

Baltimore and the indications are that the residence streets are doomed to be invaded. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad office adjoining the postoffice caught fire. One hundred and fifteen policemen from Philadelphia arrived here to assist the Baltimore police and military.

Block After Block Doomed.
On Baltimore street, the block between Liberty and Sharp, was soon ablaze, and then came the next block east to Hanover, and after that the block on the south side to Charles street burst into flames. Block after block followed.

The Consolidated Gas company's building and Oehms' Acme hall were soon burning fiercely. The big Baltimore Bargain house also caught. Down in Hopkins Place, where the confagration started, Hurst's building and the other wholesale houses crumbled and fell. The big dry goods houses of Daniel Miller & Sons and R. M. Sutton & Co. were soon aflame and along German, east and west, from the Hurst's building there were a score more in ruins.

Mass & Kessner big wholesale store on Baltimore street quickly succumbed to the flames and the walls fell with a crash. The Hurst building was utterly destroyed and was apparently the center of the caldron. For a time considerable alarm was felt at the city hospital when the rain of cinders from the burning hospital in St. Mary's in charge of the hospital, Hurst's at their posts and the fact of the confagration was kept from the patients. A few cinders falling on the roof were extinguished by the physicians. Eighteen women, two babies and several nurses were taken from the hospital in police ambulances and given quarters at the city hospital. A woman ill in bed with typhoid fever was taken to the city hospital.

Explosion of Whisky.
At 3 o'clock a tremendous explosion of about 150 barrels of whisky stored in the upper floors of 24 Hanover street resulted in burning matter across the street on 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 confagration. The flames quivered for a few moments under the water, but soon were eating into the buildings on the east side.

An engine was buried by a falling wall, the firemen fleeing for their lives. The churches in the central section of the city were filled with worshippers, many of whom became frightened, and while no panics ensued, hundreds of men and women left.

Borne by the strong southeast wind the column of smoke, blazing cinders and even pieces of tin roofing, spread over the center of the city and a rain of cinders fell, compelling pedestrians to dodge red-hot pieces of wood.

Two more explosions followed and thousands of people hurried to the scene of the fire. Police men guarding the approaches to the fire had to repeatedly shift their positions and dodge falling cinders. Pieces of tin six by eight feet square were lifted into the air by the terrific heat, called upward like paper kites and when they reached a point beyond the zone of the most intense heat fell clattering to the streets. The firemen and police, who were obliged to stoop to their dangerous posts, dodged into doorways for shelter from the rain of hot missiles.

Loss Two Hundred Millions.
President Clinton Richardson of the salvage corps estimates that before the fire can be extinguished the losses will aggregate \$200,000,000. Chief Horton has been disabled by the fire and Mayor McLain is directing the fire fight.

Beside the wholesale houses on Hopkins Place the fire has destroyed all the houses on Baltimore from Howard to Light streets on both sides, a distance of four blocks. Houses are being blown up with dynamite to stop the spread of the flames. So far as known no lives were lost.

On Hopkins Place the Hopkins Savings bank and the National Exchange bank were gutted by flames. Across the street were the ruins of the John E. Hurst company and next to it S. Hecht, Jr., & Sons were in flames. Adjoining was the large building owned by the William Koch importing company, which was also quickly destroyed.

Across the street the Stanley & Brown Drug company's building was quickly in ruins, while fronting on the Baltimore street side of this block were the Roxbury Rye Distilling company, the building occupied by Silberman & Tades and the house of Allen Sons & Co., which has hardly been completed, while next to it was the establishment of the M. Moses company. On the corner was the building occupied by Sugar & Shear and several other smaller

concerns. All of these were swallowed up in flames.

Mullin's Hotel in Flames.
At 1:30 o'clock Mullin's hotel, a seven-story structure at Liberty and Baltimore streets, was aflame from cellar and its great height and narrowness converted it into a sort of furnace and the doomed building became a high and dreadful torch. All the guests of the hotel had been ordered out of the building shortly after the fire broke out in John E. Hurst's place. There was no panic or confusion and no one was injured.

Though every bit of fire fighting apparatus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, the firemen realized that they had before them a task which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia, and about 1 o'clock six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia and joined in the battle with the flames. Some of the apparatus traveled sixty miles an hour.

Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use and it is roughly estimated that there were 500 hose all playing at one time upon different parts of the confagration. 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 service.

With loud roars wall after wall toppled over and firemen ran for their lives.

Some of the Losers.
Among the buildings consumed are the following: Hoxbury Rye Distilling company; Allen & Sons, leathers; Sugar & Shear, clothing; L. Stein & Co., umbrella manufacturers; M. Friedman & Sons; Crocokin & Co., dry goods; Schwarz Toy company; Mullin's hotel; Furgurson Bros., clothing; Mass Tool company, manufacturers of confectioners' tools; Lewis Lowery & Co., dry goods; Dry Goods Exchange; S. Neuberger & Bro., dry goods; A. Sauber, clothing and sponging establishment; A. C. Meyer & Co., druggists; Carroll Chemical company; William T. Dixon & Bro., wholesale paper; Burger & Co., wholesale clothing; Blank's saloon; Thomas Burke & Co., liquors; James A. Gary & Sons (wholesale millie office); Charles Burger & Co., clothes clothing; American Cigar company; Cook Sanderson, local agent of Cluett, Peabody & Co.; John F. Hurst & Co., dry goods; H. Hoch, Jr., & Co., carpets; Daniel Miller & Sons, dry goods; Diggs, Curran & Co., boots and shoes; Nolan's restaurant; C. V. Davidson, gas fitting establishment; F. Schlemmer & Co., cloth dealers; Oppenheim, Koshland & Co., wholesale jewelers; W. Katzen & Co., clothing; A. Federlicht & Co., woolen goods; C. J. Stuart & Sons, hardware; O'Connell & Bannon, restaurant; building occupied by the National Exchange bank and the Merchants and Manufacturers' association; Hopkins Savings bank; building occupied by Thornton, Rogers & Co., printers; Carr, Owens & Helman; J. S. McDonald & Co., jewelers; the Good-year Rubber company; L. K. Berwanger & Co., clothes; the Welch Bros. company, jewelers; the Consolidated Gas company (office building); Oehms' Acme hall, clothes; the W. J. C. Dulany company; Hurst's confectionery; William Knahe Pigno company; Samuel Hunt's Bros., leather goods; the James R. Armlinger company, jewelers; the De Brau Hat company; Kranz Mill Piano company; F. W. McAllister & Co., opticians; Bryant & Stratton business college; R. Letts & Sons, pianos; Inwood & Co., furniture; Granger & Co., tobacconists.

Large Vicious Element There.
While the population, according to Major Sylvester, superintendent of police and, by the way, one of the most efficient police officers in the country, is generally law-abiding, there is still a large vicious element, the petty pilferers, the dishonest tradesmen, the members of the underworld, the intolerable card and others, and when these are included with those who violate the city ordinances the aggregate of arrests for last year equals those of the commercial city of St. Louis, the number of cases being between 30,000 and 40,000.

The list of the last fiscal year, there were 689 prisoners in the force, but 100 of these were on detail duty at bathing beaches, at the district building, serving as guards at the house of detention, at the workhouse, and thirty-two were doing guard duty at the White House. The members of the lawless element, who are taken into consideration and when you add to these the sick, which average twenty-five or thirty a day, there are less than 600 officers and privates to patrol a city which has nearly 300,000 people within its limits.

A third of this force does service in the daytime, while the remainder are on night duty, and those only who win it by exceptional merit. The promotion to sergeant is made on the basis of a record in the military service which record is made upon commendations for unusual merit from his regimental commander and a concurrence in this opinion and commendation on the part of the department commander. According to the report of the military affairs committee, "the recognition of efficiency is one of the principles of justice which the bill proposes. The stimulation of efficiency always results from the possibility of promotion and promotion is a class of officers is sure to be improved by the knowledge that advancement depends entirely upon a record for particular efficiency." The bill has the approval not only of Secretary Taft, but also of the majority of congressmen and thirty general officers and colonels. It has been endorsed by many archbishops and bishops, clergymen and laymen representing practically every shade of religious belief and resident in every state in the union.

Cavalry Do Police Duty.
When Governor Taft arrived in Washington last week to take the War department portfolio as secretary of the Cavalry, he was accompanied by a troop of cavalry. When Ellihu Root left for New York to resume his private law practice he was also accompanied by a like escort. Orders have since been given that ambassadors and ministers accredited to this country by foreign military escorts, but the cavalry escort in keeping with the dignity and prominence of the individual. There has been much criticism heard that the president should so display his military spirit and do such an undemocratic thing as giving citizens of the United States military escorts, but the reason for this was made plain to a citizen the other day by the president, who said that there were not policemen enough in Washington who could be detailed from their daily patrol duty as escort to prominent persons. Not in years have there been so many criminals in the nation as there are now. The fire is now within a block and a half of the Associated Press office, and close to both of the telegraph offices. Both companies are removing records and hundreds of men and boys are engaged in removing the books.

Firemen Are Helpless.
At 9 o'clock tonight the fire is still raging with unabated fury. The fire department is helpless and the flames are steadily traveling eastward on Baltimore and Fayette streets. The Union Trust building has fallen in. The Carrollton hotel is on fire, the Herald and News buildings are apparently doomed and the occupants have moved out. The Sun is preparing to move. Clouds of burning cinders cover the whole city.

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Prospects of Good Roads Bill.
The attempt of a combination of automobile manufacturers to force the Brownlow good roads bill through congress has thus far failed to aid that measure in the slightest degree. A literary bureau is maintained here at a great expense and the various farmers' clubs and organizations throughout the country have been loaded with ready-made petitions to congress to pass the bill. But there is a widespread belief that such legislation is not wise at this time.

This sentiment is well expressed by Representative James B. Perkins of New York, who in an interview with the Standard said: "I doubt if 300,000 good roads bill, appropriating \$25,000,000 for said roads, will be passed. In the first place, the government is on the verge of a deficit, and to enter upon a new field of expenditure, of which the amount might be unlimited, would seem hazardous to many. The fact is, we are spending about the money the government has. It would be a lamentable condition for a country as rich as this to be running behind every year like Turkey or Spain and it would be very unpalatable to impose a lot of new taxes in a time of peace.

Besides this, many doubt the wisdom of the general government going into the business of building roads. I am a firm believer in the importance of good roads. When in the New York legislature in 1898, I voted for the original good roads act, but the question is, whether the construction of good roads should not remain in the hands of the states. If we people in New York get anything out of the general government for this purpose, we should have to pay for it, and we should pay more

COPS SCARCE IN CAPITAL

Pay is Sixty Per Month and There Are Twenty Vacancies.

LARGE VICIOUS ELEMENT EXISTS
Inadequate Protection to Lives and Property of Government Officials Said to Be Due to Paralysis of Congress.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Special).—Washington, with a population of nearly 800,000, embracing nearly seventy square miles, with over 500 linear miles of streets and nearly 200 miles of road, is probably the most inadequately policed city in the United States of like population. The third largest police domain in the United States with its important and valuable interests has been cared for by an organization too much out of proportion to afford unquestioned security to life and property therein. The finest body of policemen in the United States should be maintained in the capital. Congress, however, has been parsimonious insofar as the police and fire departments are concerned, and yet the very foundation of government rests upon the protection afforded to persons and property. This proposition, however, has been wholly overlooked by those who make laws for the government of the District of Columbia as well as the nation. The picture of the situation is not correctly had until one realizes the many attentions demanded of the small force in a jurisdiction as distinct in its social conditions, and in the character of its surroundings as any in the world. Here are the homes and official quarters of the president of the United States, the cabinet and supreme court judges, the heads of departments and those who conduct the details of the governmental machinery, while the members of both houses of congress, the ambassadors, ministers and attaches of the foreign legations temporarily reside here.

Efficiency of Army Chaplains.
A bill that is attracting a great deal of interest throughout the country has been introduced from the senate committee on military affairs regarding the bill to increase the efficiency of army chaplains. The bill aims to give chaplains of the army a standing which they do not now have. Fifteen chaplains are to be selected from time to time by the president from those who had ten years' service with the grade and pay of major, the present designation of "chaplain" to remain. At present there are fifty-seven chaplains in the army with the rank and pay of captain, but fifteen of this number, however, are to receive the rank and pay of major, and those only who win it by exceptional merit. The bill also provides for the promotion of chaplains to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the basis of a record in the military service which record is made upon commendations for unusual merit from his regimental commander and a concurrence in this opinion and commendation on the part of the department commander.

Too Weak to Talk.
No decided changes in Senator Hanna's condition this morning. Temperature 101-102; pulse 90. This was a rise of 2-3 of a degree in twenty-four hours, and of 1-2 in twelve hours. The senator is unable to talk except an occasional few words to his wife, Mrs. Hanna, and to his physician, Dr. Rixey. Mrs. Hanna and Miss Phelps, his niece, being the only ones permitted to see him beside the physician and his nurse.

War Is in Sight Now
(Continued from First Page.)
With war imminent orders have been given for a rigid censorship over all information relating to naval and military movements. Preparation was also made for the departure of the Japanese minister to Moscow, where he goes in accordance with the traditional custom of his forefathers to invoke divine guidance. While the imperial train is passing to Moscow troops will line every foot of the way.

Scene of Confusion.
When the representative of the Associated Press called at the Japanese legation this morning he found a scene of great confusion. During the night, as if by magic, all the Japanese art treasures had disappeared and the spacious salons were bare.

Japanese Minister Popular.
United States Ambassador McCormick was one of Mr. Kurino's first callers this morning and later in the day other diplomats among whom the minister is popular came to express to him their regrets

SENATOR HANNA VERY SICK

Prominent Physicians in Consultation with Dr. Rixey.

TEMPERATURE SHOWS STEADY NET GAIN
Family Much Worried, but Danger Patient's Condition is Not Dangerous Extreme Care is Being Observed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Hanna passed today without any radical change in his condition. His extreme weakness was more marked in the forenoon and his temperature was a little higher. Those attending him, however, insist there is nothing significant in these conditions and that there are no developments on which to change the expressed belief that the outlook is hopeful for the senator's recovery.

There was a consultation of Dr. Rixey and two other out-of-town physicians during the day, but the only important development that transpired as to the consultation was that it had been decided to continue the evening call of the attending physicians, so as to give the patient more rest.

The consultation was held about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Those who participated besides Dr. Rixey, the surgeon general of the navy, who is the regular attending physician, were Dr. J. H. H. Tappan, an ophthalmologist of Johns Hopkins university of Baltimore and Dr. Brewer of New York, who has frequently attended Senator Hanna in New York and who is familiar with his general condition. Immediately after the consultation the following bulletin was issued:

Heart's Action Good.
Senator Hanna is doing well. His morning temperature was a little higher, but the heart's action is good and there are no complications. (Signed) DR. RIXEY AND OSLER.

It was announced that Dr. Edward Perkins Carter of Cleveland, Senator Hanna's family physician, will reach here tomorrow as the guest of the senator. Dr. Brewer came to Washington with Dr. Osler, but did not sign the bulletin. The two outside physicians left the city immediately after the consultation.

The senator was very restless last night and gained little sleep. This, together with the general course of the fever, it is stated, accounts for his weaker condition and increased nervousness today. The physicians explain that it is to be expected that the fever will increase until the crisis is passed, but they do not name any definite date when that critical point will be reached. His temperature has shown a steady net gain for several days, with the usual fall of 1 or 2 degrees over night. The bulletin given out immediately after Dr. Rixey made his call about 9 o'clock this morning follows:

Interior of the Theater in Which So Many Lost Their Lives Being Redeclared.
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A contract has been let for refitting and redeccorating the interior of the theater in which 24 lives were lost on December 30 last. It was uncertain whether the Iroquois would open again as a playhouse, but the letting of the contract for repairs indicates that the theater will be reopened to the public as a place of amusement. The cost of the repairs will be about \$22,000 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 "North-west."

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.
Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 3 to 14 days. 50c.

GUN FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS
Hotel Proprietor and Police Officer Settle Feud with Pistols and Receive Fatal Wounds.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—In a fight today, said to have resulted from ill feeling, Joseph Little, proprietor of the Babcock hotel on Olive street, was shot and killed and Police Officer Edward Mackele was shot and seriously wounded. Mackele was taken to the city hospital. The fight took place on Olive street before daylight and over a dozen shots are said to have been fired. Little finally fell to the sidewalk a corpse.

Blatz Beer
"Bottled Goodness"
"Is Faith 'tis an honest quality."
Quality talk should be backed by "the goods." Blatz Brewery was founded in the early forties. Blatz quality is almost traditional. Every bottle is full of quality argument. The "Blatz" characteristics are all rounded up in the "Seeder." Ask for it down town. Wins a case home.

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at the turn events had taken. In the afternoon M. Kurino and his wife made a number of hurried farewell calls, including one at the American embassy.

Four cars are ready at the Warsaw station for the minister and the legation staff. M. Kurino will leave for the east at a possible moment, but he probably will not be able to get away before Wednesday. The current business of the Japanese legation, it is believed, will be turned over to the British embassy, although it was once thought possible, in view of the fact that Great Britain, as Japan's ally, might be drawn into the quarrel, that McCormick might take charge. Mr. McCormick, however, has received no instructions on this point. It is possible that the czar may personally undertake the protection of the Japanese in Russia, as Nicholas did in the case of the English during the Crimean war.

Fighting May Begin in Corea.
It is the general opinion of military men here that Japan will immediately land troops in Corea, whence will come the first news of fighting unless there should be an accidental encounter at sea.

The Associated Press was informed at late hours tonight that the order for the imperial train to take the car to Moscow had been countermanded, and that the date of his majesty's departure is uncertain.

Amid the crop of stories about here today there are some of the widest character, as, for example, that a naval battle has already been fought and a Japanese fleet sunk. Another story, which is repeated, circumstantially, is that while the Japanese government did not wait for the official presentation of the Russian response, the contents of it were communicated privately to M. Kurino, who telegraphed it to his government. This, the press has been informed, is not true.

Declined to Yield Four Points.
When Count Lamsdorf informed M. Kurino on Thursday night that the response had gone to the czar, it was understood that he had made known in a general way the Russian position. Russia, while making concessions, declined to yield on the four following points:

- 1. Japan's right to ask for a treaty covering the sovereignty of Manchuria.
- 2. Russia insisted upon mutual recognition for the protection of Corea.
- 3. That there should be no fortification of southern Corea, which might threaten Russian communication with Port Arthur and Vladivostok.
- 4. Russia declined to meet Japan's wishes with regard to a neutral zone on both sides of the Yalu river.

The news of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan was spread far and wide throughout the capital by extra bulletins of the Novoe Vremya and other papers. Much excitement was created, and this resulted in patriotic demonstrations.

At the performance of Tefnikas' heroic opera, "Life for the Czar," at the Macedo theater, the enormous building was packed from floor to ceiling and many military officers were present. When the peasant Soukhin, who in the play comes to save the czar's life, sang the national ode, "God Save the Czar from His Enemies," the emotional Russian character was stilled by the solemnity of the occasion, but when the curtain was rung down, the audience burst into vociferous applause.

The Vostok Gazette hails the breaking off of relations because it terminates the present suspense and declares that the entire nation will respond to the imperial call.

Delay Caused the Trouble.
PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Japanese minister to France, M. Motono, made public this afternoon an announcement of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia, saying this action was due to Russia's dilatory action in making a response to Japan.

The foreign office has been informed of the departure of Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, from Tokio, and it has been advised of the announcement that the Russian government considered it possible that action looking toward mediation might be taken. Mr. Motono, with Great Britain, however, have yet taken place. Something in this direction may be done tomorrow.

The Japanese government communicated a statement to M. Motono announcing the severance of diplomatic relations with Russia and giving details of the reasons therefor. M. Motono took this statement to the Post office where he personally communicated it to Foreign Minister Delcasse. Subsequently the Japanese minister gave the Associated Press the following statement:

Japan Waits in Vain.
TOKIO, Feb. 6.—The last Japanese note in response to the Russian note of January 19, which was received by the Japanese minister at Tokio on January 12, Japanese government had insisted that a prompt response be made to it within the twenty-four hours. Not receiving the reply requested, the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, has made to Count Lamsdorf on several occasions recently requests for an answer to the Russian answer from Russia. Not having obtained this answer, he asked him to indicate the earliest date for the reply. Count Lamsdorf, while promising to make a response as early as possible, has not been able to indicate when the response could be submitted to the Japanese government.

The Japanese government having vainly waited on its part the Russian answer for more than three weeks, and having been informed that the Russian minister was making active preparations for war and was concentrating his troops and naval forces toward Corea, it is understood that the necessity of breaking its negotiations with Russia and resuming its liberty of action.

Official News at Washington.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Associated Press was informed today that the Russian embassy that the Russian government has received a note from Japan announcing the discontinuance of negotiations and the interruption of diplomatic relations. Simultaneously with the receipt of this note, which occurred Friday, which states that Minister Kurino, the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, was recalled by his government, the Russian government then recalled Baron Rosen, its minister at Tokio.

The further statement was made that the receipt of the Japanese note announcing the interruption of relations occurred before Baron Rosen had delivered the full reply to Japan. The Russian government resents what it declares to be an unwarranted interruption to negotiations, which it was hoped up to the last night would have resulted in a settlement. All hope of avoiding war now it is frankly admitted has been abandoned by the Russian government. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, upon receipt of the cablegram from St. Petersburg, called upon Acting Secretary of State Loomis and informed him of the interruption of relations.

FIRE RECORD.
Church at Logan.
LOGAN, Ia., Feb. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The Christian church, built in 1892, at a cost of \$15,000, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated from a stove in a side room and the flames were breaking through the roof when discovered. There was not sufficient force from the hydrants to throw water and by the time the pump was started the fire was beyond control.

Always Remember the Well Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
on every box 25c

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW



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The Honorable Samuel W. Lane of Augusta, Me., is a national figure of such prominence that he needs no introduction at our hands. He says: "I am pleased to state that I have used Munyon's Paw-Paw for two months with the greatest benefit. I have been a sufferer for forty years from Malaria and Dyspepsia and for the cure of the latter I consider Paw-Paw absolutely unequalled." Don't let the skeptical stop you from making a trial of Paw-Paw today. You're the one that is most interested. If you have Dyspepsia, if you are Nervous, if you can't sleep, if you are weak, if you need a tonic, Don't fail to get a bottle of Paw-Paw. You will begin to improve from the first dose. Sold by all druggists. Large bottles, \$1. Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, 25c a bottle.

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