the Catholic archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal, will make an appeal for relief to the country. The most serious problem that confronts Hull is that of work. The majority of householders who were burned out are poor and have large families. It is not expected there will be employment for a considerable period, and the way in which many of the poor are going to live in the meantime is doubtful.

In Path of the Flames.

On the Ottawa side fully two-thirds of Dalhousie Ward is devastated, and an estimate by residents of the district places the number who were without roofs of their own last night in this district at 5000. The destroyed property in this district included some of the finest residences in Ottawa, as well as a great many of the humblest. In this section the fine houses of the Hon. Mr. Foster, Dr. Scott, Levy Crannell and Mr. McLauren; Martin & Wernecks' flour mill, Erskine Presbyterian Church, Somerset-street bridge, the immense lumber piles along Division, Preston and Rochester streets; the residences of John Pinney, James Murphy, Mrs. Catherine Pinkey, Alexander Coulter, Mrs. A. Rochester, Thomas A. Cook, Edward Foxton and A. J. Warneck, the French Presbyterian Church and Victoria brewery, all have disappeared.

The Ottawa Electric Company will be a very heavy loser. An approximate value of their property destroyed is placed at $300,000. The Ottawa Electric Company had six power-houses. There was one central or distributing power-house, and the other five were auxiliary or substations. Of these substations only one, that operated by steam, remains, the other four being destroyed. The central power-house and the steam auxiliary station were only saved after a hard fight by the directors and employes.

Destruction Was Complete.

The fire area was viewed by hundreds of people this afternoon and evening. One of the most remarkable things about the scene was that no smoke was to be seen. There were no half-burned buildings or smouldering logs anywhere. All of Hull's principal buildings, with the exception of the Catholic Church, are things of the past.

The buildings and land in the place were valued at $2,000,000, and of this amount over $1,000,000 may be put down as a loss. Then in stocks, fixtures, equipment, household effects and wearing apparel there is a loss of nearly $3,000,000. The vast piles of lumber which went up in smoke may be reckoned at $2,000,000 more.

Money for the Sufferers.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The government, at a cabinet meeting today, decided to give $100,000 to relieve the sufferers of the Ottawa and Hull fire. The city council has decided to give $10,000.

MONTREAL, April 27.—The Bank of Montreal has telegraphed $100,000 to the Ottawa sufferers.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Mayor Harrison today opened a subscription for the Ottawa, Ont., fire sufferers.

The Larger Losses.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special to the Record from Ottawa, Ont., says:

In yesterday's fire the heaviest losses so far are, approximately: Booth Lumber Company, $2,000,000; the Eddy Paper Company, $1,500,000; the McKay Milling Company, $500,000; Hull Lumber Company, $500,000; the Cordite Company, $250,000; public buildings in Hull, $250,000.

Great Britain May Assist.

LONDON, April 27.—The newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that it is the duty of Great Britain to promptly and substantially assist in repairing the losses incurred by the Ottawa fire.

CARNEGIE ON TRUSTS.

Says Idea That They Are Not Beneficial Is a Popular Illusion.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Andrew Carnegie in an essay on the May Century entitled "Popular Illusions About Trusts," advocates great aggregations of capital as of benefit both to rich and poor. He says:

"Every attempt to monopolize the manufacture of a staple article carries within its bosom seeds of failure. Long before we could legislate with much effect against trusts there would be no necessity for legislation. The past proves this, and the future is to confirm it. There should be nothing but encouragement for these vast aggregations of capital, for the manufacture of staple articles.

"As for the result being an increase of price to the consumer, beyond a brief period, there need be no fear. On the contrary, the inevitable result of these aggregations is finally and permanently to give the consumer cheaper articles than would have been otherwise possible to obtain; for capital is stimulated by the high profits of the trust for a season, to embark against it. The result is very soon a capacity of production beyond the wants of the consumer, and as the new works erected are of the most improved pattern and capable of producing cheaper than the old works, the vulnerable trusts are compelled to buy and capitalize at two or three times their cost. There is thus no danger ahead to the community from trusts nor any cause for fear.

"Competition in all departments of human activity is not to be suppressed. Already the ghosts of numerous departed trusts which aimed at monopolies have marched across the stage of human affairs, each pointing to its fatal wound, inflicted by that great corrective—competition. The only people who have reason to fear trusts are those who trust them.

"We conclude that this overpowering, irresistible tendency toward aggregation of capital and increase of size in every branch of product cannot be arrested or even greatly impeded and that, instead of attempting to restrict either, we should hail every increase as something gained, not for the few rich, but for the millions of poor, seeing that the law is salutary, working for good and not for evil.

"Every enlargement is an improvement, step by step, upon what has preceded. It does not tend to make the rich poorer, but it does tend to make the poor richer in the possession of better things and greatly lessens the wide and deplorable gulf between the rich and the poor.

"Superficial politicians may for a time deceive the uninformed, but more and more will all this be clearly seen by those who are now led to regard aggregations as injurious."

REMOVED A BAD SNAG.

Sample Work Done in the Willamette by the Mathloma.

The Government snagboat Mathloma, which has been doing effective service in improving the navigation of the Upper Willamette for several years, has been brought down here to be laid up at the Government boneyard, the appropriation for defraying her expenses being practically exhausted. Yesterday Captain Langfitt, United States Engineers, sent her over to Oceanic dock, in charge of Assistant Engineer D. B. Ogden, to remove a snag which was an impediment to navigation, and on which some time ago a large ship was stuck when going to the dock.

W. K. Scott, superintendent of the dock, had engaged a diver to be on hand and locate the snag for the Mathloma, but he had missed his way and gone to the Portland flouring mills, by the long way round. Captain Galbreath was therefore instructed to drag for the snag, and the Mathloma was run up in front of the dock, a huge grapple thrown out, and the boat backed down stream. In a moment the grapple caught hold of something heavy, and the cable tightened, but the grapple slipped, and, after backing a little further, the boat was stopped and the grapple, being hauled up, a chain, such as is used in fastening log rafts together, was found attached to it. The operation was repeated, but the grapple slipped on the snag again and brought up a long, heavy plank. The operation was again repeated, and the grapple brought up some light iron rails, twisted into double bow knots by the action of fire, and held together by fish bars. These were deposited on deck with the other trophies, and all hands began to enter into the spirit of the thing and to look forward to making a collection worthy of presentation to the city museum.

Mr. Scott stated that at the time the coal bunkers and elevator were burned two boxcars were lost in the river there, and the grapple was drawn again in hope of bringing these up, but instead part of a large hawser was added to the stock of curios. The next haul the grapple caught something heavy, and brought up, roots first, the trunk of quite a large ash tree, or rather of two ash trees grown togother at the butt. The prize was carefully hauled on board, and, with axes and saws, cut in sections convenient for handling. On one side of the mass of roots the large roots were broken off, and the stubs all broomed up and daubed with red paint, showing that this was the obstruction on which the ship had been hung up, and everybody was pleased that it had been secured and would be put out of the way of creating further trouble.

At this juncture the wagon arrived with the diver and his outfit, the snagboat was tied up to get him and it on board, and while he was donning his armor and the air pump and hose were being connected with him, there was time to admire the beautiful view afforded of the distant hills and the city bathed in the glorious sunshine, the columns of smoke and steam rising perpendicularly into the air from the mills and factories along the river. They had also a chance to admire a fine four-masted ship, which, loaded to the Plimsoll mark, was being pushed down the harbor by a hoarse-breathing tug, and which politely saluted the Mathloma by dipping her flag, and in reply was saluted with blasts from her whistle.

When the diver was ready, he descended to the bottom of the river and meandered around looking for more snags, but found none. After he had made several excursions in different directions, and found nothing, the search was abandoned, and the Mathloma ran up to Alder-Street wharf, where her passengers were landed.

She is a powerful snagpuller, and is so well fitted for her work that the largest kind of snags are handled with ease, sawed into sections and cast ashore, and through her use the channel of the Upper Willamette is now in better condition than ever before.

DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES.

With the Chicago Platform They Are Simply Nil.

Baltimore Sun, Dem.

The total vote of the electoral college is 447, and it requires 224 for the election of President and Vice-President. Before formulating their platform and selecting their ticket, it would be wise for the Democratic leaders to give careful attention to the table of the states. The solid South, including Delaware, has 154 votes, and in order to elect their candidates the Democrats must carry all of these and 70 votes in the North. These 70 votes have heretofore, until 1896, been looked for in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, which, together, have 67. Before the admission of states between the elections of 1893 and 1897, this number was sufficient. But now it is necessary to carry still another state.

The makers of the Chicago platform of 1896 deliberately abandoned all expectation of carrying New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut, and hoped to make up for their loss by carrying states of the Middle West, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope. In this they were disappointed, and not only this, but for the first time since the South threw off the carpet-bag government the solid South was broken. Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia, with an aggregate electoral vote of 28, gave 25 of them to McKinley. Bryan's total vote was 176. Of this vote 139 came from the Southern States and the remainder from the Rocky Mountains and "the Slope." These states which went for Bryan were Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. All these states combined have an electoral vote of 45, or one less than New York and New Jersey. Besides carrying these states, Bryan got one vote in California and one in Kentucky, bringing up his total vote to 176, or 95 less than were cast for McKinley. Mr. Bryan lost 25 votes of the border Southern States, which had always been regarded as certain for any Democratic candidate.

If the silver question is to be pressed to the front, to the exclusion of the living issues now before the people, it may be at the expense of the vote of these border states, 26 in all, as well as of the 52 votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. If the Democrats carry this Fall all the states they carried in 1896, 174 exclusive of the two odd votes, then 50 more votes must be found somewhere in order to succeed. Upon the straight silver issue the struggle for these will be in vain. The questions growing out of the Spanish War will be the issues this Fall. The Democratic platform cannot change them. But it can drive enough votes out of the party to decide the result.

Spanish News From Cuba.

MADRID, April 27.—A commercial house here has received a dispatch from Cuba saying that Jesus Rabi, the Cuban leader, has headed an "insurrectionary" movement in the Province of Santiago, which the sender of the dispatch "believes to be supported by the chief towns of the province."

Don't Let Your Head Split
With aches and pains. Wright's Headache and Neuralgia Cure will relieve it.

IN MEMORY OF GRANT

HIS BIRTHDAY OBSERVED WITH NOTABLE FESTIVITIES.

The Widow Was a Guest of Honor at a Pittsburg Banquet, and Was Visibly Affected.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—The 14th annual banquet of the American Republican Club of this city in commemoration of the birth of U. S. Grant was held at the Hotel Schenley tonight, and was in many respects the most successful dinner yet given by the famous organization. The guest of honor was Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of the great soldier and statesman, and among the distinguished personages present were Postmaster-General Emory Smith, Congressman R. G. Cousins of Iowa, Senator M. A. Hanna, Governor G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia, Colonel J. E. Barnett of Pennsylvania, Charles F. Dick of Ohio.

Thirty-eight tables, with covers for 500, were arranged about the speakers' table, which occupied the center of the room. Seated in the balcony at the north end of the hall was Mrs. Grant and a reception committee of 25 prominent Pittsburg ladies. When she entered the room she was enthusiastically welcomed, the applause lasting several minutes.

The first speaker was Postmaster-General Smith, who responded to the toast, "National Developments." After paying tribute to the memory of General Grant the speaker turned to the country's recent territorial acquisitions. Speaking of the inhabitants of these possessions, the Postmaster-General said:

"We shall give our new peoples liberty, good government and enlightenment beyond anything they have ever before enjoyed."

When the applause following his address subsided, Congressman Robert G. Cousins responded to the toast, "Grant." The response was a glowing tribute to the memory of the great man, and during its delivery the listeners were moved to tears and again to outbursts of patriotic applause. The venerable widow, in her rather secluded position, was visibly affected.

When the point in the programme was reached where President McKinley was to respond to the toast, "Our Country," Toastmaster Burleigh announced that it was impossible for Mr. McKinley to be present, and instead of the toast "Our Country," he proposed that the health of Mrs. U. S. Grant be drank in silence. The scene which followed was one of the most impressive of the evening. Following this Senator Hanna spoke on "The Greatest Century." Mr. Hanna's address closed the programme, and at about 1:45 in the morning the banqueters dispersed.

RECALLED CIVIL WAR DAYS.

Problem Then Greater Than Those That Scare Men Today.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The annual banquet of the Grant Monument Association to celebrate the 78th anniversary of the birth of General U. S. Grant was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, presided. The speakers besides Mr. Root were Rev. Dr. W. M. Grycker, Congressman McPherson, of Iowa; Hon. Albert S. Berry and General James Grant Wilson. Secretary of War Root said in part:

"It is well now, when wailing and lamentations of men are heard, who grow fainthearted before the tasks that face the Republic, to recall the days of 1863-'64—the tasks greater than those which confront us today.

"No one who reads the papers can fail to see that the course of the nations of the world is the stretching out for territory, and he will finally be brought to say that the American people will be forced to abandon the Monroe Doctrine unless they exhibit more interest in compelling them to keep off by preparation. Unless the people prepare to fight for it, they will, when the emergency arises, be found unprepared.

"We will never abandon the Monroe Doctrine. When the hour of trial comes, how they will cry for one hour of Ulysses S. Grant. Let us keep him as an ideal, and let us pray when another emergency arises that the good God who watches over us and the destinies of the American people will raise up another man like U. S. Grant to preserve its liberties and free institutions."

AT GRANT'S OLD HOME.

Governor Roosevelt Paid a Magnificent Tribute.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—General U. S. Grant's birthday was observed here today. The event has been celebrated annually for 10 years, with some speaker of National reputation as orator, but the celebration today was on a more elaborate scale than heretofore. Governor Roosevelt, of New York, delivered the principal oration. Nearly every business block and hundreds of private residences were ablaze with flags and bunting.

A special train bearing Governor Roosevelt, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, her son, Captain Sartoris, her daughter, Vivia Sartoris, and other distinguished visitors, arrived from Chicago shortly before the exercises began at Turner Hall. After a few introductory remarks by President Spare, Rev. Dr. J. W. Spensley, of Albany, N. Y., delivered the invocation. Then, after a song "In Liberty's Name," by a male quartet, Governor Roosevelt was introduced amidst great applause. His speech was full of interesting anecdotes, and was a magnificent tribute to the memory of General Grant.

GOLD NUGGETS IN JAPAN.

Welcome to Skilled Miners—Hereafter Examination for Emigrants.

YOKOHAMA, April 7. — The discovery of gold in Hokkidio, the northernmost of the main islands of the Empire, is assuming more and more importance. The total length of the river beds containing gold dust is put at 3500 miles, and the total productive area at 1,750,000 acres. Nuggets weighing over half a pound have been found. Since the restriction upon foreign ownership and management of mines has been removed by this Government, companies have been formed among the foreigners in Yokohama and in one case a tract of 37 acres has been purchased and an expert from California engaged and all arrangements made to begin operations.

It will be a boon to the Japanese to have skilled miners from the West take a hand, as the native methods of working gold diggings are said to be exceedingly wasteful and destructive. The removal of restrictions upon foreigners in the matter of mining is held to be a good omen for the final granting to them of the privilege of land ownership in general.

News has been received of a fight in Banshizan, Formosa, between a party of soldiers and a number of bandits. It is stated that a number of soldiers were killed or wounded.

Hereafter all steerage passengers for America will be required to undergo a medical examination before leaving Japanese ports. A fee of one yen each will be collected from the emigrants to defray the expenses of examination.

The approaching wedding of the Crown Prince is arousing considerable interest. Among the wedding presents already announced are a gold inkstand valued at 2000 yen, presented by the court nobles, and a golden incense burner, valued at 10,000 yen, presented by the Tokio city officials.

Emperor Gets His Battle-Ships.

BERLIN, April 27.—The budget committee of the Reichstag today adopted by a vote of 20 to 8 a motion of the Centrists granting the battle-ships asked for by the government, but eliminating the provision for an increase of the foreign-service fleet and reducing the increase demanded for the reserve fleet.

SLAVERY TO WORDS.

An Example in Our Sympathizers With So-Called Republics.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The slavery of thought to mere names in the intellectual life is a common enough subject of philosophical diversion. We have frequent enough reason to deplore it in the domestic politics of a government by public opinion, where the vast and confused ruling mind is often strangely excited by names that have no true relation to the things they are attached to. It took the American people some little time to recognize the old fact of national expansion, familiar since 1804, under the new and horrifying name of imperialism, with which Pettigrews and Atkinsons decked it out. Men that have been clamoring all their lives for a tariff for revenue reject and deride the best example of it ever seen in American legislation, because the hated named of Dingley is connected with it to the extent of 15 per cent. This slavery to names would be a fatal influence in the delicate relations of the international politics of republics, did not the instinct of the sounder sort shield these from direct impact of the first rash outbreaks of public opinion.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman has a brisk article in the North American Review on "Mistaken Sympathy With Republics." Of course, it relates to matter of current controversy, and there are Americans who would dissent violently from his adjective. But putting the Boers aside, though there is no better illustration of our popular habit, and considering only the cold historical examples of Mr. Shearman's introduction, what servitude to mere names the American people has endured through its history in its international sympathies! Beginning with the French republic, and ending with the South African, it has only been needful to give this alluring name to a political organization to draw American sympathy as molasses draws flies. Beginning with the British monarchy and ending with the German empire, it was only needful that a nation should bear one of these hated names to draw down on it instinctive American suspicion and dislike. The republic might really be an oligarchy and the monarchy might really be a representative democracy; it did not matter. The republic might be bloody and brutal, intolerant and reactionary, feeble and theatrical, unable to control its own baser class or to sustain a place among nations; the monarchy might be enlightened and generous in its policy to strangers at home and abroad, strong for civilization and tolerant of thought and creed, careful for the happiness of its own people and stern toward all that makes for social chaos, there might be more freedom under its nominal sovereign than citizens of any but two or three republics enjoy; still we could not restrain our sympathies. One was blessed and the other hateful, because one name pleased us and the other repelled.

Mr. Shearman insists, in the extract we printed the other day, that there are only two real republics out of the 20 nominal, and yet Switzerland, the other of these, is probably the only one sympathy with which has not been spread upon our Congressional Record. We encouraged the French to carry military despotism to Madagascar, while we risked war to keep British civilization out of Venezuela, he says, and we have used our moral influence to maintain semi-barbarism in South America because it masqueraded as republican. He overlooks that this was a case where deeper National policy ran with surface popular feeling, and that the Monroe doctrine has a practical as well as a sentimental side. More instructive examples of our National foible that escaped him were our gratuitous expressions of sympathy with forced and ephemeral republics in Europe, like the Greek and Hungarian, that so soon gave place to firmer and freer constitutional government.

It is fine proof of the fundamental soundness of American political instinct that these sentimental sympathies, drawn after servitude to words, never have led us far out of the path of prudence and reason in our international relations. From our greenest youth of Jay treaty times, we never have been diverted from the natural fellowship of civilization by the odium of names, and our sentimental companionship with undeveloped republics has really been a sort of guardianship in the interest of civilization as well as their own. The nation is intensely practical and Anglo-Saxon at bottom, and the world has learned to look through its froth of sentiment to its fund of hard sense in foreign relations, as governments have learned to do in domestic politics.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Savannah Harbor Conspirators Still Fighting in the Courts.

Engineering News.

The frauds in the Savannah Harbor work, for which O. M. Carter, formerly a Captain in the Corps of Engineers, is now under sentence of imprisonment, are again brought into public notice this week. A United States Grand Jury at Savannah has called the attention of Congress to the astonishing delay encountered in the attempt to bring to justice the members of the contracting firm with whom Captain Carter was convicted of conspiracy. In New York, Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court, handed down a decision April 4, refusing to order the transfer of the indicted persons to the Savannah District.

Shakespeare makes Hamlet, in his famous soliloquy, speak of "The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, the law's delay, the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes."

The whole quotation was never more graphically exemplified than it has been in the history of the Carter case; but it is "the law's delay" on which attention is now deservedly concentrated. The object of Carter's co-conspirators is hardly concealed. By taking advantage of every legal technicality, and injecting delay into every stage of the proceedings against them, they are so prolonging these proceedings that long before they can be tried and convicted the statute of limitations will have run, and they can snap their fingers at courts and juries.

In the light of their evident success thus far, it is a matter for sincere congratulation to every supporter of honest government that Carter himself was tried by a military court. As matters stand, there can be little doubt that, despite his attempt to get free, by appeals to the higher courts on technicalities, he will eventually have to undergo the full penalty for his crime.

Captain Carter was convicted before an able and impartial court of the crime of conspiracy. The same evidence that proved him guilty, logically, though not legally, proved guilty those who conspired with him. If they now escape all punishment for a crime thus publicly proven, what a precedent it will establish! If the United States Government is thus powerless to punish those who conspire to defraud it, those who engage in river and harbor work, the construction of public buildings, or such great enterprises as the Itshmian Canal, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. If the precedent is established that wealthy and influential contractors for public works can thus rob the Government and escape punishment, the way of every honest engineer and honest contractor is made more difficult.

The English-speaking people number at the present time 116,000,000; while those speaking French total 58,000,000, or exactly half the English-speaking people.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with Parker's Hair Balsam.

Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

MATTER PRESENTED TO COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Affair to Be International, and to Cost $15,000,000—Congress to Pay One-Third.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The house committee-room on insular affairs was filled to overflowing today with a distinguished body of representative men from the West and Southwest, who appeared to make formal presentation of the project for an international exposition at St. Louis in 1903, to commemorate the Louisiana purchase and the resulting development of the Mississippi Valley and its vast tributary sections. Bills already have been introduced in the Senate by Cockrell, and in the House by Lane, giving a National aspect to the enterprise, and providing a $5,000,000 appropriation in its aid. The delegation was made up of Governors, ex-Governors, Mayors of leading cities, former Cabinet officers, and men prominent in public and business life.

The hearing was given under the auspices of the special committee on the centennial of the Louisiana purchase, consisting of Representatives Tawney (chairman), Steele, Sherman, Joy, Corliss, Burke, Williams (Miss.), Bartlett and Otey.

Ex-Secretary Francis, of Missouri, opened the hearing in a long speech. After tracing the development of the project, Francis proceeded:

"St. Louis, as the largest and wealthiest city in the Louisiana purchase, was selected as the location for such an exposition, and the scale upon which it should be held was defined by the convention of states and territories in the purchase. That convention decided that a sum less than $15,000,000 would be insufficient properly to launch an exposition of the character named, and that $5,000,000 thereof should be furnished by the Government. The bill before you pledges to the exposition Government aid to the extent of $5,000,000, which, however, is not to be appropriated until the City of St. Louis shall have raised the sum of $10,000,000, and when the $5,000,000 is appropriated, it is not to be made available until the $10,000,000 furnished by St. Louis shall have been expended to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. I submit to you as fair-minded men whether St. Louis is not doing her full duty in agreeing to furnish $10,000,000 of the $15,000,000 required."

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, made a witty and felicitous speech, concluding with the statement that Iowa supported the project and desired it to have a National and international scope. Governor Jones, of Arkansas, followed, urging the opportunities of the exposition as an object-lesson to the world on the vast development of the Louisiana purchase.

Lieutenant-Governor Gilbert, of Nebraska, stated that, while the subject had not been widely canvassed, yet it was generally approved, and added his personal indorsement to the exposition. Colonel J. R. Pitkin, of New Orleans, president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, spoke for the extended interests represented by that organization. Governor Prince, of New Mexico, strongly emphasized the National character of the enterprise. Attorney-General Campbell, of Colorado, expressed the sentiment of that state, which, he said, was favorable to the exposition. In the absence of Governor Stanley, of Kansas, who was unable to be present, Judge Sloenecker, of Topeka, presented the views of that section.

Mr. Leech, of Oklahoma, and Mr. Douglass, of Indian Territory, added the strong indorsement of those sections. Ex-Governor R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, forcefully urged the vast resources of Texas and the Southwest, and the desire of that section to bring together the whole country and the world in an exhibition of this kind.

W. H. Thompson, of St. Louis, chairman of the finance committee of the proposed exposition, briefly outlined the financial status of the organization. He stated that the assurance of Congress to co-operate was absolutely essential to the success of the enterprise. It is expected that the committee will take early action on the subject.

MAY WEATHER.

The following data, covering a period of 29 years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Portland, Or.:

Temperature—Mean of normal temperature, 57 deg.; the warmest month was that of 1888, with an average of 62; the coldest month was that of 1899, with an average of 51; the highest temperature was 99, on the 29th, 1887; the lowest temperature was 33, on the 23d, 1878; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in Autumn, November 26; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in Spring, April 11.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow)—Average for the month, 2.39 inches; average number of days with 0.01 of an inch or more, 12; the greatest monthly precipitation was 6.30 inches, in 1879; the least monthly precipitation was 0.58 inches, in 1888; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.00 inches, on the 19th and 20th, 1879.

Clouds and Weather—Average number of clear days, 8; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 13.

Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; the highest velocity of wind was 37 miles, from the south, on the 5th, 1897. EDWARD A. BEALS,

Forecast Official, Weather Bureau.

Station, Portland, Or.

Date of issue, April 27, 1900.

Automobile Versus Trolley.

Automobile Magazine.

Street railway men have long declared that the average American is in too much of a hurry to take time to climb to the second story of a double-deck car, but there is every reason to believe that a type of automobile, built after the fashion of a tallyho or an omnibus, with seats on top, will ultimately find favor with suburban and long-distance passengers. The possibilities in the matter of speed may be realized from the recent record of an English machine, which made the journey from Coventry to London, a distance of 92 miles, in four hours, an average of 23 miles per hour.

The cheapening of the motor vehicle will naturally prove an important factor in the extension of its use as a competitor of the street car. Indeed, it will reach its fullest development in this direction only after the price of an autocar is approximately that of a street-car fitted with an electric motor. Once started, the encroachments of the automobile on the field of municipal transportation will be rapid. The new vehicles may also be expected to displace street-cars in many auxiliary services, such as the conveyance of the mails and the transportation of farm products in the rural districts.

The Man at Mafeking.

Collier's Weekly.

Colonel Baden-Powell, who, at the outbreak of the Transvaal War, asked to be placed in "a warm corner," has now held his "little corner" long enough to break all British siege records, including that of Lucknow. The place he has held so long, by the way, is pronounced Mahrking, not Mafe-king. In regard to the Colonel himself, Dr. Haig Brown, his former headmaster at Charter House, has this to say:

"I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced," said the doctor. "The 'a' in Baden is generally given the sound of 'ah,' but it should have the usual sound of 'a,' as in 'Bathing Towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school. The boy was essentially the father of the man; he was very active, lively, full of fun and amusement, and exceedingly popular with his school-fellows."

The Colonel's father was the late Professor Baden-Powell, and he is descended on his mother's side from a family which achieved distinction in the naval service. He was educated at Charter House, and at the age of 19 he joined the Thirteenth Hussars, serving as Adjutant with his regiment in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa. Thus he made the acquaintance of the Cape very early in his career, an acquaintance to be resumed on more than one memorable occasion afterward. He was dispatched to Cape Town again in 1887, as Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir Henry Smith. He held this appointment for two years, and during that period he served in the Zululand operations, and came in for mention in the dispatches—always an honor, but even more so in those days than now.

Then he was appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Malta, who, though he had no power to do so, gave him the local and temporary rank of Major. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was Commander-in-Chief at the time, and by his command Baden-Powell had to substitute two stars for the one crown on his shoulder cords. His next step made him the youngest Colonel in the British army.

Burglars Got Five Thousand Dollars.

RICHMOND, April 27.—The vault of the Massanutten Bank, at Strasberg, Va., was blown open by burglars this morning and $5000 taken. The burglars escaped on a hand car.

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Pittsburg Dispatch.

Though the Alaskan code bill is long as the moral law, it is notable there is no tariff imposed upon Alaska's products.

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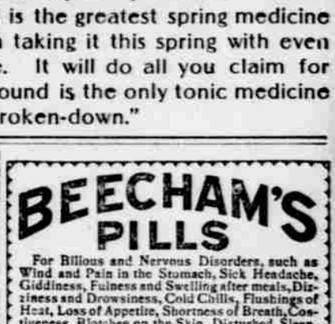

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