

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

HE SPEAKS PLAINLY

GOV. O'FERRALL SAYS HE IS DISGUSTED WITH THE WHOLE BUSINESS.

THE NEGRO COMMITTEEMAN AGAIN

Chairman Darling Calls O'Ferrall's Interviews Nonsense and Professes to Believe that he did not Authorize Them—Gov. O'Ferrall Replies that they were Published by his Authority and that they are True—He Heavily Scores Darling.

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—Governor O'Ferrall received last night the following letter from Senator Darling, who was one of the Massachusetts legislative committee who visited the executive mansion, and who has since given out in Boston several interviews regarding the treatment accorded Teahob, the negro member of the committee:

"Hon. Charles O'Ferrall:

"My Dear Sir:—Perhaps you have heard something of the insufferable nonsense that was telegraphed here from Richmond after our departure. The entire committee, including Mr. Teahob resent it with indignation.

"I send you by this mail copies of Boston Journal and Boston Record in which appear interviews with me. I beg to assure you of our hearty appreciation of all you so kindly did for our committee and to express the belief that these interviews which are just published tonight will correct the mean insinuations and untruths which were telegraphed here by some unscrupulous sensationalist in Richmond.

"Please give my kind regards to Mrs. O'Ferrall, whom I shall never forget for her charming courtesy and kindness.

"Very respectfully yours,

"(Signed) THOMAS W. DARLING.

"State House, Boston.

"March 19th, 1895.

"To Governor Chas. T. O'Ferrall."

Gov. O'Ferrall's Reply.

To this the Governor replied as follows:

"RICHMOND, Va., March 21, 1895.

"Senator Thomas W. Darling,

"State House, Boston, Mass.

"DEAR SIR: Responding to yours of the 19th inst., I will say that I am utterly disgusted with the episode to which you refer.

"The time has not come when I would knowingly invite a committee of any kind in which there was a colored man to dine or lunch at my private house or the Governorial Mansion. While I trust I may never be so unmindful of the dignity of my official station as to treat a legislative committee from another State, whatever may be their constitution or color, with discourtesy when they are calling in their official capacity and I am receiving in my official capacity, yet candor requires me to say that if I had been aware, or it had even been intimated to me that a colored man was in your party, my attentions would have been much more formal than they were, and you would have been received at my executive office and not at the Mansion, for I draw the line on the negro at the social circle or anywhere else that suggests even a semblance of social equality.

"Interviews with me have been published by my authority, and while I need no vindication before my people, I here denounce without qualification as absolutely untrue, any statement, insinuation or intimation that the facts are at variance with these published interviews.

"Candor requires me further to say that I am utterly surprised to find that you and some of your colleagues have made at home the statements you have in the face of the expressions of disgust and annoyance you indulged in ad libitum in Richmond at having with you the negro Teahob.

"Very respectfully,

"(Signed) CHARLES T. O'FERRALL."

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

A Little Negro Girl and Baby Perish in a Burning Building.

Special to the News and Observer.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 21.

This afternoon about 5 o'clock a house in that part of Greensboro known as "McAdoo's meadow" caught on fire and two negro children who had been left in the building were burned to death. The flames had made considerable headway before the fire was discovered, and by the time the fire company reached the scene the room in which the children were was completely enveloped in flames.

One of the children, a girl about 8 years of age, was in bed, suffering from a burn which she had received about a month ago; the other was a baby about two years old. Both were burned beyond recognition.

The mother of the children was away from home at the time and had left a thirteen year-old girl to take charge of them. The girl says she had gone to the well to get a bucket of water and when she got back found the house on fire.

A Mob Liberates Three Prisoners.

WOODWARD, O. T., March 21.—A mob which broke into jail here last night, overpowered the guards and deputies and liberated three prisoners—Will Black shear, Tom Yost, and Edwin Lahr. The guards made a stout resistance, succumbing only to overwhelming numbers. No one was seriously hurt so far as known, and not a shot was fired. The guards claim to have recognized some members of the mob.

IT IS A PRETTY ROMANCE.

A Young North Carolinian Wins a Bride and Marries Her Secretly.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

Married October 9th, 1894, in Alexandria, Va., by Rev. Henderson Suter, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Sam'l B. Gregory and Miss Esther M. Brewster, daughter of John T. and Virginia Brewster, of Alexandria, Va.

The church above referred to is the historic old church where Washington an Lee worshipped.

Notice of the marriage was only made public yesterday. Simple as it is, a pretty romance may be read between the lines, the principal dramatic personae being a prominent young North Carolinian, Samuel B. Gregory, of Halifax county, and a young lady of Alexandria, Va., for, of course, there is "a woman at the bottom" of every romance.

Esther Brewster, is the beautiful 19 year old daughter of John T. Brewster, an official in the Government Printing Office. The Gregory and Brewster families have long been friends, through the young people had never met before the fall of '93, when Gregory came to Washington as Private Secretary to Congressman Woodard. This was in August, and during the extra session of the 53rd Congress, and Gregory soon made the acquaintance of the young lady and became a frequent visitor to her father's house. It was soon taken for granted that they were mutually attracted to each other and that there would be a match, a circumstance that seems to have met with the approval of all parties concerned.

It appears, however, that the young people apprehended some opposition to an immediate marriage on the part of their families because of their youth. During the past winter Mrs. Gregory, mother of Mr. Gregory, paid a visit to Washington, and she saw a great deal of Miss Brewster and became very much attached to her though she did not at all expect that she was learning to love her daughter-in-law.

The notice appeared in this morning's Washington papers. The NEWS AND OBSERVER correspondent called upon Mrs. Hilliard, at whose house Mr. Gregory boarded, but could learn nothing of their whereabouts and at the Agricultural Department where he holds an important position as learned that Mr. Gregory was on leave for some days. It is probable that he is off on a wedding trip taking his bride to his North Carolina home.

To-day Jas. Jones, son of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said that the newspaper reports are very much exaggerated about his father's condition. A private telegram says that his fever is lower and he is much better.

Congressman and Mrs. Crawford left to-day for Waynesville. He made his final visits to the departments to-day, and, it is said, was given a promise for a vacant place of some prominence.

Mattie E. Bolding has been appointed postmistress at Collinsville, Polk county, vice W. G. Greenway, resigned.

It is understood in Supreme Court circles that Justice Howell E. Jackson, who is now at his home in Tennessee, will resign from the bench of the Supreme Court next fall if his health does not permit him to resume active participation in the work of the court after its summer vacation. Justice Jackson has been absent from Washington some months on account of illness, which was thought by his friends to be consumption in an advanced stage, and although his recovery was for a time considered out of the question, he has recently greatly improved.

The movement in Congress to pass a bill placing Justice Jackson on the retired list was based on the understanding that he would not be able to again take his seat with the court. His improvement during the past few weeks has led him to believe that he may return to work after a rest of a few months more. Should this hope fail of fulfillment it is said to be his intention to place his resignation in the hands of the President.

THE NEW STATE PRINTERS.

They Have Bought a New Outfit and are Already at Work.

Special to the News and Observer.

WINSTON, N. C., March 21.

Messrs. Stewart Bros., the new State Printers, have rented two store rooms in which to do their printing for the State. They have a number of printers at work. They have purchased new type, and have ordered two new presses of the latest make.

Snow fell here thick and fast for several hours last night.

A Historical Society has been organized in Salem. It will make a full and complete collection of manuscripts, relics, souvenirs and traditions, of which even the citizens of the Twin-City are not aware.

Mr. L. W. Springs, the well-known snuff drummer, is president of the North Carolina division of the Travelers' Protective Association, which was organized here this week.

Assignment at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—Davis & Zoeller, dealers in dry goods, notions, carpets, etc., assigned to-day, with Frank H. Steteman as assignee. Preferences about \$6,200, of which about \$5,000 is to local creditors.

No estimate obtainable of assets or liabilities.

LONDON, March 21.—The inquest into the loss of the steamer Elbe, which has been in progress at Lowestoft for some time has been indefinitely postponed.

DEVoured BY FLAMES

OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY GO UP IN SMOKE.

SIoux CITY'S GREATEST FIRE.

It Starts in a Small Pile of Rubbish But it Spreads Rapidly and Destroys Over \$400,000 Worth of Property—The Wind Was Blowing a Gale and Telegrams Were Sent to Surrounding Towns for Additional Fire Apparatus—Big Cotton Fire in New Orleans.

SIoux CITY, Ia., March 21.—The greatest fire in the history of this city this morning destroyed property to the value of \$400,000.

It started at 10 o'clock in a pile of rubbish on the platform of the Western Transfer Co.'s warehouse, and in an hour the great iron building, four stories high, and covering a full quarter block of ground, with over \$200,000 worth of implements and carriages was a heap of ruins.

The fire spread to the plant of the Sioux City Linsseed Oil Co., and soon the big elevator, with 100,000 bushels of flax in it, was destroyed. Every piece of fire apparatus in the city was at work, but it was impossible for them to control the fire, as the wind blew a gale. The eastern part of the city's business section was threatened and the mayor sent telegrams to surrounding towns for additional fire apparatus.

The fire was only controlled in time to save the main buildings of the Linsseed Oil Co. The loss to the company is \$100,000, covered by insurance.

The heaviest losses by the fire are the dozen or more agricultural implement houses that had stock there in storage. The local men are generally secured by their insurance.

OVER 20,000 BALES BURNED.

A Big Cotton Fire at New Orleans Causing a Loss of \$500,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—At about 1 o'clock this morning fire destroyed Kern's coffin and box manufactory on South Peters street, between Girard and Lafayette streets. Finally at about 3 o'clock flying sparks ignited a number of uncovered bales of cotton lying in the yards of the International Cotton Press, seven blocks distant.

The firemen worked hard, but were unable to do more than to confine the flames to the two squares bounded by South Peters, Front, Caliope and Erato streets. Casius J. Meyer and J. H. Levy, lessees of the press property, say that nearly 20,000 bales of cotton were damaged or destroyed. Only one compartment of cotton was saved. Lessee Meyer estimates the loss at considerably over half a million.

The Brooklyn Copperage Company owned by the American Sugar Refining Company, which covers an entire block opposite the press and the large freight depots of the Illinois Central railroad, were considerably scorched but escaped serious damage. No estimate of the insurance is yet obtainable.

The following firms are among the heaviest losers: H. & C. Newman, 7,000 bales; M. Levy and Sons, about 5,000 bales; A. Adler & Co., between 2,000 and 3,000 bales; L. Stern & Co., about 2,200 bales; H. & B. Beer, about 2,000 bales; The American Society and Coat Bros several hundred bales each.

A high wind was blowing at the time.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The total amount of the loss on the burned cotton aggregates about half a million dollars, fully insured. The loss on the compresses and machinery is about \$78,000.

DEADLOCK STILL UNBROKEN.

Mr. Wolcott, the Democratic Candidate, Withdraws.

DOVER, Del., March 21.—Chancellor James L. Wolcott, Democrat, who was the choice of the minority Democratic caucus for Senator, and has since been supported by a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, to-day sent a letter to Speaker of the Senate Watson, requesting the withdrawal of his name.

The Wolcott's followers, of whom Mr. Watson has been the leader, then united on Edward Ridgeley, of Dover, and nine votes were cast for him in both of the ballots taken, but without result.

THE STRIKERS WON THIS TIME.

The Electrical Contractors Association Gets all that it Asks.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The strike of the Electrical Workers, which has been holding in this city for some weeks, has come to an end.

The result is a complete victory for the Electrical Contractors Association, an overwhelming defeat for the board of walking delegates of the various trades unions, who have been conducting it.

The settlement was brought about through the mediation of the New York council of mediation, of which Bishop Potter is the head. A committee of the mason builders were also active in the settlement.

Rebels Defeated and Leaders Killed.

HAVANA, March 21.—The Governor of Santiago Province reports that on March 18, General Garrich started from Baire with 200 men. The troops overtook the rebels and killed five of them in a short, brisk fight. Among the dead were the rebel leaders, Manuel and Baheco, and the aide de camp Estrada. All the arms and ammunition of the rebels were captured.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT.

Secretary Morton will tell Secret that will Make Interesting Reading.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Secretary Morton's next annual report, it is stated will set out in detail, with names and accompanying particulars, the facts in a transaction which will make interesting reading.

Some weeks ago Mr. Morton wrote to the purchasing agent of the seed division of the department informing him that members of Congress had been charged with disposing of their seeds in a way other than was contemplated by law and instructing him to either verify or disprove these charges in the most substantial way.

In less than a week the agent brought to the Secretary a written order of a member of the House of Representatives for his entire quota of seeds, which he proposed to sell to the Department's agent for the sum of \$75. The purchase was directed to be made and instead of cash the agent gave his check, which was properly endorsed and the money was taken from the bank. So it happens that Secretary Morton now has the seeds issued to this member, turned over on his written order, and also the check through which the money was paid and bearing the signature of the member who sold the seeds. The department officials decline to mention the name of the Congressman now or to locate him, but the assurance is given that the whole transaction, names and all, will appear in the report as a striking example of the evil to which the Secretary has so frequently called the attention of Congress.

The full quota of seeds furnished a member of Congress by the department consists, on an average of 1,400 packages of flower seeds, 15,000 of vegetable and 82 quarts of field seeds, grasses, etc. The total cost of this quota to the department is between \$225 and \$245. The department in this transaction got the whole lot back for \$75. The Secretary is making an effort to abolish the free distribution of seeds entirely, for the reason that it has grown into an evil that was never contemplated when the original law was enacted.

ALL QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS.

Neither Side Show Any Desire for a Settlement of the Questions.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Neither the ship agents nor the screw men have shown the least disposition of a desire for a treaty or settlement of the questions, but on the other hand they are maintaining the respective positions first assumed in silence.

At Governor Foster's request he was visited this morning by the exchange committee. Governor Foster stated that General Glynn had made a report to him right before last about the cost, etc., of the military service, and that the \$1,000 already appropriated by the commercial representatives of the city has been found quite inadequate to sustain the soldiers in performing the duty. The whole expenses, correctly made out by General Glynn for a single day will foot up \$1,360.

"Now, if you gentlemen withdraw your assistance," the Governor said, "it is readily seen that grave complications will arise. There is no money of the State that is at my disposal, as the Legislature only appropriated \$8,000 for the maintenance of the State militia and \$8,000 for its support while in active service, and it is plain that to draw any amount further from the Treasury an extra appropriation would have first to be passed."

The Governor then asked in plain language if the committee representing the various commercial bodies of the city intended to furnish any further means, to which interrogation ex-Mayor Shakespear replied that the committee had not the authority to say but would have to act upon that matter later. He also added that he had an idea that it was about time for the affair to be brought to a close, as he considered it the duty of the bodies, it especially becoming them, which they represent, to go to the stevedores, crewmen and ship agents, and tell them, "Here, gentlemen, you must bring this matter to an end."

The conference ended without any definite action.

THE RIOTERS IN PRISON.

The Twenty-eight Men Charged With Murder in New Orleans Denied Bail.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The twenty-eight men indicted yesterday by the grand jury, charged with murder, are now, with the exception of a very few, within the brick walls of the Parish prison, where they will remain until the day is fixed by the District Attorney for their arraignment.

As soon as the men received the information of their having been indicted they began reporting to the sheriff's office and gave themselves into custody. All of them having been indicted for murder, which is not bailable, they will be compelled to remain within the prison doors until discharged from custody by the court on the hearing of their cases.

Tobacco Factory Operatives Strike.

RICHMOND, Va., March 11.—A few days ago the J. Wright Tobacco Co., was re-organized, the Boston stockholders with certain Richmond interests, voting the president, Mr. J. Wright, out of office. The force of the factory sided with Mr. Wright and to-day quit work, thus causing a suspension of operations. The employees say their action is not a strike but a protest.

HUNTING FOR THE DEAD

FIFTY-FIVE MINERS KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED IN A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

RECOVERING MUTILATED BODIES.

There Are Fifty Widows and 250 Orphans in the Camp as a Result of the Disaster—The Interior of the Mine is Badly Wrecked and Full of Foul Air But There is No Fire—No Explanation of the Awful Disaster Has Yet Been Discovered.

EVANSTON, Wyo., March 21.—An explosion occurred at 6 p. m. yesterday in the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Co.'s mine at Red Canon. Up to noon to-day 55 deaths were known to have resulted.

Those killed on the outside by flying timbers were: James B. Bruce, foreman; O. Maltby, superintendent of motive power; W. E. Cox, head carpenter; William Sellers, Jr., J. W. Clark, al. married, and Jerry Crawford, single. The following have been brought out, Willard, James Lamb, Fred Morgan married, and Saint Clay and W. H. Grieves, single.

A large force of men is now at work to recover the bodies of forty married men known to have been in the mine at the time of the explosion and seven unmarried men.

There are fifty widows and fully 250 orphan children in the camp to-day, a result of the disaster. There is no fire in the mine, and the work of recovering the dead bodies is moving rapidly, but will probably not be completed to-day.

The interior of the mine is badly wrecked, caved in many places, and full of foul air. All the buildings at the mouth of the mine were wrecked. The entrance to the mine is by vertical passage into the side of a hill, not a perpendicular shaft, and the workings are very extensive. No explanation of the disaster has as yet been discovered.

The work of recovering the bodies goes steadily on night and day. The work is attended with grave peril, and the first group of miners who ventured to brave the gas, fire damp and crumbling walls were overcome, and had to be rescued.

A little boy who had come to the mine with a horse and buggy to take his grandfather, Henry Burton, home at the close of the day's work, was driving over the slope near its mouth on the public highway at the moment of the explosion. He and the horse and buggy were thrown almost perpendicularly in the air fully twenty-five feet and all fell in a heap into the mouth of the slope where the buggy was demolished. The boy was picked up unhurt and the horse an hour later was rescued not much hurt, although badly singed and stunned.

The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around and was distinctly heard at Evanston, seven miles away. The Rocky Mountain Company generally designated as the Central Pacific mines, have two mines Nos. 5 and 6, with one mile face, making two separate mines with 150 feet pillars separating them. This leaves No. 6 unharmed, but deprives the company of one half of its capacity.

This is the third disastrous explosion in this vicinity.

In 1881, No. 2 mine, Rocky Mountain, exploded, killing thirty-six Chinese and four white men. In the spring in 1885 the Union Pacific mine No. 3, 36 men were killed.

Newell Bemano, the manager, arrived from Salt Lake to-night and hastened to the mine.

The slope penetrates the earth at an angle of about 30 degrees and the full force of the explosion found vent at its mouth, blowing the heaviest timbers into splinters and through the air.

The scene about the mine all last night and to-day was heart sickening. The air is filled with the agonizing screams of 50 widows and 250 orphans who as they gather about saw the distorted features and mangled remains of father or husband, son or brother, or realized at least that there was no hope to see their loved ones rescued alive from the mine's cruel depths. Help and succor have been tendered from all sources. The mules that were in the mine were as killed as were the men. The explosion blew out or loosened all the timbering and supports and cracked and shattered the walls and roof of the interior of the mine so that search for the dead is attended with great peril. The work of recovering the dead becomes more difficult as the working parties advance toward the seventh level, where it is thought the 38 men who have not been found were gathered to await the coming of the last man trap for the day which was to take them to the surface.

Sixty men perished in the disaster, thirty-eight of whom are still in the mine. About thirty of the dead belonged to the A. O. U. W. and were insured for \$2,000 each.

Two Negro Laborers Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—The premature explosion of a charge at the Southern Granite Company's quarry at Lithonia, killed Silas Evans and George Bryant. They were negro laborers. Both men were thrown high in the air and horribly mangled.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—Sheriff McAllister, of Clay county, was indicted to-day for the murder of Judson Hyatt at Fort Gaines. His trial is set for March 26.

THE LEXOW POLICE BILLS.

They Have Been Reported Favorably and will be Voted on Tuesday.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—The Lexow police bills were reported favorably to the Senate to-day by their author, Senator Lexow, and after a debate lasting nearly all day, advanced to third reading. Final action, which it was intended should occur to-day, was postponed because of an error in the printing of one of the bills. The vote under the rules, cannot be taken until next Tuesday.

The bills drawn up by the committee of ten which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills. The attempt of the Republican majority to pass the Lexow bills resulted in the bolt of Senator Reynolds, who refused to be bound by the caucus held last night. Senator Stapleton for a time joined in the bolt, but later in the day he switched back and voted with the majority to advance the bills to third reading.

Senator Lamy, from his actions to-day, will probably vote against the Lexow bills when they come up for final passage next Tuesday.

Early in the day he telegraphed Mayor Strong that his vote would be controlled by the Mayor's approval of the bills. He received a reply this afternoon which he refused to give out. He said he considered it confidential and that he wished to take it to Buffalo to-night and consult with the people up there about it.

Mayor Strong has not, thus far, given utterance to any comments on the Lexow bills, favorable or unfavorable, but it is generally believed his views are in accord with those expressed by Charles Stuart Smith to-day in his letter to Lieut. Gov. Saxton.

It requires 17 votes to pass the Lexow bills, and should Senator Stapleton vote for the bill on final passage, as he has announced, his vote will carry the measure regardless of the votes of Lamy and Reynolds.

MCKINLEY WAS UNWELL.

And the People of Jacksonville Were Disappointed About that Reception.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21.—It was expected that Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, who has been at Thomasville, Ga., for some days, would arrive in Jacksonville to-night en route to Lake Worth, Fla., and arrangements had been made to tender him a public reception.

Late this afternoon, however, a message was received from Thomasville, stating that the Governor was unwell and would be unable to be in Jacksonville to-night. Elaborate preparations had been made to receive the Governor and the citizens were greatly disappointed at his non-appearance.

In Conference with Jeter.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—Gov. McKinley and party did not leave Thomasville for Florida to-day, according to the programme. The Governor is slightly indisposed and his physician recommended him to remain in Thomasville until he recovers.

After the reception tendered him at the Mitchell House, Gov. McKinley had a conference with about a dozen politicians. One of them was J. C. Pritchard, a fusion Senator of North Carolina. The purpose of the conference was not disclosed.

SPANISH MINISTER RESIGNS.

His Official Conduct Had Been Criticized by Some Cuban Newspapers.

MADRID, March 21.—Senor E. de Murgueta, Spanish Minister in Washington, cabled his resignation on March 14. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has refused to accept it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Senor Murgueta, the Spanish Minister, admits the correctness of the report cabled from Madrid, that he had tendered his resignation and the tender had been declined. He refuses to talk on the subject.

One of his friends however, explains that Senor Murgueta tendered his resignation because his official conduct had been adversely criticised by some Cuban newspapers, notably Havana journals.

His resignation was consequently sent in March 15, and the reply he received from the Spanish Minister on Foreign Affairs was such as to completely vindicate his position.

NEW SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Secretary Carlisle Appoints William M. Aiken, a Native of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed William Martin Aiken, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Supervising Architect of the Treasury to fill the vacancy that occurred on September 20th, 1894, by the resignation of Jeremiah O'Rourke, of Newark, N. J. The salary of the office is \$4,500 per annum.

Mr. Aiken is about 42 years of age, and was born in South Carolina. He is a descendant of the celebrated Aiken family of that State, after whom the town of Aiken is named, and is a nephew of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, who represented the Third South Carolina district from the 45th to the 48th Congress. Mr. Aiken removed to Cincinnati some ten or fifteen years ago.

Destructive Fire in Lafayette, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—A special from Lafayette, Ala., says: "One of the most destructive fires in the history of the town occurred here last night at 11 o'clock. The block on each side of the square burned except two houses. Loss about \$35,000. Insurance \$11,000."