

SICK MAN OF THE EAST

MATTERS POLITICAL IN TURKEY ARE DAILY GROWING DARKER.

BAHRI PASHA MADE COMMANDER

After Being Removed as Governor on Account of his Cruelty to the Armenians he has been Given Control of the Turkish Troops--Great Indignation Prevails in Diplomatic Circles and a Sweeping out of the Present Cabinet is Contemplated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—Matters political do not look as bright today as they did yesterday. The professed determination of the Sultan to act energetically in repressing the disorders in Asia Minor had a decidedly great effect here and elsewhere, and the troubles which threatened to cause the disruption of the Turkish government were looked upon as almost ended. But a further jarring has occurred and it is once more Bahri Pasha who is the disturbing element.

This notorious official made himself so conspicuous by his cruelty to Armenians and mal-administration of his district when Governor of Van that the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, insisted upon his removal. After considerable correspondence on the subject, plain evidence of the Pasha's unfitness for his position having been furnished to the Sultan, the latter removed the Pasha. Bahri, however, brought the strongest influence to bear upon Abdul Hamid, protested his innocence of the charges brought against him, claimed that his removal was brought about by the intrigues of the Armenians, and eventually he was not only forgiven, but was decorated with the order Osmanieh and complimented upon his efforts to suppress disorder.

Soon afterwards it was rumored that Bahri Pasha was to be appointed to command the large force of Turkish troops being concentrated at Marash for a movement upon Zeitoun, which is held by the Armenians who had captured the Turkish garrison, consisting of about 400 men. This report raised such a storm of indignation in diplomatic and other circles here that the plan was abandoned, if indeed it had been formed. Now, however, the storm has burst again, for Bahri Pasha has been appointed military commander of the Aleppo district. The bad impression which this has produced can hardly be exaggerated, for the diplomats feel that it will be almost impossible to prevent him from pursuing the same tactics at Aleppo as he did at Van.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment to the military command of Aleppo, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they have joined in a note to the Turkish government saying that they cannot answer for the consequences which might ensue should the Armenians of Zeitoun be massacred after their surrender, which the Armenian patriarch, at the instance of the representatives of the powers, is endeavoring to bring about in order to prevent further bloodshed.

Aleppo is situated about seventy-five miles distant from Marash, which is about 15 miles from Zeitoun, is the capital of the Vilayet of Haleb, in which both Marash and Zeitoun are situated. It will thus be seen that while the Sultan, alarmed at the disapproval which the rumor of Bahri's appointment to the immediate command of the Turkish troops at Marash, refrained from confirming it, he has made him military commander of the Aleppo district, which will give him control over the commander of the Turkish troops at Marash.

A dispatch received here from Aleppo says that the greatest alarm still prevails there. Frequent councils of the ministers are being held at the palaces and some plain language is said to have been used by the Sultan. That a sweeping out of the present cabinet is contemplated nobody doubts; indeed, people are astonished that it did not take place when the Sultan underwent his change of mind as a result of the assembling of foreign fleets. The British fleet is still at Salonica and the British and Italian fleets are at Smyrna and about 200 miles from Salonica. Smyrna and Salonica, however, are about an equal distance from the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The United States Minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, at the request of the American missionaries at Kharput, has prevailed upon the Turkish government to telegraph orders to the Turkish commander there to furnish the missionaries with an escort of troops to conduct them to the nearest point on the Black seacoast, possibly Trebizond, in order that they may embark for this city. Terrell has also advised the missionaries in each district to retire from their posts for a time, so that their presence may not be made the excuse for further disorder. It is believed that this suggestion will be adopted in several cases at least.

TRYING TO QUELL THE RIOTS.

The Sultan will hold his officials to account for them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—That Sultan Abdul Hamid II. is making efforts to quell the disturbances in the provinces of Turkey and intends to hold his subordinate officials strictly to account for future disorders, seems to be confirmed by the following cable received by the Turkish legation here

to-day: "All news about plots against his imperial majesty, the Sultan, are absolutely and entirely false. I transmit you below the text of three telegrams that have been sent to the valis and to the military commanders of those provinces where troubles lately took place, and I beg of you to give them the widest publicity."

"First telegram addressed to the governor's general of the vilayets of Trebizond, Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Mamouretoul-Aziz, Sivas, Adaya and Alepo, dated November 15: "The commanders of brigades, in detaching flying columns for the repression of disorders, will send out a proclamation to the people in order to advise those who are in arms against the legal authorities of their country to give up their seditious plans and to abstain from all acts directly against his imperial majesty, the Sultan. The commanders will have to deal immediately, and by force of arms, with all persons who disobey this injunction. They will also try to prevent, by placing troops at different points, all movements on the part of the rioters attacking boroughs and villages. If murder or insurrectionary acts were to take place suddenly within the sphere of evolution of a flying column, said commanders will have to pursue immediately and without giving any preliminary warning to the authors of these crimes."

"Our august sovereign's determination is that order shall be restored immediately in all parts; that the life, the honor and prosperity of every one shall be safeguarded and that all acts contrary to justice shall be prevented. You will watch day and night to secure the realization of said imperial determination by putting a stop to disorders."

Second telegram addressed to the valis of Van, Bitlis, Erzeroum, Alepo, Diarbekir, Trebizond, Sivas, and Mamouretoul-Aziz, dated November 17: "Although repeated instructions were given to you with the view of adjusting in your vilayet all necessary means for preventing all possible troubles and all shedding of blood, and of forbidding as well that one class of the population attack the other, or that acts contrary to justice should occur such cases continue, however, to take place. One of the most important duties of the valis being, according to the formal orders of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, and to secure public peace in the provinces, I hasten to warn you, that if after the receipt of the present telegram there should occur acts like fires, seditious movements, perturbations of public order or shedding of blood, such an omission of duties could not by any means be forgiven and would carry with it a grave and absolute responsibility. Such responsibility falling also on the Montessaris and Eaimacams, you must also put yourself in accord with the commanders for the adoption of the necessary dispositions. You will principally look with the greatest care after the protection of the consulates and foreign subjects in order to place them out of any danger and to avoid any motive for complaint on their part. All guilty parties should be arrested and punished according to law. You will telegraph every twenty-four hours to the Department of War, to the Grand Vizirat and to the Imperial Palace the situation of the vilayet."

"Third telegram, addressed to the Marshal of the Fourth Imperial Corps and to the military commanders of Aleppo, Bitlis, Adana, Trebizond, Sivas, Mamouretoul-Aziz and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, dated November 17, orders the imperial military authorities to put themselves in accord with the valis and Montessaris in order to secure public peace and see that the officers and soldiers of the imperial army act according to the military regulations, abstaining carefully from all acts tending to cause complaint."

A TENNESSEE LYNCHING.
A Negro Murderer Taken From Jail and Hanged by a Mob.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Chas. Hurd, a negro, who murdered Jasper D. Kelly, a young man, near Harrison, Tenn., a few days ago, was taken from the jail at Warburg, the county seat of Morgan county, and lynched at midnight.

A mob of 200 masked men gathered at a point three miles from the jail and marched in fours to the prison. A demand was made of Jailor Langtry to "open up." This he refused to do and the door was broken open with a sledge hammer.

When the mob was on the inside the jailer was placed under the point of pistols and guns and finally gave up his keys. The negro was taken from his cell and a rope placed around his neck. He was dragged to an oak tree, one hundred yards distant, where he was swung up.

Lynched the Wrong Negro.
BRYAN, Tex., Nov. 21.—Rev. J. E. Horne, of Madison county, Texas, brought news of the lynching of a negro in a remote part of that county last Tuesday night. He was accused of riding a horse over a little white girl in the road, inflicting serious injuries on her. Later developments go to show that the mob got hold of the wrong negro and the guilty one has made his escape.

A Big Failure in Roanoke.
ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 12.—Enoch Brothers, doing a general dry-goods and millinery business, executed a deed of assignment yesterday. Their liabilities to the first and second classes of preferred creditors amount to over \$20,000.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA

LARGE MEETINGS YESTERDAY IN PHILADELPHIA AND CLEVELAND.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Congress Called Upon Immediately After Convening to Request the President to Recognize the Belligerents--Gov. Matthews and Mayor McKisson Among the Speakers--Gen. Quesada and a Number of Other Prominent Cubans Were Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—The strongest and most outspoken expressions of sympathy for Cuba yet made in this city, were heard to-night at a meeting in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Philadelphia brigade, and in aid of their Antietam monument fund. The speakers were: Gov. Matthews, of Indiana; Gen. Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the Revolutionary party in the United States, and Captain W. W. Ker, owner of the steamer Laurada.

Strong resolutions were adopted calling upon the Congress immediately after convening to request President Cleveland to recognize the Cuban republic without delay. Gen. Palma, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban republic and a number of prominent local Cubans were present.

Gen. Quesada made a stirring appeal for the sympathy of the American people. Captain Ker in his speech said: "If there is a country on God's earth we ought to despise and have our breasts to their bullets, it is Spain." Concluding he said, "Vessels will leave this country every day and land arms, ammunition and men on Cuban shores until she is free and if Spain will wait ten days she will hear of another expedition being landed."

Large Meeting in Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—The Cuban sympathizers, meeting at Music hall this evening, were largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Mayor McKisson, Hon. Robert Porter, Hon. E. J. Bladdin and others of this city and Sig F. G. Pierre and Sig Rafael Navarro, of New York. The resolutions adopted declare in favor of the speedy recognition of the belligerent rights and the independence of Cuba.

Gen. Frazier, chairman of the meeting, announced at its close that he had just received word that Congressman Amos Cummings, of New York, was at that moment preparing a message to present to Congress, cognizing Cuba.

THE INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

Fort Paleyo Captured by General Gomez.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent leader, who recently entered the province of Santa Clara from the province of Puerto Principe, yesterday captured Fort Paleyo, on the river Zaza, in the province of Santa Clara. No details are given of the engagement.

While a train conveying Gen. Suarez Valdez was nearing Santa Rita, in the province of Santa Clara, to-day, the insurgents fired a dynamite shell at it. The explosion blew up four wagons and the engineer of the train. Ten soldiers were seriously injured and twelve others slightly wounded. The car in which the General was riding was not injured, and he went on horseback to Esperanza.

Rego Has Surrendered.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—According to an official dispatch received here from Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, the insurgent leader, Rego, with 250 followers, has surrendered to the authorities of that place.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Homestead Exemption has Been Placed at \$1,500.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The Constitutional convention to-day disposed of the homestead exemption matter which has been left for about a month. The exemption is \$1,000 in land and \$500 in personal property, and, after it is set off, it cannot be mortgaged. Three hundred dollars' worth of personal property and wearing apparel is exempted to unmarried persons also.

The section on miscegenation, which was also left over, was brought up. The convention had practically agreed on prohibiting marriages where there is more than one-third negro blood, but another fight was made to prohibit them when any negro blood existed, but no vote was arrived at.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

New York City Will Make an Effort to Secure Them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The campaign for securing for this city the national political and other conventions of next year and ensuing years was inaugurated to-day when the convention committee of the board of trade met to elect its officers and perfect its fact that a large proportion of the commerce of operation. Owing to the mittee had started for Atlanta to take in the Manhattan Day demonstration at the Exposition, the election of officers was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held early in December. Under the temporary organization, however, the convention committee appointed a committee to wait upon members of the central national committee who are now in this city. It was also made known that Brooklyn is co-operating with New York in the matter.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER DEAD.

He Died Yesterday Morning of Congestion of the Lungs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senhor Augusto de Legeira Thedim, Portuguese minister to the United States, died at his residence here at 8:30 o'clock this morning of congestion of the lungs after a short illness.

Senhor Thedim had been a sufferer from consumption for a number of years. He had a sudden and violent hemorrhage Sunday evening but rallied and his attending physicians had hopes of his ultimate recovery from the latest attack, but yesterday evening he grew worse and this morning he sank steadily until the end. His wife was at his bedside when he died. He left no children.

A state funeral will be held at St. Matthews Church in this city Saturday morning. The diplomatic corps will attend in a body and various branches of the government service will be represented. The remains, accompanied by Senora Thedim, will be taken to Portugal on the steamship Burgoyne, leaving New York on the 30th.

Impressive state ceremonies will be held in Portugal and the body probably will be interred at Lisbon. Senhor Thedim, the Portuguese consul at New York was summoned here Monday morning and has remained at the legation residence since. This morning he called the home government an announcement of the death. The grief of the minister's wife is intensified by the shock she sustained last Friday by the death of her father, the Portuguese minister at Rome accredited to the Quirinal.

Senhor Thedim was 38 years old. He was the only representative of the Portuguese government in this city. He came here last June, succeeding Senhor Sousa Rosa, who was transferred to the Portuguese mission at Paris. His formal presentation to the President took place October 21.

As a coincidence it may be remarked that the last death among the body of foreign ministers in Washington was that of Senor Nogueira, also minister for Portugal in 1889. On that occasion the funeral services were held with great formality at St. Matthews church in this city. The President, the members of the cabinet and the entire diplomatic corps attended. United States troops acted as a military escort and the Marine band furnished the funeral music. It is presumed that all of these formalities will be repeated in the present case.

HE STRANGLERED HIS WIFE.

And Kentucky May Have a Lynching on Account of It.

ASHLAND, Ky., Nov. 21.—The dead body of Mrs. James DeWitt was found in the woods, six miles beyond Grayson, last night, with a shawl tied tightly around her throat and face, and marks of choking and beating plainly visible.

She disappeared last Thursday evening after visiting her husband at his boarding house near her mother's home. The couple have been living apart for some time. Her husband assisted in the search for her and was with the party that found the body. Just before the discovery he complained of having a chill and shook so that the search was delayed for some time.

DeWitt has been arrested, charged with the murder. He protests his innocence and claims his wife committed suicide. Excitement is intense and he may be lynched.

ON THEIR WAY TO ATLANTA.

New Yorkers Start for the Great Exposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A representative party of New Yorkers left the Pennsylvania depot, Jersey City, this afternoon for Atlanta, where, at the great Exposition on Monday next, they will uphold the honor and glory of Manhattan. With them went the gallant fellows of Troop A, who will act as escort for Mayor Strong at Atlanta. The citizens and the troopers went by three special trains of seven or five cars each.

Mayor Strong is not with the party. He will leave at 2 o'clock to-morrow, accompanied by his son, Secretary Hedges, President Seth Lov, of Columbia College, and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. The party will travel over the Pennsylvania line in the private car of President Spencer, of the Southern Railway Company.

HANGED HER TO A GAS JET.

Charles Moe's Brutal Murder of His Mistress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Charles Moe is under arrest charged with murdering his mistress, Annie Anderson, some time last night. It appears that while the woman slept he tied a rope around her neck, passed it over the gas jet and with a sudden pull drew her body up. He sat calmly by while the woman slowly struggled to death, then he lay down on the bed and slept until morning when he arose and left the house going to the proprietress saying that his mistress had died during the night and he was going to notify the police. He disappeared, however, but was soon arrested. Moe shot at the woman a short time ago because she refused to furnish him money for drink.

Brooklynites in Asheville.

Special to the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 21.—The special train carrying the Brooklyn city officials and citizens, en route to Atlanta, arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The party dined at the Battery Park and then drove to Vanderbilt's estate. Their journey was resumed this evening.

ALGER AND SHERMAN

THE GENERAL REPLIES TO THE SENATOR'S CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

THE FAMOUS NOMINATION OF 1888

Alger Says the Reason He Has Never Before Paid Any Attention to the Charge of Buying Negro Votes is That it Had Not Appeared Over Senator Sherman's Name--Analysis of the Votes Received by Sherman--The Senator's Professed Friend Hip.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—General Alger has written a lengthy letter to the Detroit Tribune in reply to Senator John Sherman's charges against the general's friends, as contained in the second volume of "Sherman's Recollections."

The writer quotes Senator Sherman's language, in which Sherman, in referring to the circumstances attending the contest in the Republican National Convention of 1888, wrote: "I believe, and had, as I thought, conclusive proof that the friends of General Alger substantially purchased the votes of many of the delegates from the Southern States who had been instructed by their conventions to vote for me."

He also quotes Senator Sherman's assertion to the effect that although he had learned with complaisance of the explanations of the wavering of the Ohio and New York delegations from his (Sherman's) support, that "the only feeling of resentment entertained was in regard to the action of the friends of General Alger in tempting with money poor negroes to violate the instructions of their constituents."

In reply to these questions, General Alger says that he should not have intruded this matter upon the public were it not for the fact that it appeared that Senator Sherman had gone out of the way to insult his (Alger's) friends, as well as himself.

"What he writes," says Alger, "would be less objectionable were it not that the second word in the first paragraph is written in the present tense."

Gen. Alger says that when the Senator's charges were first made, immediately after the convention, he was especially distressed because of the warm friendship existing between himself and family and General W. T. Sherman and family. In view of this, he wrote Gen. Sherman, assuring him that there was no foundation for the charges and that he had not replied to them on account, first of the age of the Senator, second, of his great name, and third, because of the injury such talk would do to the party.

Gen. Sherman in reply wrote: "I assure you that I entertain for you the same sentiment of respect and affection as always. If anything ever shook my faith in you, it was that you stooped to the level of a politician. A soldier of repute, a gentleman, and one who has such a family and business as Gen. Alger ought to hold himself above that level. But this is eminently a free country, and you had as good a right to enter the race as had John Sherman. You made a good show of votes, and if you bought some, according to universal usage, surely I don't blame you. I laughed at John for trying to throw off on anybody. He was fairly beaten at the convention, and I congratulated him on his escape. I frankly answer your inquiry by saying that my friendship to you has not been shaken in the least; that I wish you all honor and happiness and that during my short remainder we may often meet here or on the Pacific. With great respect, etc."

W. T. SHERMAN.
(P. S.) Best love to the family.

Continuing Gen. Alger says that during the excitement of 1888 he paid little attention to the reports in question as nothing had appeared over Senator Sherman's name, but that now the case is different. He then gave an analysis of the Southern votes received by Sherman and himself at the Chicago convention. According to this showing Senator Sherman on the fifth ballot (the one in which Alger received the highest number of votes) received 109 votes from Southern States, against Alger's 60 not including, however, 28 votes from Arkansas and Missouri which came voluntarily pledged to Alger, under the leadership respectively of Gen. Powell Clayton and Hon. Chauncey I. Bailey. Of the other sixty Gen. Alger writes that more than half of the men "had served in the Union or Southern armies during the war, and it was not unusual that they should prefer a soldier to a civilian. Many of these people I knew personally."

The General mentions a list of soldiers and other friends of his among these delegates whom he concludes "naturally used their utmost endeavors with their respective delegates in my behalf, or votes for me at the convention ever asked for, or received a single pledge from me for money or for any office."

Gen. Alger relates instances of the friendship between himself and the Senator of late years and of assurances given him by Sherman that while his appointments had been great, he did not believe that Alger had any part in the scramble for votes, etc., in '88. Alger also quotes an autograph letter written him by Senator Sherman in 1892, in which the latter asserts, "I cherish no prejudice or unkindness for the incident of the national convention of 1888."

"In conclusion," writes Gen. Alger, "I will only add, that if Senator Sherman is willing to leave a record made up largely of adverse criticisms of the public men of his day, many of whom have passed from earth, he is welcome to take the task. I am sure he stands alone among our public men who would be willing, by his own act, to blight the honorable record of the living and the dead."

A letter from James Lewis, colored, of New Orleans, is appended, stating that the writer voted for Alger in the '88 convention as second choice to Sherman, and denying that negro delegates were in the habit of selling their votes.

HE TAKES BACK NOTHING.

Dunraven Reiterates his Charges Against the Yacht Club.

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 21.—A number of prominent residents of this city to-night publicly presented to Lord Dunraven a silver model of Valkyrie III. The inscription on the base of the model, which was approved by Lord Dunraven, is as follows: "Presented at Cardiff, November 21, 1895, to the Earl of Dunraven, K. P., by his neighbors and friends in recognition of his gallant efforts to bring home the America's Cup."

Lord Dunraven, replying to the gentlemen who made the presentation, made a long speech. After touching upon the important influence of yachting upon a seafaring nation, Lord Dunraven said:

"It has been universally roared by the excited press of America that in publishing the little history of the events of the late races, I for the first time made a new accusation against the owner of Defender. Yet, if they had read my statement instead of going into premature hysterics, they would have seen there was no foundation for their charge. I have little hope of converting them, but I can explain the matter to you."

"I determined to print the statement of facts, and send it to all the yacht clubs and others interested, because I found a very confused idea of all that occurred was prevailing in yachting circles and I thought it was due to yachtsmen, and indeed to the public, that my case, good or bad, should be clearly represented to them."

"I have not made an accusation against any body. I mentioned a fact which I believed to be true and which I still believe to be true, namely, that the Defender sailed the first race more deeply immersed than when she was measured the day previously, and I gave my reasons for so thinking. Of that fact I have not had, and have not the slightest doubt. Whether I am right or wrong, is a matter of opinion, and must, I fear, always remain so, seeing that the only possible opportunity of absolutely proving or disproving the justice of my complaint was not utilized."

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
Dr. Sanderlin Addresses Columbian Baptist Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Dr. G. W. Sanderlin delivered an address yesterday on education before the Columbian Baptist Association now in session at Brookland. Dr. Whitner, president of the Columbian University, and Dr. Green, ex-president, were the other speakers.

Hon. Harry Skinner, of Greenville, arrived in the city to-day to make arrangements for a place of residence during the coming session of Congress.

Rev. W. E. Edmundson and bride leave to-night for Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Edmundson was successful in getting his time extended. He will visit in North Carolina and Atlanta before returning to San Francisco.

Mrs. H. P. Dorch, of Goldsboro, and Mrs. Dr. Jas. McKee and Mrs. Peggy Little, of Raleigh, are visiting at Capt. W. A. Turk's.

Mr. R. W. Watson, of Warrenton, who holds a position in the Senate, returned to Washington to-day, after a few weeks' visit to his home.

Mr. J. C. Buxton and Mr. E. J. Buchanan and wife are here.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

Close Competition Yesterday in the All-Age Stake.

NEWTON, N. C., Nov. 21.—The all age stake of the Eastern Field Trials club was concluded to-day. The competition was very close and the dogs were notably of a high order of merit. The winners are: First, N. T. Depau's pointer dog Jingo, a dog strong in all the details of the competition; second, the setter Harold Skimpole, owned by W. H. Beazell, Pittsburg, and third was divided between the setter dog Tony Boy, owned by N. T. Harris, Louisville, Ky., and the pointer Tip-poo, owned by Charlottesville Field Kennels, Charlottesville, Va. The subscription stake begins to-morrow. It has the following starters: Charlottesville Field Trial Kennels, Tip-poo and Deau Avent and Thayer's setter Cynosure and Topsy Rod, Manchester Kennel Company's Gleams Pink, Stoddard and Kidwell's Tony Boy, N. T. Depau's setter Jingo, W. A. Titus' setter Minnie T. The United States trials begin next Monday.

A Big Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The Excelsior building, at Canal and Jackson streets, and an eight-story brick structure immediately adjoining it, were completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Not less than thirteen valuable manufacturing plants located in the two buildings were lost, including the Shober-Carqueville Lithographing Co., the Charles Emerch Feather Company and the large establishment of Strauss, Eisendrath & Drom. The total loss is not less than \$620,000.