

LIVES AND PROPERTY LOST IN FLAMES.

Chicago Again the Scene of a Most Disastrous Blaze.

Brave Firemen Perish

After Rescuing Employes From Burning Buildings They Are Buried in Ruins.

Some Very Thrilling Escapes

One Panic-Stricken Girl, However, Fell From a Fourth-Story Window.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 22.—A fire, disastrous to life and property, swept through the Dry Goods and Woolen Exchange this morning. Five firemen were carried through a floor and buried under tons of wreckage from the five floors above. Four of the men are dead, but the fifth was not seriously injured. One girl fell from a window and received injuries from which she died. A dozen other men, women and girls were hurt or overcome by smoke, and many were rescued from imminent death. The property loss to the building at 215-217 Van Buren street and 276-278 Franklin street and contents is estimated at \$400,000.

Appended is a list of the dead: Patrick J. O'Donnell, lieutenant of engine company 2, 2840 Wallace street; Joseph Prendergast, pipeman, 3023 Butler street; Martin Sherrick, pipeman, 2838 Lowe avenue; John Down, pipeman, 2858 Wallace street; Kate Landgraf, 802 North Halstead street, employed in A. Stein & Co.'s garter factory.

Among the injured were: Daniel McNally, pipeman, 724 Thirty-first street, removed from floor wreckage to St. Luke's Hospital, sprained leg and bruised; Olga Keller, 515 North Ashland avenue, leg and arm injured; Harry O'Neill, 1029 Van Buren street, arm broken and back injured; Nellie Turner, 209 North Center avenue, fell from fourth-story window and seriously hurt; John Bruenheimer, badly injured by falling from fourth story while assisting girls to escape.

All the dead and injured were members of engine company No. 2. Their captain, Lewis Feine, escaped the awful plunge to death only by hanging to the sill of the window on the second floor until released from his perilous position by firemen.

The owners of the burned building are Kuhn, Nathan & Fisher, the clothing firm, whose factory and warehouse is at Van Buren and Franklin streets, opposite the scene of the death and destruction. The following firms were burned out: D. H. Arnold & Co., linens and clothiers' supplies; S. Rosenberg & Co., wholesale tailors' trimmings; Stern & Beiers, wholesale clothing; S. Bernheimer, samples cotton goods; Louis M. Barnett, tailor; the Dime Lunch Company; J. Graefeld, sample buttons; Abe Fink, notions and fancy goods; Tootal, Broodthard, Lee & Co., wholesale cotton and woolen goods; F. G. Eichman & Co., wholesale clothing; Arnold Wolf, fancy and gentlemen's furnishing goods; W. L. Lee Winbach, manufacturers' agents; Branhal Bros. & Co., samples woolens; M. Klein, samples clothing; Phillip Klein, matches; C. S. Mahoney & Co., samples notions; A. Stein, manufacturer of garters; J. Rothschild & Co., wholesale clothing; Stevens, Sanford & Hany, samples cloth; Klotz, Veith & Co., samples buttons; F. S. D. Stryker, manufacturers' agent; Kalamazoo Pants and Overalls Company; A. M. Liebenstein, wholesale silk handkerchiefs; E. Fienacher, wholesale cotton goods; Assenheim & Rich, samples clothing; Judah Bros., samples cloaks and suits; F. Butterfield & Co., samples cloths; A. Robertson & Co., samples woolens; Leavitt & Mitchell Bros., samples cloths; Centerville Manufacturing Company, plush cloths; S. Einstein, agent; Louis Friedman, samples clothing; S. Woertheimer & Co., samples; Eric Button Works, samples; S. Kahn, advertising novelties; D. Rosenkranz, men's furnishings; Otheman, Dyer & Southwick, samples cloths; Military News Publishing Company, composing-room; National Thread Company; Hammond, Helleiros & Co., wholesale thread; Townsend & Son, Rubber Type Company; Townsend & Son, wholesale hosiery and underwear; S. Plosinky, fur garments; M. Dele, tailor; Hinch & Ould, samples of cloths.

The loss on the building is \$100,000, amply covered by insurance. The aggregate loss of the many tenants is placed at \$300,000, the heaviest individual losers being Stern & Beiers, \$75,000. The fire started at 9:15 o'clock on the fourth floor of the seven-story building in the garter factory of Stein & Co., where many girls were at work. They ran screaming and half fainting from fright to the windows on the Van Buren-street side of the building. All was excitement and confusion in a moment, and the rapidly increasing crowd of spectators stood gazing upward at what seemed the impending doom of scores of working girls. Engines, hosecarts and ladders came in a gallop to the rescue with brave firemen, who in a twinkling scrambled up the fire-escapes and put the extension ladders in position to bring the panic-stricken people to the ground.

The frantic girls were determined in their half-crazed mental condition to hurl themselves to the stone flagging, but were partly restrained by the shouts of the citizens on the street and quick work of the firemen. One small extension-ladder was run up under where the girls were standing. A fireman mounted it, but when his feet touched the rungs of the second section either his weight or some defect in the ladder caused it to slip back to its original position, bringing its top four or five feet below the sill of the fourth-story window.

Either crowded from behind or frenzied by fear, the Turner, Kittie Landgraf and Harry O'Neill made a wild attempt to lower themselves so that they could touch the top rung of the ladder. In doing this

the foolishly ones slipped and fell headlong to the pavement. Captain Hermanson tried to grasp the dress of Kittie Landgraf as her body flew past him, but he failed, and she struck the sidewalk with a sickening sound in sight of the thousands. A few seconds elapsed and the same spot where Miss Landgraf's body had struck was covered with the unconscious form of Nellie Turner, who had taken the terrible plunge in the effort to save herself. She was saved from death, however, by being momentarily held by the force of her fall. The other girls, who had more presence of mind, succeeded in reaching the ladder by dropping from the window.

The flames had now taken possession of the four upper stories of the building, and at a window stood Olga Keller and Harry O'Neill, hemmed in by flames and smoke. The frightened girl stood on the narrow window ledge holding to the sash. She was almost suffocated by smoke and had braced herself as if to make the leap of a forlorn hope.

"Don't jump, climb down to me," shouted Captain Hermanson from his perch on the upper part of the ladder, but the girl, frantic from error, did not hear his voice. She was seen to drop and fortunately her body came within reaching distance of the captain. He seized one of her ankles as the body turned in the air, and the heroic act almost threw him from the swaying ladder. Before he was forced to loosen his hold or be carried down himself two firemen below him seized the girl and carried her down the ladder amid the plaudits of thousands, who were watching every move in the tragic scene.

O'Neill, who was still at the window and engaged in the brave task of helping all the imprisoned girls to escape, was the last one to be rescued. When he tried to crawl from the window to the ladder he slipped and fell, but his fall was broken by the grasping hands of firemen on the ladder and he fell into a net which had just been placed in position. A broken arm and leg constituted his injuries.

The janitor of the building thinks the fire was incendiary and accused a man named Duell, while other occupants of the building say the fire originated in a little room on the third floor used in the making of paper-mache forms. No arrest has been made in connection with the fire.

Shortly after 1 o'clock came the second tragedy of the fire. The flames had been practically extinguished and the firemen of Engine 2 were ordered to the fourth floor in the rear to put out any incipient blaze that might be found, much of the contents in that part of the building being only water-soaked. Not one of the veteran firemen imagined there was any danger from falling floors. The men had taken their hose from the fourth to the second floor, and fire being found Captain Feine went to the window on the north and was in the act of shouting to Peter Hart, the driver of the company, to shut off the water when the fatal crash came.

From the top floor came like an avalanche tons of timber, fire-proof tiling, merchandise, safes, radiators, fixtures from the different offices and a mass of other stuff on the heads and on all sides of the firemen. An immense hole was made in the rear end of the second floor from the roof down, great masses of debris hanging on the edges of the opening. A cry of horror arose from civilians and firemen mingled with the artillerylike roar of the collapse.

Captain Feine clung for dear life to the window-sill until rescued, and then bravely joined the small band of rescuers whom Chief Swenie sent to the debris. Only one faint voice was heard, that of Fireman McNally. All the others had probably been killed instantly. After half an hour's work the men who were in danger every minute of more flooring falling upon them extricated McNally, and the others being given up for dead streams of water were poured on the ruins from all parts on account of fire again breaking out and to save the bodies from being burned. All the dead firemen were married and leave large families. The work of recovery was completed.

Early this evening the firemen dug from beneath a pile of charred timbers the body of Lieutenant O'Donnell of Engine Company 1. It was horribly mutilated with the exception of the face which was recognizable. Bones had been broken by the falling debris and the fire had completed the work of destruction, the flesh being badly burned.

Three bodies remain imbedded in the ruins and firemen are hard at work trying to recover them. While the search is somewhat impeded by darkness the men will not stop at their gruesome task until the remains of their comrades have been recovered.

At 10:45 o'clock the body of John Down, a pipeman, was recovered and given to a son, who was in waiting. The corpse was in a comparatively good condition. It had been in sight of the workmen for over two hours, but it took a longer time to get it. At 11 o'clock another body was sighted. It lay face down, covered by an immense beam, and the arms could be seen from either side. Several hours will be required to reach it.

SQUANDERED THE BANK'S FUNDS.

Worse Than This, President Breene Received a Deposit After He Knew He Was Insolvent.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 22.—Peter W. Breene, president of the defunct Leadville Savings and Deposit Bank, was brought back from Denver this morning by Sheriff Leslie. His arrest there last night was kept quiet for fear that a mob of angry depositors might cause trouble. Of this there need be no fear, for the public will await the result of a legal process. The specific charge upon which he is to be tried is that of receiving \$450, deposited by Mary E. Cunningham the evening before the bank closed, when Breene knew his bank was insolvent. It has been developed that Breene has recklessly used the funds of the bank for private mining investments that have failed to yield a profit. Given a long time they may realize enough to pay the obligations of the bank.

Report a Negro Lynching. WARRENTON, Ga., Nov. 22.—People coming in from Gibson, Glascock County, today report the lynching of a negro named "Balcan Hank" last night for an attempted assault on Miss Dessie Shelton, a white girl, 17 years old.



RUFUS W. LOCKHAM. JOHN G. CARLISLE. TWO MEN MUCH DISCUSSED AT PRESENT.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

IN DANGER OF THE KURDS

It Would Appear That No Foreigners Are Safe From the Raiders.

PROTECTION NOW DEMANDED.

Proof That Massacres at Erzerum Were Begun and Ended by Turkish Soldiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Nov. 22.

In consequence of the danger to foreigners at Marash, Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, and the Hon. M. H. Herbert, the British Charge d'Affaires, have demanded of the Porte that it protect the Americans, Englishmen and other foreigners there. The general commanding at Marash continues his negotiations looking to the surrender of the Armenians who recently captured some of the fortifications at Zeitoun.

The Sultan has appointed Menduh Pasha, Minister of the Interior, Rechid Bey and Neff Efendi a special committee of supervision to record daily and nightly the results of the measures to restore order in Anatolia.

The victims at Aintab number 200. The Porte denies that the Arabs of the Yemen district in Arabia, headed by the Imam of Sena, are in revolt, and that the Turkish forces are invested in the town of Sena, as was reported a few days ago.

LONDON, ENGL., Nov. 22.—The Daily News reports that Lord Salisbury has urged the Sultan to promise protection to the revolting Armenians at Zeitoun if they will surrender. Unless terms are made they are certain to be ruthlessly massacred. The correspondent of the United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under the date of November 21 that telegraphic advices from Marash represent the foreigners there as being in great danger from attack by the Kurdish raiders.

A letter received in Constantinople from Erzerum, under the date of November 5, supplies abundant proof that the massacres there were begun and ended by Turkish soldiers acting under orders, rather than by the populace, who followed the lead of the soldiers throughout. The soldiers and their civilian allies plundered 1000 dwellings and 2000 shops, and killed 1000 men, women and children.

The Government, the letter says, is now endeavoring to restore to the people such of their property as may be available, as well as to distribute some bread among the starving inhabitants, doubtless under instructions from Constantinople. A telegram received in Constantinople yesterday says that bands of marauding Circassians are plundering the villages of Mississ and Piaz, near the city of Adan, in Asia Minor, and also says that outbreaks have occurred in two villages near Angora.

The correspondent adds that it is reported in Constantinople that ten Albanian guards were executed in the Yildiz palace Wednesday evening. The Government

REFLECTED ON A JUDGE.

So a Nebraska Politician Appeals From the Wrath Aroused.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Nov. 22.—The Nebraska Supreme Court has been appealed to to come to the rescue of another unfortunate who has aroused judicial wrath. Yesterday at Beatrice, W. G. Lehane, a leading lawyer and chairman of the Republican judicial committee, was sentenced by District Judge Bush to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$100. Bush was a Populist and Lehane, during the campaign, issued a circular reflecting on the judge's integrity. Members of the bar pleaded for a suspension of sentence, which was granted, and the case was docketed in the Supreme Court to be heard next week.

WARNED BY WHITE'S MEN

Anonymous Letters Received by "The Call's" Correspondent at Ukiah.

Threatening Gems of Literature Headed by the Proverbial Skull and Crossbones.

UKIAH, CAL., Nov. 22.—In connection with the numerous anonymous letters sent to THE CALL from Round Valley, it can be stated that THE CALL correspondent has not been free from that annoyance. Numerous threatening letters have been received, but acting upon the belief that the writer of an anonymous letter is a coward, they were destroyed. The last one received by THE CALL's correspondent was as follows: ROUND VALLEY—Mr. (giving name). We learn that you are writing pieces for THE CALL and about Round Valley and claim that George White hires men to kill people and run off stock. We warn you to quit writing or we will see that you do. George White is a better man than people who talk about him. If you don't let up we will make you wish you had remembered this warning. People that write in papers ought to find out from us first what is true. I am your friend, but cannot save you if you ever come up here. YOUR FRIEND. P. S.—You must clear of certain Round Valley people when they come to Ukiah.

The top of the letter was adorned with a rudely drawn skull and crossbones. The date was apparently October 22, but it was so badly blurred as to be unintelligible. Word has reached here by private letter that a number of copies of THE CALL which were sent to Round Valley for distribution were, to use the words of the letter, "distributed where they did the most good to White."

The assistant postmaster at Round Valley is J. H. Rohrbough, the father of John S. Rohrbough.

Under Sheriff Philip Handy left for Round Valley yesterday morning to arrest George E. White, the cattle king, and his nephew, John S. Rohrbough. They will arrive here on Sunday, and will be taken to San Francisco at once to serve time for contempt of court there.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Spaniards Making a Great Effort to Test the Strength of Insurgents.

BADLY BEATEN BY A STRATEGY.

Campos' Troops Followed Retreating Patriots and Were Slaughtered From Ambush.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—A special to a morning paper from Santiago de Cuba dated the 18th inst. states that the war is taking on a very active phase in the vicinity of that city. The fighting is incessant, and the Spaniards are evidently making a last great effort to test the strength of the insurgents in that region. No reinforcements have been sent to strengthen the garrison for the loss of those drafted to join General Campos' main division in the vicinity of Santa Clara, which gives further substantiation of the rumor that the evacuation of the city and the whole eastern part of the island is shortly contemplated. A large number of the stores have been removed and sent to Havana.

Another dispatch says that a big battle was fought on the 11th inst. on the road between Tunas and Gaiaman, the regulars outnumbering the insurgents two to one, having a force of nearly 2000 men and a heavy field battery. The insurgents had entrenched themselves in a position behind a small stream, with mountains and a deep ravine in front. At the advice of General Maceo, who commanded the insurgents, fight was feigned. The Spanish cavalry and a large part of the infantry started in pursuit, but while passing through the ravine, unsuspecting of danger, they were overwhelmed by the Cubans in ambush from the mountains above. General Maceo with a large force made a detour and coming up in the Spanish rear, added to the slaughter and also succeeded in capturing the battery. The regulars succeeded in retreating under cover of the night after losing nearly 500 of their men. The insurgent loss was very light.

CADIZ, SPAIN, Nov. 22.—Thirty thousand troops under Generals Pando and Maxim have begun to go aboard the vessels that will convey them to Cuba. There is no abatement in the popular enthusiasm.

MADRID, SPAIN, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana states that the rebel leader Roloff and 1500 of his followers have burned the town of Quinia de Miranda, near Siguanca, despite the resistance of a detachment of Spanish troops. The 4500 inhabitants of the town have taken refuge in the mountains.

GIRDLED WITH GUNS.

Spain's Proposed System of Blockade Around Cuba.

That Spain is thoroughly resolved to subdue the revolt in Cuba at any cost is clearly manifested by the extensive prepara-

DEBS' TRIUMPHAL MARCH BACK TO CHICAGO.

Joy of Admirers Upon the Release of the Strike Leader.

ESCORTED FROM PRISON.

Hundreds of Representative Union Men Carry Him High in the Air.

SPEAKS IN LIBERTY'S CAUSE.

Ringier Words Addressed to "Lovers of Liberty and Despisers of Despotism."

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 22.—Eugene V. Debs for five minutes this afternoon was literally "in the hands of his friends." It was just after the arrival of the trainload of enthusiastic admirers of the great strike leader at the little town of Woodstock, where he again breathed the air of freedom for the first time in half a year. They had marched from the railroad depot to the jail, and Debs stood on the steps awaiting them. There was a preliminary thunder of hurrahs and then the storm of admiration broke and there was a scene which has hardly ever been duplicated in the annals of labor affairs. Without giving him a chance to speak the crowd rushed upon their hero, dragged him from the steps and in a few moments had him high in the air. Those who had the good fortune to reach him first were not long allowed the privilege of holding him and he was passed from hand to hand while all the others struggled to get near him. A casual spectator might have taken the whole scene for one of the mighty battles between rival football teams and have imagined that Debs had the ball.

Meanwhile the crowd kept up a constant yelling and the band played on, selecting as their theme "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." Debs took it all in the good-natured spirit in which it was meant, and when he was put down began a hand-shaking soiree that lasted until the train was nearly ready to start. A luncheon had been provided for his friends by him, but everybody was so busy with congratulations that few had a chance to taste the sandwiches which constituted the menu.

The train arrived at Woodstock at 5 o'clock and was filled with labor delegates and personal friends of Mr. Debs—about 500 of them in all. They occupied six cars. The Building Trades Association, the Trades and Labor Assembly and other local associations were represented, though there were many of these associations who failed to lend their countenance to the demonstration. The only one of the other eight directors of the American Railway Union who was present was William Burns of Chicago.

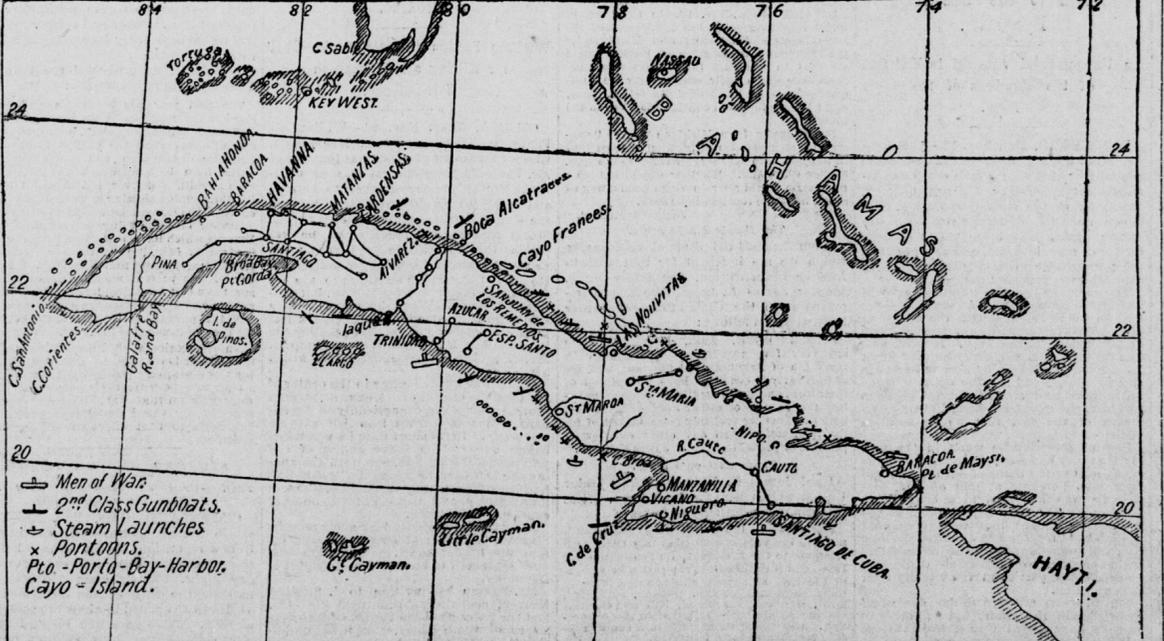
Among those who went to Woodstock was ex-Governor Waite of Colorado. He came all the way from Denver to be present. There was a notable scene when he and Debs met. Debs had a big arm around the aged executive's neck and said in a tremulous voice, "God bless you, my boy." The Governor seemed equally overcome. He made some commonplace remark about being glad to see him again and then the two men fell to chatting of the subjects nearest the hearts of both.

The march to the train was like the triumphal entry of a ruler, fortunate in war, rather than the welcome to a man found guilty in the eyes of the law. The music was the Marseillaise and the streets were black and white with hundreds of citizens of McHenry County, standing ankle deep in the snow to catch a glimpse of the central figure of the day. Fully half of the spectators were women and one or two of these brought flowers and threw them at the cause of all the excitement. Coming back to Chicago on the train, Debs was obliged to walk twice through all the cars and shake hands with every occupant. Debs talked freely of his plans for the future, which are, however, as yet only in embryo. He intends to start a weekly industrial journal, of which he will be editor-in-chief, and reiterates the statement that he will never again accept money from a labor organization for personally conducting another strike. An extensive lecture tour around the country is contemplated, and it is probable that before this is finished nothing else will be begun. He also avers that he will have nothing whatever to do with politics in the future. Toward the United States courts he says he now feels no bitterness. "It is the fault of the system rather than of the individual courts," said he today in an interview. "Our laws will have to be changed before our courts can render every man the justice that is due to him." Hundreds of telegrams of congratulation were received from labor organizations all over the country today.

Five thousand people were present at Battery D when the procession escorting Debs on his return from Woodstock reached the hall, and the meeting was soon called to order. Orrin E. Woodbury was chairman. He introduced Henry G. Lloyd of Chicago, who in the course of his remarks said that Mr. Debs was to-day the most popular man in the United States by the real people, because he was a repudiator of the Government by an injunction.

Mr. Lloyd was followed by ex-Governor Waite, who made a characteristic speech. Among other things the Governor said the decision of the courts in the Debs case reduced the American people to slavery. The Supreme Court was composed of tools of corporations. "For the last twenty years," continued

Exports Increased. PARIS, FRANCE, Nov. 22.—The foreign budget announces that the exports increased 195,000,000 francs during the first three months of 1895, owing to the operation of the Wilson tariff bill in the United States and the resumption of commercial relations with Switzerland.



SKETCH OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA AND THE SYSTEM OF BLOCKADE PROPOSED BY SPAIN.

Engraving—if we knew how to make it better, we'd do it. The rest are trying to see how cheap they can make it. 227 Post street H S CROCKER CO