

FLAMES LEAP HIGH

Firemen's Frantic Efforts Are Useless.

RESORT IS MADE TO DYNAMITE

No Lives Are Lost So Far as Known, but Many Cases of Burns Are Brought to the City Hospitals.

(Continued from Page 1.)

yond the zone of the most intense heat, fell fluttering to the street.

Crash after crash followed within the burning district, but even the firemen could not tell from what building they proceeded. Walls and flooring fell in thunderous roars that echoed for blocks away.

Hundreds of merchants and business men with office in the threatened district were notified by watchmen and police. Nearly all took steps to have their books removed to places of safety. Hundreds of men and boys were engaged to move the books.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS BURNED

Partial List of Sufferers in the Great Conflagration.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Among the buildings consumed are the following:

Roxbury Rye Distilling Company.

Allen & Sons, leather.

Steen & Sons, clothing.

St. Friedman & Sons.

Crocker & Co., dry goods.

Schwartz Toy Company.

Mullins Hotel.

Burgunder Bros., clothing.

Moss & Kemper, manufacturers of confectionery.

Levis Loomer & Co., dry goods.

Dry Goods Exchange.

S. Neuberger & Sons, dry goods.

A. Meyer Co., druggists.

Carroll Chemical Company.

William T. Dixon & Co., wholesale paper.

Burger & Co., wholesale clothing.

Blanke's saloon.

Thomas Burke & Co., liquors.

James A. Geary & Sons, cotton mills office.

Charles Burger & Co., clothing.

American Clear Company.

Cook & Sanderson, clothing.

H. E. Schell, Jr., & Co., carpets.

Daniel Miller & Sons, dry goods.

Diggs, Curran & Co., boots and shoes.

Noles's restaurant.

C. I. Davidson, gas-fitting establishment.

F. S. Chalmers & Co., clothing dealers.

Oppenheimer, Rosland & Co., wholesale jeweler.

W. C. Watson & Co., clothing.

A. Federlicht & Co., woolen goods.

C. J. Stewart & Sons, hardware.

O'Connell & Hanson, restaurant.

Building occupied by the National Exchange Bank and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Hopkins Savings Bank.

Building occupied by Thoren Rogers & Co., printers.

Owens & Helman and Blake's saloon.

Amich Bros., clothing manufacturers.

Conrad Seals Bros., trunk manufacturers.

Building occupied by Silberman & Tode, dry goods.

Thornthwaite & Bros., dry goods, and the Florio.

W. McCarthy Company.

Thornthwaite-Blake Company, wall paper.

Rauch & Garner, window shades.

R. Jander & Co., boots and shoes.

James Robertson, manufacturing company, metals.

Peter Rose & Sons, harness and saddlery.

R. Kohn, notions.

J. Freyholder, boots and shoes.

John Murphy Company, publishers.

Baltimore News Company, bookbinders.

The Cushing Company, bookbinders.

J. S. Macdonald & Sons, stationery.

Goodyear Rubber Company.

Likes, Berger & Co., clothing.

Wieland Company, jewelry.

Consolidated Gas Company, office building.

Cosma, Acme, Hall, clothing.

W. J. Dulany Company.

Huyler, confectionery.

William Knabe Piano Company.

Samuel Hunt Bros., cloth goods.

James R. Armiger Company, jewelers.

P. Hrua Hat Company.

Kane Smith Piano Company.

F. W. McAllister & Co., opticians.

Bryant & Stratton, business college.

R. Elerts & Co., pianos.

Timwood & Co., furniture.

Granger & Co., tobacco.

Continental Trust Company.

Equitable.

Calvert, Bank of Baltimore, Internal Trust Company, Carroll Hotel, Junker's Hotel, St. Paul's Hotel, Sun and American buildings, demolished.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

Maryland Trust Company.

Alexander Brown Banking Company.

flames would dash against their sides, beat in the massive walls, leap from window and roof, and then would come the collapse. The Union Trust building, one of the handsomest in the country, seemed to vanish almost as it looked.

In a Swirl of Burning Embers.

"The city was a mass of whirling, burning, blinding embers. In the Sun office, where we were at work, copy paper would burn as we wrote. In the streets, burning embers would fall in sheets and the swift wind carried them along."

"The burned district of Baltimore is the business section, including the entire wholesale trade and a great part of the retail trade. In the fire district were all the important business and official, the newspaper offices, two hotels, the central building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Courthouse, the Postoffice building, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices, the Bell Telephone building, Holliday-Street Theater and several of the important banks."

Parted Two Districts.

"Baltimore street was the main business street of Baltimore and the dividing line between the wholesale and retail sections, being lined with establishments of both descriptions. For three or four blocks south of Baltimore street, and from Howard street on the west to South street on the south, the flames swept everything before them. North on Baltimore came first Fayette and then Lexington street. West of Charles street these two streets are devoted to retail business, and east of Charles mainly to office buildings."

The loss from the fire will be so gigantic that it will be impossible to estimate at this time. The loss to buildings will be immense. Persons over from Baltimore and families with its affairs as the district destroyed included all the leading trust companies, all the wholesale houses, many of the retail stores and thousands of smaller business establishments. Many of them carry insurance, and it is doubtful if many of the insurance companies will be able to pay their losses dollar for dollar, and those that do will probably require time in which to arrange for the payment.

Gasoline Tank Exploded.

The start of the fire was in the basement of Hurst & Co.'s wholesale dry goods house. After burning for ten minutes or so there was a loud explosion in the interior of the building, from the gasoline tank used for the engine in the building. Instantly the immense structure collapsed, sending destruction to adjacent buildings in all directions, and causing the fire to get beyond the control of the firemen.

The first attempt at dynamiting was in the large building of Armstrong, Cater & Co., but it failed to collapse. The force of the explosion tore out the massive granite columns that supported the building and left it with apparently almost no support, but the walls failed to collapse and stood until the flames had crossed Charles street and were eating into the block between Charles and Light streets.

The fire in the meantime had crossed to the row of buildings on South Charles street, between German and Lombard streets, and all these places, occupied principally by wholesale produce and grain dealers, were in flames.

Shortly before midnight the Carrollton Hotel was in flames, and the fire was sweeping toward Calvert street with irresistible fury.

Flames Checked at Lombard Street.

The firemen working on the south side had succeeded in checking the flames at Lombard street, and as the wind was blowing from the northwest, there was no danger of its spreading farther in that direction.

The western limit had also been reached at Howard street, and the danger was now to the east and north. The progress of the flames toward the north had, in the meantime, been so rapid as to simply be appalling. From structure to structure

they flew, licking up the massive buildings as if composed of paper.

In the block between German and Baltimore streets they flew along, and almost before it could be realized the buildings along Baltimore street were blazing from roof to basement.

For a time it was hoped the fire could be kept from crossing the north side of Baltimore street and the firemen made desperate efforts to prevent it. Their efforts, however, were useless, and soon the tall, narrow Mullins Hotel began to dart out tongues of flames and the remaining buildings between Sharp and Liberty streets were soon ablaze, and the fire began its march to the north.

Putts Building Blown Up.

Rapidly the flames darted from place to place, and soon the entire south side of Fayette to Charles they swept and in a space of time that seemed incredibly short the building occupied by Putts & Co., was doomed.

Seeing that nothing could save it, it was decided to destroy the building with dynamite, in the hope of preventing the fire from crossing Charles street. The explosion was successful and the entire corner instantly collapsed, but apparently this had no effect upon the progress of the fire, for almost before the sound of the falling walls had died away the building on the east side of Charles street began to blaze, and the block on Charles and St. Paul streets was doomed.

In a desperate but futile effort to prevent the fire going further to the east, building after building was dynamited in this block, but all to no avail, for the fire steadily proceeded. The Daily Record building was soon in flames, and not many minutes later the fire had leaped over St. Paul street and the lofty, massive Calvert building began emitting smoke and flames. The Equitable building, just over a narrow alley, quickly followed, and these two immense buildings gave forth a glare that lighted the city for miles around.

Fire Spreads to the East.

It was thought that the fire could be prevented from crossing to the north side of Fayette street, and here again a desperate stand was made by the firemen. Again it was useless, and soon the large building of Hall, Headington & Co., on the northwest corner of Charles and Fayette streets, was blazing brightly.

With scarcely a pause the fire darted

Postoffice and City Hall, and eastward to Jones Falls, when the wind changed and took the conflagration down the west side of the stream to the water front, all through which it is now extending some distance to the west. A Lutheran Church

at Broadway and Canton avenue caught fire at 3 o'clock. It is over a mile from where the fire originated.

West of Charles street and north of Lombard everything has been destroyed, extending as far as Liberty street on the west and Lexington on the north. At

across the east side of Charles street and began to lap up the handsome building of the Union Trust Company, while at the same time the large buildings to the west of Hall, Headington & Co., occupied by Wise Bros. and Oppenheimer, Oberenden & Co., were in flames throughout. Down Fayette

street the fire had burned itself out in this section. East of Charles street and south of Lombard street the fire is still burning fiercely.

The outside boundaries of the fire including the burned district are on the west side along Liberty street, north to Fayette, east to Charles, north to Lexington, south to Charles to Baltimore, east on Baltimore to Holliday and from there in spots to Center Market Space; south along Center Market Space in a number of flower yards to the water front. The southern boundary is Lombard street as far east as South street. It burned in places as far south as Pratt street.

The western boundary is midway between Liberty and Howard streets. The light to save the Courthouse and City Hall still continues, with some show of success, but the buildings have been on fire several times.

The Continental Trust building, a 13-story structure, caught fire at the tenth floor and was consumed. The private bank of Alexander Brown, located at Baltimore and Calvert streets, right in the heart of the fire, escaped destruction. The bank is a one-story stone structure.

CITY IS ALL ABLAZE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Counties also arrived as soon as possible, some of the apparatus traveling a distance of 30 miles and more.

Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use, and it is roughly estimated that 350 hoses were playing at one time upon different parts of the fire.

Crowds in the Way of Firemen.

Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus, the crowds of people and the general confusion, many of the engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of any service.

The area bounded by German, Liberty, Sharp and Baltimore streets was early found to be doomed, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the buildings on Baltimore street, east of Sharp.

The fire was beyond their control and the flames ran from one building to another in spite of the fact that the firemen did their best to check the progress of the flames by soaking the structures with water.

Live Cinders Carried Half a Mile.

Cinders ignited the roof of the Front-Street Theater, half a mile away, and for a time it looked as though that structure would be destroyed. The blaze was extinguished by firemen and citizens.

Much alarm was felt at the City Hospital when the rain of cinders was at its fiercest. The Sisters of Mercy, in charge of the institution, were all at their posts, and an effort was made to keep the fact of the fire a secret from the patients. A few cinders fell on the roof of the hospital, but were extinguished by the physicians of the house staff.

Eighteen women, two babies and seven nurses were taken from the maternity hospital on West Lombard street in police ambulances and given quarters at the City Hospital.

At 3 o'clock a tremendous explosion of

Charles street, S. C. almost totally destroyed by fire, February 17, 1888.

Haverhill, Mass., February 17, 1882, town destroyed, loss about 2,000,000.

Great forest fire in Michigan, September 1 to 4, 1881, loss 2,000,000.

Forest fire in Michigan and Wisconsin, October 8 to 14, 1871, loss 200,000,000.

Charleston, S. C., almost totally destroyed by fire, February 17, 1888.

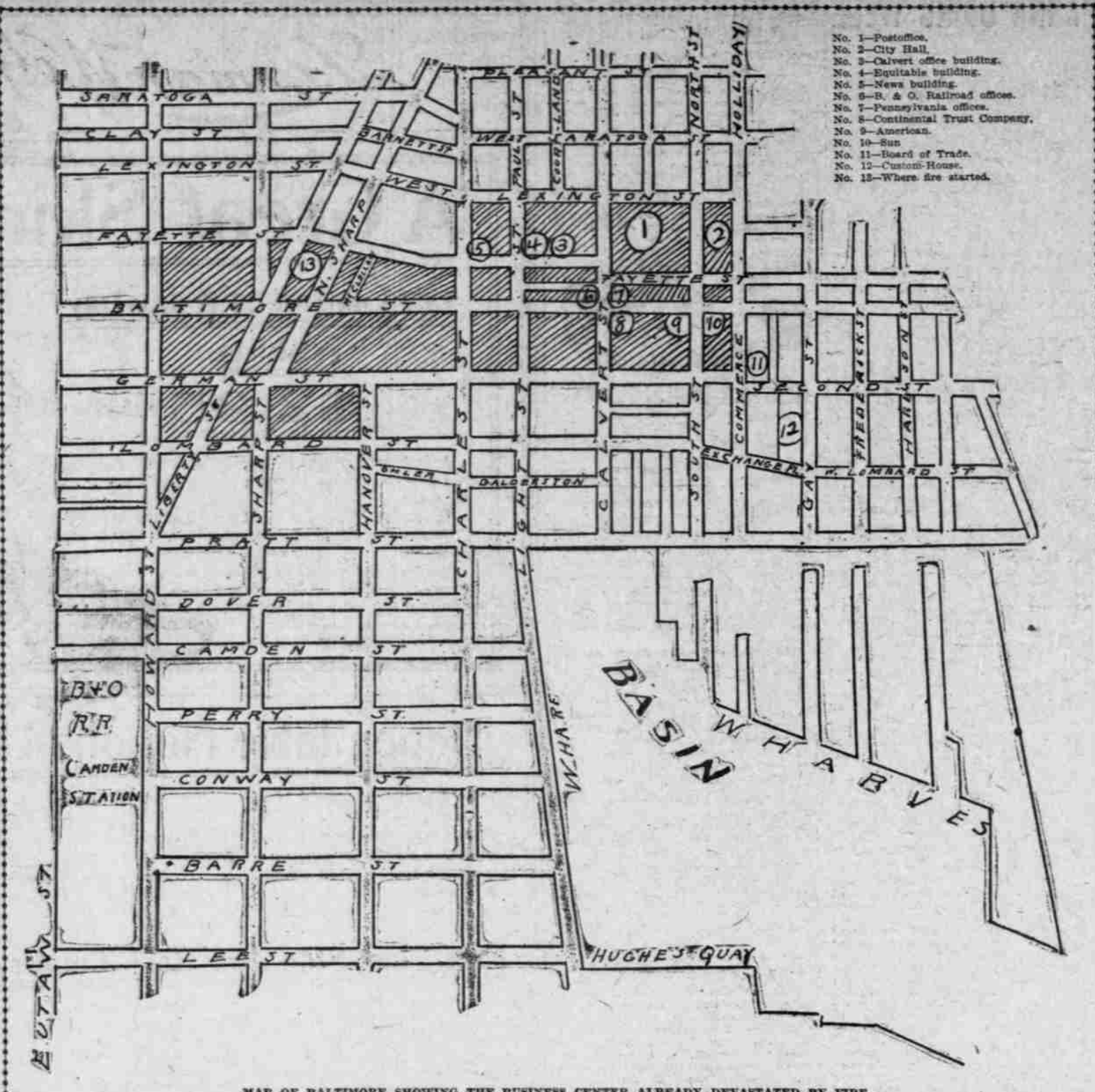
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1888, Postoffice and Patent Office destroyed.

Norfolk, Va., January 1, 1876, destroyed by fire, loss 15,000,000.

Seattle, Wash., June 4, 1889, loss 5,000,000.

Paterson, N. J., February 9, 1902, loss nearly 5,000,000.

Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1904, loss about \$20,000,000, so far as heard from, but fire is still raging, and no correct estimate can be made.



MAP OF BALTIMORE SHOWING THE BUSINESS CENTER ALREADY DEVASTATED BY FIRE.

WHERE FIRE HAS BURNED.

Section Already Destroyed—Fight to Save Courthouse.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The fire swept northward from its original patch to Lexington street, around the Courthouse.

GREAT FIRE OF CHICAGO.

Most Destructive Conflagration in History of Nation.

The most destructive and largest fire in American history was the great Chicago fire of 1871. More than 2000 acres of buildings, business blocks and homes were swept out of existence.

For two days the flames raged unchecked, licking up everything before them. It was not until the immediate supply of burnable material was consumed and a heavy rain began to fall that the fire was checked at last.

This great fire started in a small barn on the West Side of the city on Sunday evening, October 8, 1871. A cow kicked a lamp over, and thus was started a fire that almost swept from the map the second city of the United States. Everything being as dry as tinder because of a long dry season, the buildings burned like so much paper.

The heat was so intense that stones crumbled to dust and the steel frames of supposedly fireproof buildings were melted. Burning firebrands floated across the river and started the conflagration on the East Side. Thousands of people were made homeless, and destruction ran riot in the streets.

The water works were destroyed, and the firemen were powerless to fight the sea of fire. A strong wind blew sparks and fragments of burning wood into new districts, thus the fire was spread in every direction by wind and wave by wave.

The loss caused by this greatest of American fires was estimated at \$200,000,000.

GREAT FIRES IN UNITED STATES

Many Cities Have Been Wholly or Partly Destroyed

American history is marked by many large and destructive fires, in which large portions of our cities were transformed into blackened ruins, causing great loss of property, in many cases considerable loss of life. The losses that have occurred from great fires cannot be estimated. A list of some of the largest of the fires in the United States follows:

Boston, Mass., November 9 to 11, 1872, loss about 10,000,000.	10,000,000
New York City, December 16, 1859, loss about 20,000,000.	20,000,000
New York City, September 6, 1890, loss about 10,000,000.	10,000,000
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10, 1845, loss about 6,000,000.	6,000,000
New York City, April 19, 1845, loss about 3,000,000.	3,000,000
Albany, N. Y., September 9, 1848, loss about 1,000,000.	1,000,000
St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1880, loss about 3,500,000.	3,500,000
San Francisco, May 3 to 5, 1851, loss about 2,000,000.	2,000,000
San Francisco, June 22, 1851, loss about 2,000,000.	2,000,000
Portland, Me., July 4, 1860, loss about 1,000,000.	1,000,000
Haverhill, Mass., February 17, 1882, town destroyed, loss about 2,000,000.	2,000,000
Great forest fire in Michigan, September 1 to 4, 1881, loss 2,000,000.	2,000,000
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Cherry Pectoral

150 barrels of whiskey, stored in the upper floors of 24 Hanover street, hurried tons of burning matter across the street onto the roofs of the buildings opposite, which the firemen were drenching with water. In a vain hope to make Hanover street the eastern boundary line of the fire. The flames quivered for a few moments under the water, but soon ate into the buildings on the east side. A fire engine was buried in a falling wall, the firemen fleeing for their lives.

Eleven Engines From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Chief Kruger announced soon after 2 o'clock that as soon as the Baltimore & Ohio had a train ready to start in Jersey City he would send seven engines over that road. Battalion Chief Howe took charge of them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Acting Chief Kruger received word soon after 2 o'clock from the Mayor of Baltimore that the firemen of that city were exhausted from the arduous work of the day and night.

Chief Kruger then directed the sending of four more companies and crews to the fire.

Herald Says \$100,000,000 Loss.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 5 A. M.—The Baltimore Herald, which is published this morning on the press of the Washington Post, estimates the loss at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and says the insurance will be heavy.

Other estimates also tend to increase the loss beyond \$20,000,000. The Baltimore News will be issued tomorrow afternoon from the Washington Post.

Sun Will Be Published in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The entire staff of the Baltimore Sun was transferred to Washington at 11 o'clock last night, and that paper will be issued by the use of the plant of the Evening Star.

Estimates of the area burned, made by the Sun staff, places it at between 23 and 34 blocks, all of which is in the business section.

Firemen and Police for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—In response to an appeal from Baltimore for help, Mayor Weaver tonight sent six fire companies and 150 policemen to that city on special trains. The six fire companies, each of which took along a steamer and a hose wagon, were augmented by extra men from other companies.

Fire Drives Out Printers.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—A serious fire in

raising in the Tribune building. Operators and employees in the Free Press block, adjoining, have been compelled to leave the building. The fire originated in the premises of Richardson & Bishop, stationers.

FIRM TONE TO RUSSIA.

Intrigues in Tibet Brought Words From British Secretary.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—An important blue book concerning the British Tibet mission has been issued. It shows that Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne found it necessary to adopt an attitude of firmness toward Russia on account of Russian intrigues in Tibet.

Colonel Younghusband, in command of the expedition in Tibet, announced in December that he had received information from several independent sources that the Tibetans were obtaining arms from Russia and relying on Russian support, in accordance with a promise that the Czar had made to the Tibetan mission a couple of years ago. It appears that early in 1902 Russia officially notified Great Britain that "it would consider a British expedition to Tibet calculated to produce a situation of considerable gravity, and which might eventually force Russia to protect her interests in those regions."

The effect of Lord Lansdowne's firm protest to this view was to induce Russia to disavow any secret agreement with Tibet and to admit that Tibet was outside the scope of her policy. In November, 1902, however, Lord Lansdowne expressed to the Russian Ambassador, in an interview with the Russian Ambassador, his again to protest strongly against the renewed Russian complaints of the British mission. Lord Lansdowne expressed to the Ambassador his surprise at such complaints from a power which, all over the world, never hesitated to encroach upon the rights of its neighbors when circumstances seemed to require it.

"If the Russian government had the right to complain of Great Britain for taking steps to obtain reparations from the Tibetans," Lord Lansdowne said, "what kind of language should Great Britain not be entitled to use in regard to the Russian encroachments in Manchuria, Turkestan and Persia."

Name of Iroquois Will Be Changed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A contract has been let for refitting and redecorating the Iroquois Theater. In which 82 lives were lost on December 30. This indicates that the theater will be reopened to the public as a place of amusement. The cost of the repairs will be about \$25,000, and the management hopes to reopen the house in the early spring.

It is said the name of the theater will be changed to the Northwest.

A new typewriting machine returns the carriage automatically when the end of a line is reached, so that the operator is not compelled to pause.

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