

\$20,000,000 OF DESTRUCTION

IN HULL AND OTTAWA 15,000 ARE HOMELESS

Four Persons Known To Have Perished In The Flames.

NEARLY 4,000 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Vast Portions of Both Cities Laid in Ruins—Brigades From All Neighboring Cities Called to the Aid of the Capital—Parliament Compelled to Adjourn for Several Days—The Ottawa Volunteers Called to the Aid of the Firemen—The Fire Crosses the River and Sweeps Through the Whole Southwest of Ottawa—Infinite Distress and Suffering Caused by the Calamity.

OTTAWA BUILDINGS DESTROYED	2,000
HULL BUILDINGS DESTROYED	1,800
TOTAL LOSS BOTH CITIES, ESTIMATED	\$20,000,000
TOTAL INSURANCE BOTH CITIES, ESTIMATED	\$12,000,000
LIVES LOST, SO FAR KNOWN	FOUR

British Sympathy and Help.

London, April 27.—Commenting on the fire at Ottawa, the Times declares that the news will be received with Englishmen throughout the world with the deepest grief and sympathy. The paper dwells upon the widespread and unmitigated misery inflicted on innocent sufferers, and says: "We cannot allow Canada to bear this burden unaided at a time when she has come to our aid, not merely with her purse, but with the best of her blood. It must be our privilege to do what in us lies for the relief of her suffering children. The war and the Indian famine are heavy claims on the generosity of the British public, but the claim of Canada is not less binding. It is a claim that we should meet freely at any time, but which we shall now meet with joy that we can show ourselves sensible of the service that Canada has done us."

HULL'S DREAFFUL HOLOCAUST.

Fifteen thousand homeless and \$20,000,000 property destroyed. Ottawa, Ont., April 27.—Fifteen thousand people are homeless here tonight, 4,000 dwellings have gone up in smoke, \$20,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed. Ottawa and Hull to-night are suffering from the effects of the worst calamity in their corporate history. A fire began shortly before noon Thursday, and raged fiercely until 1 o'clock this morning, when it was got under control. At present the damage cannot be estimated with any great accuracy, but it will undoubtedly amount to several million dollars. Conservative estimates make it in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. Many large manufacturing establishments and lumber almost beyond computation have been destroyed. A distressing feature of the situation is the position of a large portion of the laboring people, whose dwellings and sources of employment have disappeared together.

At Least Four Dead.

Four persons are now known to have lost their lives: Mrs. Bessie Cook, Wellington street, cremated in shed. Unknown man, found on Broad street, remains charred beyond recognition. Unknown man, found in C. P. R. station yard, lower extremities badly burned. Daoust, Water street, watchman for Eddy's, dead. In addition, John Matthews, 15 Division street, is reported dead. John Prumple, Somerset street, Ottawa, Fireman Dann, and Engineer Peter Hamilton are reported missing. Fire brigades from every point within reach have hastened here to lend their assistance, but they have all been practically powerless. The destruction of the electric power-house has left the city in darkness except for the red glare of the flames. The fire has swept clean an area a mile and a half north and south, a mile wide in the city of Ottawa, together with three-fifths of the city of Hull, which lies directly across the Ottawa River, in the Province of Quebec. The neighboring villages of Hintonburg, Mechanicsville, Eddyville, Brockton have been wiped completely off the map. Ottawa firemen cut off. The fire started in the chimney of a laboring man's cottage in Hull. A very high wind was blowing at the time, but nobody had the slightest idea of the real extent of the danger. An hour later the main street of Hull was all in flames. The firemen of Ottawa hastened to the assistance of the neighboring city, with the result that they were presently cut off and unable to return, when the fire leaped suddenly across the river, destroying in its course the planking of the

houses were set ablaze by burning embers. It was thought at first that Main street, the business portion of the town, might be saved, but the fire came down there, descending in the stores, the Bank of Ottawa building, the English Church, the court-house, jail, post-office, residence and office of Mr. Champagne, M. P., and everything else on the street. The original area of the fire extended over four blocks from the south side of Philomen street to Wright street and between Chaudiere and Bridge streets. A fact that rendered the fire more destructive was that most of the buildings which were burned at first, were of wood. People who lived two or three stories up in the houses, and who were climbing ladders, started to pour water on their houses in the hope of saving the buildings. Many more people commenced to move their household effects to a certain extent helpless. Little could be done but watch the flames lead their way steadily all afternoon through the western part of the city, for a while it looked as if nothing would be left of the capital of the Dominion, but, fortunately, the wind kept the fire away from most of the business districts and from the most pestiferous residential streets. Those burned districts chiefly the working mated herself in the flames. A great many people were more or less burned from remaining too long in their houses or from returning for things they had forgotten. Eddy's pulp mill, upon which most of the newspapers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces depend for their supply of paper, were among the first to succumb to the flames. Since early in the afternoon the wind has been almost cut off from the front of the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, and the ruin of the track, the ties being set on fire and the rails spread by the heat of burning piles. Most of the telegraph wires are also down. Every effort is being made to relieve the distress of the homeless, and ruined thousands who are wandering in the streets. The Dominion Government authorities have taken energetic hold of the problem, and the drill-sergeants and public buildings have been thrown open as temporary shelters. Time has not yet permitted the organization of any further relief measures. The Senate sat for a few minutes, prayers being read by Hon. Mr. Allan, as Chaplain Lawder was away at the fire. Fanned by almost a gale from the northwest, the flames swept everything before them in Hull, crossed large sections of territory into the population, which fact serves to render the distress all the greater. Parliament met hurriedly for a few minutes in the afternoon and decided to adjourn until next Tuesday. This course was necessitated by the want of light for the evening sessions, and by the fact that many members of Parliament who have been financially affected by the disaster want time to look after their affairs. The civil service, too, has been pretty much disorganized through many public employees having their homes destroyed, and their families temporarily scattered. Among the losers are many Americans who have large business interests in this district. The vast lumber piles and mills of J. R. Booth, the lumber king of Canada and President of the Canada Atlantic Railway, are gone completely so, also, are the millions upon millions of lumber belonging to the Hull Export Co., and the Export Lumber Co., both of which are heavy losers, as are likewise the Brothers Western Co., which had still mill lumber on hand. The Gilmour & Hughson lumber piles and mill are gone, together with the churches, schools, public buildings and stores without number. As the conflagration occurred in daylight, the loss of life has been comparatively small, but many people have been more or less severely injured. Mrs. Cook, of Wellington street, seems to have become insane from the excitement and the destruction of her home. She broke away from her friends and ran and crept among the lumber piles and into the Ottawa-Chaudiere districts, where to-night it is fiercely raging. The entire brigade of the city has been at work, and at 1:30 p. m. such a large area in Ottawa was threatened that Montreal was asked for assistance, and subsequently Toronto, Hamilton, Brockville, and other points. The fierce wind was sweeping sparks and flaming shingles in many directions, and frequently caught in sections a considerable distance remote. Origin of the Fire. The blaze is said to have originated in the house of A. Kirouac, on Chaudiere street. A burning chimney is said to have been the cause. The house was in the thick of a lot of wooden buildings, and in a very short while more than thirty houses on Philomen, Bridge, Chaudiere, and Albert streets were in flames. The Hull fire brigade summoned assistance, and soon the E. B. Eddy firemen, the Union brigade of the Chaudiere, and a part of the Ottawa Fire department were doing what they could to keep down the flames. The wind proved too strong and fierce, however, and, despite the many streams of water played on the blaze, the fire spread rapidly. Even at considerable distances away from the original fire area many

A Hopeless Task.

Women and children were to be seen crying in all places. Many of the men also appeared panic-stricken. At 1:30 one of the Hull firemen caught a hopeless task before them. Even the augmentation of the brigades from the mills and some from Ottawa seemed to be of no avail. There were a dozen ladders at work, and the pressure was good, but seemingly nothing could withstand the rush of flames and wind. The firemen fought hard, but with apparently little effect. They sought to stay the tide of flames by thoroughly soaking the surrounding property. As building by building was taken by the flames, the fire-fighters into larger clubs. They fought the flames hard, but were driven back foot by foot, till finally the fire area was measured by streets and blocks instead of buildings. To-night the flames in Hull are working eastward, the city of Hull is gone, the beautiful Roman Catholic cathedral stands, but it is by no means out of danger. The fire suddenly assumed such fierceness that the firemen were compelled to retreat for their lives, leaving their three ladders in a street. The first street which bounded the area of the fire, then the area between Bridge and Wright streets, eastward, and the fire fiercely followed. On both sides of the street, the street and then to Main street. Scarcely anything in the whole section was saved. Families carried their household effects into the streets, three beddies and white dresses of fur-niture from upper windows. Some were fortunate enough to have horses to remove their goods to a place of safety, but in the large majority of cases the goods were simply saved from the flames in the buildings to be destroyed in the streets. Men, women and even children displayed the utmost tenacity in trying to save their goods. In one instance a woman cried that their children were perhaps burned, children cried that they could not find their parents and men who shrieked in despair over the homes which were being licked up by the hungry, roaring element. Valuable furniture, such as pianos and the like were frequently carried from the houses with great labor. Only to be destroyed when the flames reached the spot to which it had been carried. The ambulances were kept on the rush removing sick people from the threatened district. For a long time after the fire had commenced in Rochester the assistance of the firemen was not available, as they were busy engaged in saving the pump-house and the buildings on the north side of the Ottawa river, which was known to be safe, and the fire ladders hurried to Rochester. The advance of the flames from the south to north sides of the streets had been caused by the intense heat, which had caused the buildings on the northern side to ignite in spite of the stiff wind that was blowing in the opposite direction. On account of the inadequate water protection these houses could be saved in but few instances. With the advent of the fire brigade with a good supply of hose this advance was checked in a comparatively easy manner. Bucket Brigades. In the meantime, however, while the occupants of the houses had been trying to save their furniture, hundreds of disinterested men from other parts of the city joined in and formed bucket brigades, which, in several instances, were successful in saving houses on Division street. The policemen were of invaluable assistance in this district in the way of directing and helping in the operations. Many an old person they succored. When the flames reached Rochester's drug store on Wellington street the exploding of the bottles of the many drugs sounded like a fusillade of firearms. On Division street an old man named Joseph Renaud was carried out of his house and to a place of safety by a couple of stalwart neighbors. A woman who weighed 300 pounds, was seen by the driver of a passing car sitting on Wellington street near a row of burning buildings. When questioned she said that she was unable

DESTRUCTION IN OTTAWA.

Streets That Were Fire-Swept and the Buildings Burned.

The area destroyed in Ottawa ranges over the following streets, the number of dwellings, stores, etc., burned on these streets being given: Wellington street—Weston Methodist Church, French Presbyterian Church, Public school, residence of Hon. G. E. Foster, residence of Mr. J. R. Booth; residence of A. W. Fleck, Secretary-Treasurer C. A. R. Victoria brewery, Martin and Warnock's mill, Salvation Army Rescue Home, House of Mercy Hospital and 80 other stores, dwellings, etc. Duke street—60 buildings, chiefly hotels, boarding houses, factories and stores. Head-Lumber piles, Electric Rail-

SCENE OF THE GREAT FIRE IN OTTAWA AND HULL.

The accompanying plan shows the burned district of Hull and Ottawa. Hull lies to the northwest of Ottawa across the river, which to the east of the Chaudiere Falls contracts into a narrow channel through which the waters of the Ottawa rush with great velocity. On both sides of this narrow channel, and taking advantage of the power developed by the falls and rapids, were some of the greatest saw mills of Canada, and of the world. The track of the flames in Ottawa can be seen by reference to the plan. The fire swept the district around the C. P. R. station, climbed the hill and attacked the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, while on the main conflagration went straight south. Hull is practically wiped out, latest accounts describing it as a smoking mass of ruins. The accompanying plan shows the burned district of Hull and Ottawa. Hull lies to the northwest of Ottawa across the river, which to the east of the Chaudiere Falls contracts into a narrow channel through which the waters of the Ottawa rush with great velocity. On both sides of this narrow channel, and taking advantage of the power developed by the falls and rapids, were some of the greatest saw mills of Canada, and of the world. The track of the flames in Ottawa can be seen by reference to the plan. The fire swept the district around the C. P. R. station, climbed the hill and attacked the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, while on the main conflagration went straight south. Hull is practically wiped out, latest accounts describing it as a smoking mass of ruins.

Way Company's power house, planing mill, iron works, McKay's grist mill, 7 dwellings. Queen west—87 stores, saloons, and boarding houses. Bridge street—66 offices, stores, mills and dwellings. Broad—42 dwellings, boarding houses, hotels, and C. P. R. depot, shops, freight sheds, etc. Somerset 85 dwellings and stores. Britannia 23, Commissioner 7, Hill 9, Lloyd 38, Sherwood 66, Primrose 23, Christie 7, Arthur 68, Gladstone 23, Turner 81, Crawford 5, Ernest 5, Lebreton 99, Division 145, Rochester 177, Preston 89, Lorne 39, Victoria 28, Louis 15, Monroe 16, Raymond 17, Elizabeth 10, Dolly-varden 5, Henry 1, Lydia 7, Kenny 5, Elton 30, Margaret 30, Balsam 41, Eccles 38, Maple 28, Elm 31, Spruce 27, River Road 7, Anderson 22, Poplar 27, Willow 51, Pine 29, Young 9, George 8, Sidney 10, Albert 54, Carleton 6, Lett 22, Little Chaudiere 10, McLean 2, Norman 21, Oak 2, Oregon 8, Ottawa 30, Famila 14, First avenue 7, Second avenue 3, Third avenue 7, Fourth avenue 1. The immense piles of lumber on the docks of the Hull Lumber Company on the north side of the Ottawa river, escaped till about 4:30 p. m. When it did break into a blaze, the heat was something unbearable, and the burning cinders ignited in dozens of places on the Ottawa side. This caused great anxiety for the buildings along Wellington street, from Lyon street west, and the inmates were removed from the Home for Incurables.

Troops Called Out.

Early in the afternoon Chief of Police Powell conferred with Col. Aylmer, and asked for 50 men from the Guards and Forty-third Battalions, to act as bucket brigades. These were soon called out and equipped with buckets, and performed a great work. "A detachment of the Montreal fire brigade arrived at 6:50 over the C. A. R. It consisted of an engine, a relief, eight men in charge of a chief, and made by engine 622 in 1 hour 55 minutes. Another engine from Montreal arrived at 7:05 p. m. The Government telegraphed to Peterborough, Kings Co., and Brockville for aid, volunteering special trains for firemen and apparatus sent down.

Provision for the Homeless.

The drill hall was thrown open tonight to the homeless ones, and hundreds are availing themselves of this shelter. Some household effects were even deposited on the Parliament grounds for safety. Mr. Henry O'Brien, C. C. received the following telegram last evening: "Grateful thanks for clothing and clothing paper, and money to buy food for the homeless ones."

to help herself. The driver called to a number of men, who bundled her into the wagon. Primary School Destroyed. The teachers in the Primary school on Wellington street fought the flames desperately until 1 o'clock. Then, when others arrived to fight the flames, the tired pedagogues departed, feeling sure that the building was safe. However, about 4:30 o'clock the fire gained a strong hold, and in a few minutes the school was enveloped in flames. In many cases where horses could not be obtained a number of men were swung on a hay rack, piled furniture into it, and run it away to a safe place. The high wind did damage in many ways. One was the blowing down of the street lamps, which were tipped by the wind. The wind caught up a few of these that were standing by the roadside, and toppled them over, smashing the expensive glass. Pictures and other articles were destroyed in a similar manner. The bridge on Somerset street was completely destroyed, and the Export Company's lumber yards underneath were swept out of existence. The new factory that had been built in Hintonburg by Oliver & Son had just been fitted with machinery and had never been operated. The factory had been damaged by the village, and consequently the corporation loses its bonus and the firm its factory.

DESTRUCTION IN OTTAWA.

Streets That Were Fire-Swept and the Buildings Burned.

The area destroyed in Ottawa ranges over the following streets, the number of dwellings, stores, etc., burned on these streets being given: Wellington street—Weston Methodist Church, French Presbyterian Church, Public school, residence of Hon. G. E. Foster, residence of Mr. J. R. Booth; residence of A. W. Fleck, Secretary-Treasurer C. A. R. Victoria brewery, Martin and Warnock's mill, Salvation Army Rescue Home, House of Mercy Hospital and 80 other stores, dwellings, etc. Duke street—60 buildings, chiefly hotels, boarding houses, factories and stores. Head-Lumber piles, Electric Rail-

SCENE OF THE GREAT FIRE IN OTTAWA AND HULL.

The accompanying plan shows the burned district of Hull and Ottawa. Hull lies to the northwest of Ottawa across the river, which to the east of the Chaudiere Falls contracts into a narrow channel through which the waters of the Ottawa rush with great velocity. On both sides of this narrow channel, and taking advantage of the power developed by the falls and rapids, were some of the greatest saw mills of Canada, and of the world. The track of the flames in Ottawa can be seen by reference to the plan. The fire swept the district around the C. P. R. station, climbed the hill and attacked the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, while on the main conflagration went straight south. Hull is practically wiped out, latest accounts describing it as a smoking mass of ruins.

Way Company's power house, planing mill, iron works, McKay's grist mill, 7 dwellings. Queen west—87 stores, saloons, and boarding houses. Bridge street—66 offices, stores, mills and dwellings. Broad—42 dwellings, boarding houses, hotels, and C. P. R. depot, shops, freight sheds, etc. Somerset 85 dwellings and stores. Britannia 23, Commissioner 7, Hill 9, Lloyd 38, Sherwood 66, Primrose 23, Christie 7, Arthur 68, Gladstone 23, Turner 81, Crawford 5, Ernest 5, Lebreton 99, Division 145, Rochester 177, Preston 89, Lorne 39, Victoria 28, Louis 15, Monroe 16, Raymond 17, Elizabeth 10, Dolly-varden 5, Henry 1, Lydia 7, Kenny 5, Elton 30, Margaret 30, Balsam 41, Eccles 38, Maple 28, Elm 31, Spruce 27, River Road 7, Anderson 22, Poplar 27, Willow 51, Pine 29, Young 9, George 8, Sidney 10, Albert 54, Carleton 6, Lett 22, Little Chaudiere 10, McLean 2, Norman 21, Oak 2, Oregon 8, Ottawa 30, Famila 14, First avenue 7, Second avenue 3, Third avenue 7, Fourth avenue 1. The immense piles of lumber on the docks of the Hull Lumber Company on the north side of the Ottawa river, escaped till about 4:30 p. m. When it did break into a blaze, the heat was something unbearable, and the burning cinders ignited in dozens of places on the Ottawa side. This caused great anxiety for the buildings along Wellington street, from Lyon street west, and the inmates were removed from the Home for Incurables.

Troops Called Out.

Early in the afternoon Chief of Police Powell conferred with Col. Aylmer, and asked for 50 men from the Guards and Forty-third Battalions, to act as bucket brigades. These were soon called out and equipped with buckets, and performed a great work. "A detachment of the Montreal fire brigade arrived at 6:50 over the C. A. R. It consisted of an engine, a relief, eight men in charge of a chief, and made by engine 622 in 1 hour 55 minutes. Another engine from Montreal arrived at 7:05 p. m. The Government telegraphed to Peterborough, Kings Co., and Brockville for aid, volunteering special trains for firemen and apparatus sent down.

Provision for the Homeless.

The drill hall was thrown open tonight to the homeless ones, and hundreds are availing themselves of this shelter. Some household effects were even deposited on the Parliament grounds for safety. Mr. Henry O'Brien, C. C. received the following telegram last evening: "Grateful thanks for clothing and clothing paper, and money to buy food for the homeless ones."

DESTRUCTION IN OTTAWA.

Streets That Were Fire-Swept and the Buildings Burned.

The area destroyed in Ottawa ranges over the following streets, the number of dwellings, stores, etc., burned on these streets being given: Wellington street—Weston Methodist Church, French Presbyterian Church, Public school, residence of Hon. G. E. Foster, residence of Mr. J. R. Booth; residence of A. W. Fleck, Secretary-Treasurer C. A. R. Victoria brewery, Martin and Warnock's mill, Salvation Army Rescue Home, House of Mercy Hospital and 80 other stores, dwellings, etc. Duke street—60 buildings, chiefly hotels, boarding houses, factories and stores. Head-Lumber piles, Electric Rail-

That is... Eddy's... The water supply gave out... The teachers in the Primary school... The fire crossed the river... The water supply gave out, as the hydrants could not be shut off in time. Mr. E. B. Eddy, who has toiled for years to build up a great business, and succeeded, is practically left without a stick or stone. The only branch of his business remaining is the sulphate factory. The destruction of the paper mill will inconvenience many Canadian newspapers. Mr. J. R. Booth personally directed the operations of the Union Fire Company. As soon as the lumber on Victoria Island caught fire the pumping plant in connection with the big saw mill was set to work. The mill was drenched inside and out, several lines of hose playing on it. Mr. Fred. Booth superintended the operations, and urged the men to save the mill, not to mind the lumber. The estimate of timber destroyed ranges from 60 to 70 million feet. A reasonable figure for good lumber today is \$20 per thousand, sixty million feet means a loss of \$12,000,000. Lord Minto Assisted. The steamer Comqueror, belonging to the Ottawa corporation, was totally destroyed by fire on Lloyd street. Engineer Tom Long lost his life, and nearly lost his life. His Excellency the Governor-General assisted to get Long out of his predicament. Sir Charles Tupper heads the Citizen Relief Fund with a subscription of \$100. Messrs. Charlie, Magee, John Coates and the Citizen Company each contributed a like sum. The Exhibits, paintings, the Contents of Good Shepherd, and other buildings in Ottawa were placed at the service of the homeless. By the great fire in St. John, N. B., in 1877 nearly 20,000 people were rendered homeless, and property to the value of \$22,000,000 was destroyed. SOME OF THE HEAVIER LOSSES. Booth Lumber Co. - \$3,000,000 Eddy Co. - 3,000,000 McKay Milling Co. - 500,000 Hull Lumber Co. - 700,000 Electric Light Co. - 250,000 Dominion Carbide Works 150,000 Ottawa, April 27.—The following cablegrams have been received from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain by Lord Minto: Her Majesty has heard with deep regret of the great fire at Ottawa, and has commanded me to desire you to convey to the immediate sufferers and to her people in Canada an expression of her sympathy in the calamity which has befallen you. She trusts that there has been no loss of life, and would be glad to have any further particulars you can furnish. (Signed, Chamberlain.) "I have received with the deepest concern your message reporting the disastrous fire at Ottawa. I assure the people of the mother country will be glad to give any aid in their power contributing to the relief of the misery and destitution caused to their fellow-subjects in Canada by this calamity, and I propose to ask the Lord Mayor to open a fund for this purpose. (Signed, Chamberlain.) In Aid of the Sufferers. Dominion Government - \$100,000 City of Ottawa - 100,000 Ontario Government - 25,000 City of Toronto (probable) - 25,000 Bank of Montreal - 10,000 Bank of Ottawa - 5,000 Toronto Board of Trade (donations) - 3,675 Globe (subscription list) - 2,628 City of Hamilton - 2,500 Alliance Fire Insurance Co. - 1,500 Massey-Harris Co. - 1,000 Senator Cox - 1,000 North American Life Assurance Company - 1,000 Lord Minto - 1,000 Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Montreal - 1,000 City of London, Ont. - 1,000 Ottawa (donation subscription list) - 1,500 Ottawa Journal (subscription list) - 1,000 Wm. Duns Co., Toronto - 500 City of Bradford - 500 Eugene O'Keefe - 500 City of Guelph - 300 The above are some of the principal accounts forwarded yesterday to the Central Relief Fund at Ottawa. There were many other generous contributions in cash and kind. The E. E. Eaton Company forwarded a magnificent contribution of provisions and household goods, besides a cash subscription of \$1,000, which is on the Board of Trade list mentioned above. Seven Persons Perished. Ottawa, April 27.—A thousand acres of smoking ruins in Ottawa and six hundred acres in Hull are all that remain to show where the fire raged yesterday and early this morning. Seven persons are known to have perished. They are: Mrs. Cook; William Dann, fireman at Eddy's Paper Mill; Thomas Plummer, William Richard; an unknown man, unrecognizable; William Navan, mill hand, and an unknown girl of about twelve years of age. Three Persons Missing. The police say that the list of seven fatalities given above is complete, but there are three other persons who are known to be missing. They are: Adolphe Laframboise, Peter Vanier, and Joseph L. Roy. They are all millhands and young householders, who would certainly have turned up by this time had they been alive. Madame Laframboise is half-crazed and had to be forcibly restrained this afternoon from leaving her sister-in-law's house in Hull to search for her husband where their house stood. Fire Notes. Only a month ago the E. B. Eddy Co. withdrew \$587,000 of insurance from the tariff companies. Most of this went to American companies, but a considerable portion to Canadian non-tariff companies. There was considerable consternation amongst shipping men to-day when it was estimated that at con-lumber had been destroyed by the fire. Mr. Eddy's residence and contents were valued at \$100,000. All the machinery in E. B. Eddy's match factory was the property of the Canadian Pacific, G. T. R. and the various express companies are carrying free all quantities of food, fuel and supplies, clothing, etc., for the relief of the destitute. Mr. Henry O'Brien, C. C. received the following telegram last evening: "Grateful thanks for clothing and clothing paper, and money to buy food for the homeless ones."