



ORDER MUST BE RESTORED

Strict Instructions Sent by the Sultan to Officials in Armenia. HELD TO PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Military and Civil Authorities to Operate for the Protection of Life and Property, Especially that of Foreigners.

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

All news about plots against his imperial majesty are absolutely and entirely false. The sultan has not had any private audience with any of the officials of the provinces where trouble lately took place and ask you to give them the widest publicity.

First, Telegram addressed to the governors general of the vilayets of Trebizond, Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Manouret-Aziz, Sivas, Adana and Aleppo, dated November 15.

The commanders of brigades in detachments flying columns for the repression of disorders will send out a proclamation to the army to give up their rebellious plans and to abstain from any further operations.

Second, Telegram addressed to the vilay of Van, Bitlis, Erzerum, Aleppo, Diarbekir, Trebizond, Sivas and Manouret-Aziz, dated November 17.

Although repeated instructions were given to you with the view of adjusting in your vilayet all necessary measures for preventing all disorders, as well as taking the necessary precautions to justify such cases, you have failed to take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of disorders.

Third, Telegram addressed to the marshals of the Kingdom of Armenia, dated November 17.

The exploit of our august sovereignty being that tranquillity of the country should be maintained in the most efficient manner and in order to prevent all disorders, such as riots, military movements, etc., it is necessary to take the necessary precautions.

Fourth, Telegram addressed to the marshal of the Kingdom of Armenia, dated November 17.

The exploit of our august sovereignty being that tranquillity of the country should be maintained in the most efficient manner and in order to prevent all disorders, such as riots, military movements, etc., it is necessary to take the necessary precautions.

Although repeated instructions were given to you with the view of adjusting in your vilayet all necessary measures for preventing all disorders, as well as taking the necessary precautions to justify such cases, you have failed to take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of disorders.

Second, Telegram addressed to the vilay of Van, Bitlis, Erzerum, Aleppo, Diarbekir, Trebizond, Sivas and Manouret-Aziz, dated November 17.

Although repeated instructions were given to you with the view of adjusting in your vilayet all necessary measures for preventing all disorders, as well as taking the necessary precautions to justify such cases, you have failed to take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of disorders.

Although repeated instructions were given to you with the view of adjusting in your vilayet all necessary measures for preventing all disorders, as well as taking the necessary precautions to justify such cases, you have failed to take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of disorders.

SULTAN AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN. Promotes an Officer Who is Disgraced to England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—Matters of the sultan to get actively in suppressing the disorders in Asia Minor had a decidedly good 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 misadministration of his district when governor of Van, that British ambassador in London has demanded his removal. After considerable correspondence on the subject, plain evidence of the Pasha's unfitness for his position having been furnished to the British ambassador in London, the Pasha, Bahri, however, brought the strongest influence to bear upon Abdul Hamid, protesting his innocence of the charges brought against him. He claimed that his removal was brought about by the intrigues of the Armenians, and evidently he was not only forgiven but also promoted to the post of governor of the Ottoman city of Constantinople.

Soon afterwards it was rumored that Bahri Pasha had departed for Constantinople, and that a large force of Turkish troops being concentrated at Marash for a movement upon Zeytoon, which is held by the Armenians who are in the possession of a considerable number of about 400 men. This report raised such a storm of indignation in diplomatic and other circles that the Pasha was abandoned, if indeed, it had been formed.

Now, however, the storm has burst again. Bahri Pasha has been appointed military commander in chief of the Turkish army in the Ottoman city of Constantinople, and it is not to be wondered at that he will be most impossible to prevent his return to the same tactics at Aleppo as he did at Van.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

Upon receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment as military commander in chief of the Ottoman army, the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they decided to abstain from any further operations, and to wait until the Turkish government has had time to settle its affairs.

TREATHEN SUGAR PLANTERS. Insurgents Strike a Serious Blow at American Interests in Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 21.—Colonel Fernando Figueroa, the Cuban leader of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Havana giving details of atrocities which were committed by Spaniards in Matanzas province. Colonel Figueroa, who commands a Spanish regiment recently encountered the brave guards of Gomez in Matanzas and was defeated. While soldiers under Melino were in retreat they met a group of women and children near a little town called Cayojans. As the soldiers passed one of the women made a sneering remark about the Spaniards. The remark was overheard by the soldiers and a dozen children in the group.

The letter says that the Spaniards, after shooting down the women, stabbed them with bayonets, inflicting the most horrible wounds. One baby was killed at its mother's breast and the bullet that passed through the infant also passed through the mother.

Colonel Melino makes no report of the butchery, but it happened that two of the women murdered were wives of Spaniards who were engaged in the sugar business in Matanzas. When the husbands learned how their wives had been slaughtered they went to Martinez de Campos, informed him of the massacre and demanded that Colonel Melino be punished.

It is said that de Campos has ordered that Melino be court-martialed and it is thought that a traitor to the country, as we must cut out of these fountains of resource to the enemy.

Article III. Any person caught in flagrante delicto whose name is known to break article II, will be shot.

The bulk of the sugar property in Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

MURDER WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Spanish Soldiers Guilty of an Act of Revolting Butchery.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 21.—Colonel Fernando Figueroa, the Cuban leader of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Havana giving details of atrocities which were committed by Spaniards in Matanzas province. Colonel Figueroa, who commands a Spanish regiment recently encountered the brave guards of Gomez in Matanzas and was defeated. While soldiers under Melino were in retreat they met a group of women and children near a little town called Cayojans. As the soldiers passed one of the women made a sneering remark about the Spaniards. The remark was overheard by the soldiers and a dozen children in the group.

The letter says that the Spaniards, after shooting down the women, stabbed them with bayonets, inflicting the most horrible wounds. One baby was killed at its mother's breast and the bullet that passed through the infant also passed through the mother.

Colonel Melino makes no report of the butchery, but it happened that two of the women murdered were wives of Spaniards who were engaged in the sugar business in Matanzas. When the husbands learned how their wives had been slaughtered they went to Martinez de Campos, informed him of the massacre and demanded that Colonel Melino be punished.

It is said that de Campos has ordered that Melino be court-martialed and it is thought that a traitor to the country, as we must cut out of these fountains of resource to the enemy.

Article III. Any person caught in flagrante delicto whose name is known to break article II, will be shot.

The bulk of the sugar property in Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

Campos will place the negro contingent of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgent force of the revolution in the province of Santa Clara is owned by foreign capital. The Cuban owners hold more than the Spaniards. The Soledad estate, near Arima, is owned by Edward Atkins of Boston; the Hornigrove estate is owned by the brothers Pratt of New York.

ALGER REPLIES TO SHERMAN. Correspondence on the Subject Between Himself and the Senator's Brother.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—General R. A. Alger has written a long 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 republican convention of 1888, wrote: "The friends of General Alger, as they were called, were those who had, as it were, bought their way into the convention."

TWO IMMENSE BUILDINGS BURNED. Loss on Them and Excelsior Building, on Canal and Jackson Streets, Immediately Adjoining It, at 171 and 173 South Canal Street, were destroyed by this afternoon.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The Excelsior building, on Canal and Jackson streets, and an eight-story brick structure immediately adjoining it, at 171 and 173 South Canal street, were destroyed by this afternoon. The loss on the Excelsior building, owned by Warren Springer, total loss, \$150,000; Shober & Caruvel's Lithographing building, including the Shober-Caruvel Lithographing company; the Charles Emmerich Feather company, and the large establishment of Strauss, Eisenhardt & Drom, were destroyed, total loss, \$200,000.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

The fire started by a dust explosion in the room of Charles Emmerich & Co., on the fourth floor of the Excelsior building, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in that part of the building were unable to get out until the alarm had been given. The fire was so intense that the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls of the building were completely destroyed.

LOSS IN REVENUE RECEIPTS. Internal Revenue Over Three Millions Less Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue as issued today shows the receipts from different sources during the last fiscal year to be as follows: From spirits, \$79,952,627; decrease for the year, \$5,236,242; tobacco, \$29,704,947; increase, \$1,057,097; fermented liquors, \$14,047,437; increase, \$228,829; income tax, \$7,129; decrease, \$1,009,211; decrease, \$314,282; miscellaneous, \$51,583; increase, \$300,254. The total receipts from all sources are \$142,246,077, a decrease of \$4,922,371. The total cost of collecting the revenue during the year was \$41,277,461, a percentage as compared to revenue of 2.88 per cent, against 2.76 for the previous year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue as issued today shows the receipts from different sources during the last fiscal year to be as follows: From spirits, \$79,952,627; decrease for the year, \$5,236,242; tobacco, \$29,704,947; increase, \$1,057,097; fermented liquors, \$14,047,437; increase, \$228,829; income tax, \$7,129; decrease, \$1,009,211; decrease, \$314,282; miscellaneous, \$51,583; increase, \$300,254. The total receipts from all sources are \$142,246,077, a decrease of \$4,922,371.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue as issued today shows the receipts from different sources during the last fiscal year to be as follows: From spirits, \$79,952,627; decrease for the year, \$5,236,242; tobacco, \$29,704,947; increase, \$1,057,097; fermented liquors, \$14,047,437; increase, \$228,829; income tax, \$7,129; decrease, \$1,009,211; decrease, \$314,282; miscellaneous, \$51,583; increase, \$300,254. The total receipts from all sources are \$142,246,077, a decrease of \$4,922,371.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue as issued today shows the receipts from different sources during the last fiscal year to be as follows: From spirits, \$79,952,627; decrease for the year, \$5,236,242; tobacco, \$29,704,947; increase