

JAPANESE ARMY LANDED IN KOREA AT FIVE PLACES

Disembarked from Sixty Transports Under Cover of Torpedo Boats, and Will at Once Occupy Seoul, the Capital

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS AT SEA

Japanese Fleet to Proceed to Port Arthur-- Russian Steamers Seized--All Powers to Land Troops in China

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Chee-Foo correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that sixty Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports in Korea from Masampo and Fusan, on the south, to Kunsen, Mokpho and Chemulpo, on the west.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch from Tien-Tsin a correspondent there of the Standard says a Russian force is reported at Kalgan (in Pe-Chi-Li, 110 miles northwest of Peking and near the great wall), and that preparations are being made for the flight of the Chinese court and the removal of the imperial treasure, as it is feared that Russia will descend upon Peking.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that France has agreed with other powers to land troops in China directly hostilities begin in order to insure neutrality of the middle kingdom.

RUSSIA DELIBERATELY PRECIPITATED CRISIS

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch dated Nagasaki, Saturday, Feb. 6, and which was delayed by the censor, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that Russia deliberately precipitated the crisis by secretly dispatching a few days ago from Port Arthur transports loaded with a full division of troops and escorted by a fleet and landed them near the Yalu river, thus occupying northern Korea. Japanese patience became exhausted, and to-day Japan moved her ships and took unrestricted possession of certain merchant vessels, including the Shilka and Manchuria.

The correspondent continues: "Two other Russian vessels were seized and escorted to Sasebo, Japan."

The Daily Telegraph says it supposes the foregoing seizures occurred at Masampo, but that the censor suppressed the location.

RUSSIA WILL FIGHT; CAUSE OF THE DELAY

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch from Nagasaki, dated Feb. 8, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "It is assured that the Russian fleet will fight. The Russians long ago decided upon war, and their delay was due to lack of preparation and uncertainty whether certain powers would intervene or not."

FIRING OF GUNS HEARD LAST SATURDAY

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch from Tokio a correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Jiji Shimpo has received a telegram from Fusan, Korea, declaring that the firing of guns was heard to the east of Koje Island (about twenty-five miles southwest of Fusan) at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

RUSSIA TRYING TO BORROW \$200,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Russia is negotiating with a syndicate of French, Belgian and Dutch bankers, cables the Brussels correspondent of the Standard, "for a loan of \$200,000,000."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED TO INTERVENE

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—The Austrian Peace Society has sent a cablegram to President Roosevelt requesting him to intervene in the Russia-Japan conflict under the provisions of the international arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

CABLE CUT BY JAPAN; COSSACKS ON GUARD

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The French Foreign Office was advised this afternoon that the Japanese have cut the cable connecting Japan and Korea. The object of this action is believed to be to prevent news of the operations of the Japanese reaching the Russians, which was possible, no matter how closely censored the dispatches might be.

It is learned that among the troops sent by Russia to the vicinity of the Yalu river are fifteen thousand Cossacks, whose province it is to destroy any communications of any Japanese army landing along the coast or trying to strike the Port Arthur railroad. The French military experts consider this a good tactical move for the

BARON HAYASHI MAKES IMPORTANT STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, has informed the Associated Press that military steps contemplated by Japan for the preservation of its interests in the far East already have commenced. The minister was careful to point out, however, that this does not mean actual hostilities, but strategic action through pouring Japanese troops into Korea and Manchuria. This, he states, is now in progress.

Baron Hayashi calculates that forces adequate to meet any emergency will have been fully disembarked within two or three days. He regards the breaking off of negotiations as tantamount to war, and does not look for any formal declaration. The minister reiterates the statement that the Russian reply was not delivered, and declares his belief to be that the news was sent.

The Japanese legation here to-day added to the uncertainty of Japan's immediate intentions, as looked upon here, by saying it was not believed that war will result immediately, adding, however, that the legation is not informed as to the Japanese government's purposes, and has no news of what is happening at home. It is not considered improbable that the present situation may be prolonged for several days. The German government is reported to issue a proclamation of severe neutrality should hostilities break out. The popular German feeling is divided between a certain admiration for the little people of Japan and the necessary greater community of interests in international politics and trade with a big neighbor. Germany's neutral attitude is a complex of various motives, and in China, long-standing intolerance of Japan's ambitions, dislike of Russia, and a desire to separate Russia from France by winning Russian goodwill.

The British Foreign Office does not regard the Japanese move as a declaration of war, but as establishing a state of war, though it holds it would justify a hostile act without any further notification on the part of Japan, which the Foreign Office here also understands. The British government is reported by the United States embassy at St. Petersburg in undertaking to look after the interests of Japanese subjects in the Far East, adopted because the British government regarded itself as being too intimately connected with the dispute to accept such a responsibility.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ON THE WAY TO KOREA

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—An advance detachment of Russian cavalry is leaving Mukden for Korea. The telegram from Mukden announcing the departure of the cavalry adds: "Russia's love of peace has been exhausted by Japan's demands. Troops therefore have concentrated at the Yalu river. The Russian troops are in the best of spirits. The Japanese everywhere are hurrying home."

ALEXIEFF MUST NOT PROVOKE HOSTILITIES

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the czar, it was decided to telegraph to Vice-roy Alexieff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.



Getting Into Line at Washington.

EVANS WILL GO WITH CRUISER SQUADRON TO WATCH THE CONFLICT

"Fighting Bob" to Be Ordered to Vicinity of Port Arthur Unless the Belligerents Object.

NEUTRALITY OF AMERICA PATIENT MORE NERVOUS

Secretary Hay Assures Cassini It Will Be Most Strict--Naval Observers Detailed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Tentative orders have been prepared sending the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet northward from Subig bay to the vicinity of Port Arthur to observe the Japanese-Russian naval operations and to be at hand to protect American interests wherever they may be menaced in the war-stricken district. The orders will be submitted to the President for final revision, but will not be sent unless they are agreeable to Russia and Japan, which will be sounded in advance on this side.

When the orders were prepared to-day it was expected they would be sent forthwith, in view of the restraining instructions they contained for Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic fleet, to observe strict neutrality in all his movements. Secretary Moody, however, is not willing that this country shall give ground even for suspicion of either by Russia or Japan, and it has therefore been decided that these governments shall be asked if the dispatch of the cruiser squadron to northern waters will embarrass either combatant.

The cruiser squadron consists of the Albany, flag ship; the New Orleans, Raleigh and Cincinnati. In case the squadron goes northward it is fully expected here that Rear Admiral Evans will transfer his flag to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

Orders were issued to-day for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to be transferred to the Albany, and Lieut. Commander Marsh, now at Tokyo, to be transferred to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired.

CONDITION OF SENATOR HANNA IS NOT SO GOOD, BUT IS NOT DANGEROUS

Physicians Regard His Ailment as Typhoid Fever Which Will Run Its Full Course.

PATIENT MORE NERVOUS

Some Irritation of the Stomach Is Noted--Arrival of His Physician from Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Hanna's condition to-night was a little more encouraging, though the extreme weakness, which has been the worst feature of his sickness, continues. He had a fairly quiet day, rested a little better and there was less irritability of the stomach, so that the senator was able to take more nourishment than for some days. For the past two days he has talked very little and has made no effort, as at first, to bring up business matters. The physicians say it is a case of waiting for the disease to run its course, but that they are hopeful. The heart action continues good and the fact that the senator is of a long-lived family is considered in his favor. The following bulletin was issued to-night:

"Senator Hanna's temperature at 8 p. m. was 102; his pulse 82 and regular; respiration 24. There has been less irritability of the stomach, and his general condition remains good."

This was signed by Drs. Rixey and Carter, and followed a bulletin that was not greeted so favorably.

"Mr. Hanna's temperature is a little higher, 103; pulse 84, regular; respiration 24. A little irritability of stomach; mind quite clear. General condition good."

Mr. Hanna's general condition to-day has not been so favorable as it was yesterday, though he passed a comfortable night. The change noted, especially in an increased temperature, was pronounced by his physicians as a sign that the disease is beginning to cause alarm. The senator was fairly comfortable despite his higher temperature, but at times he manifested considerable restlessness. Dr. Edward C. Carter, Senator Hanna's family physician, in Cleveland, arrived this morning and will be in continuous attendance on his patient.

At 1 o'clock Dr. Rixey, Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore, and Dr. Carter made a careful examination of Senator Hanna. The physicians are favorable to having a few examinations as possible hereafter, on account of the exhausting effect on the senator. Therefore, unless some unexpected change should occur only one bulletin a day will be sent out. A symptom of this disease not heretofore noticed is the nervousness of the patient. The assurance is given by regular physicians, however, that no developments of a serious nature have occurred since last night. They now regard the disease as typhoid fever, which will have a regular run. The irritability of the stomach noted last night is not assumed to be due to typhoid fever. H. M. Hanna, the senator's brother, arrived to-day from Thomasville, Ga.

That the family does not regard the case as likely to result seriously in the near future is indicated by the departure last night of the senator's son-in-law, Modill McCormick, for Chicago, and the statement of the senator's son, Dan S. Hanna, in Cleveland, by Dr. Dover, that his presence is not necessary at this time. Mrs. McCormick remained in Washington.

TORNADO DESTROYED LITTLE TOWN OF UNION

Three Persons Killed and Buildings Swept from Foundations and Wrecked.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Arkansas Gazette from Mammoth Springs, Ark., says: News has been received here of a tornado in the southern part of this county (Fulton.) At Union, thirty miles southwest of here, three persons were killed.

The dead: The Rev. Soden, Baptist minister, Miss Clinton and a child, name not known.

At Union the dwellings of Samuel W. Cochran, William Gilstrap and a number of smaller residences, also the store of S. W. Cochran and S. W. Cochran, Jr., with their contents, two churches, the Masonic Hall and Carney's blacksmith shop were swept away. The only building left in the little town was Dr. Barnes' store, and it was blown from its foundation. The path of the tornado was about three hundred yards wide.

The Rev. Soden, Baptist minister, Miss Clinton and a child, name not known.

At Union the dwellings of Samuel W. Cochran, William Gilstrap and a number of smaller residences, also the store of S. W. Cochran and S. W. Cochran, Jr., with their contents, two churches, the Masonic Hall and Carney's blacksmith shop were swept away. The only building left in the little town was Dr. Barnes' store, and it was blown from its foundation. The path of the tornado was about three hundred yards wide.

The Rev. Soden, Baptist minister, Miss Clinton and a child, name not known.

2,500 BUILDINGS, COSTING \$150,000,000 WERE DESTROYED

Baltimore's Conflagration Brought Under Control After Seventy-five Squares Had Been Swept by the Flames

TOTAL LOSS NOT YET KNOWN

Insurance Men Unable to Make Estimates--Firemen Still at Work on Piles of Blazing Ruins

Table with 2 columns: Description of loss and Amount. Includes rows for Loss on buildings (highest estimate) at \$150,000,000, Insurance (estimated) at Not Known, Buildings burned at 2,500, Acres burned over at 140, Persons rendered idle at 50,000, and Lives lost at 35.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—When darkness fell to-night the people of this stricken city knew the worst was over. The flames, which for more than twenty-four hours had swept resistlessly through the heart of one of the world's greatest marts of trade, were checked. An army of firemen from many cities, working unweary and aided by a muddy little stream finally conquered a fire that will rank among the world's great conflagrations.

Worn by a night and a day of terror, the great crowds that watched the ruin of their city, turned homeward and at midnight the streets were deserted save for the police and militia who guarded the burned area.

To the south a red glow rises and falls, marking 140 acres of devastation—seventy-five squares of property that yesterday represented values to the extent of from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000. Not even a close approximation can be made of the loss. No guess can be made of the insurance which the Board of County Commissioners will undoubtedly make of the County Council for the means to build them is granted.

The mayor, the Board of Public Works, the city attorney and the city engineer met with the Commissioners yesterday afternoon and made a formal request for the provision of adequate bridge facilities. The matter will be considered, probably to-day, and it is practically assured that they will call for a special session of the County Council, which requires seven days' notice. At this session they will present estimates of the cost of four new bridges across White river, to replace the Emrichville bridge and those at West Michigan street, River avenue and Morris street, and will, at the same time, ask the County Council to authorize the issue of bonds of \$1,000,000 for a sufficient sum to cover their cost.

This amount, contingent upon the kind of bridges to be built, whether of steel, stone or concrete, is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. At the meeting of city and county officials yesterday Mayor Holtzman opened the case for the city with a statement as to the present condition of the bridges. In the opinion of the city engineer and others conversant with the situation, they must be replaced as soon as the work can possibly be done. The mayor stated that the high water and ice of Sunday had left the bridges in far worse condition than they were after the January flood.

He stated that the Emrichville and the Michigan-street bridges cannot be repaired; that the River-avenue bridge can possibly be used for a little while, but that one of the piers of the Morris-street bridge was so badly damaged by the ice of Sunday that it cannot be repaired for street car traffic. None of these bridges, the mayor stated, can be made safe for any other than vehicular traffic.

COMMERCIAL DISTRICT NOW BLACKENED RUINS

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Baltimore is staggering to-night under fire loss which no one has the temerity to put in figures. The important commercial district is blackened ruins, and barely by a conflagration which raged without a momentary check from

THE HURST BUILDING, WHERE THE FIRE THAT DESTROYED THE BUSINESS SECTION OF BALTIMORE ORIGINATED.



10:45 a. m. yesterday until late in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the city officials again under control. It was agreed the flames were under control. They had raged twenty-eight hours, in spite of almost superhuman efforts put forth by the best fighting forces which more than half a dozen cities were able to muster.

The city is overcast with gloom. The only lights in the burned district are those from the smoldering ruins. The only lights in that section which escaped destruction are from corner gas lamps. The stores are closed in nearly every street. The darkened avenues are full of jostling people talking of one subject. Apparently there is but one cause for sadness and that is that there are no homeless. The residence section of the city escaped. This phase of the situation relieved the officials from any thought other than the saving of property.

At 2 p. m. the Associated Press sent out a bulletin saying the flames were held in check at the Union docks and prevented from leaping Jones Falls and placing the entire city east of there in jeopardy. At 3 o'clock that bulletin was confirmed. A score of times flames of fire were found lapping the piles of lumber piled on the east bank of the falls. In some instances the lumber was tossed into the falls and this, with similar heroic measures, stayed the onward march of the flames.

HANDICAPPED BY A GALE. Throughout the terrible contest in which firemen and fire waged for supremacy humanity was handicapped by a gale which carried burning brands over the heads of the workers and beyond the reach of the hundreds of streams of water poured into the raging furnace. But for the work of volunteers in seeking out and extinguishing these embers it is almost certain the burned area would have been twice larger than it is.

About seventy-five squares, or 140 acres, are in ashes. Insurance companies have opened temporary offices in the Lexington Hotel, but their representative declines to estimate the loss. The answer of one of them is typical: "It's too big. We have no figures to describe it. Make it above one hundred millions. That's the best we can do." The same indecision was true in regard to estimates concerning insurance.

The city was early placed under martial law, and thus all night long in the doomed district was eliminated. Word was received to-night that General Corbin, of New York, would be here to-morrow to take command of the federal troops. The presence of two regiments of militia as an adjunct to the police, which were augmented by details from Philadelphia and Washington, resulted in the maintenance of the best of order.

No one dares to guess what would have happened had the flames jumped the falls. The struggle to-day has been with the one end of confining the fire to the west side of the muddy stream. That this effort was successful is merely the result of the fire burning itself out and coming in contact with the concerted labors of nearly a hundred fire companies, aided by the powerful fire tug Cataract.

WON BY THE FIREMAN.

Again and again the terrible heat, driven from the burning district across Jones' falls, ignited buildings and lumber piles. Fuming hand-to-hand fights occurred, which, fortunately for the residents of East Baltimore, were won by the firemen. Several hours in the lumber district of the east side volunteers watched every ember. Bucket brigades were formed to prevent destruction by the flames across the narrow stream. Had the fire gained a foothold in the east side buildings, it is conceded that it could have stopped the onslaught, and the departments would have been powerless to prevent damage as great if not greater than the Chicago fire.

Dynamite explosions have been constant to-day. The programme adopted last night of blowing up buildings in an attempt to stay the progress of the flames was continued until the fire was under control. Then the dynamites turned their attention to razing tottering walls which threatened to collapse. The result was almost constant cannonading and the detonating was heard in all parts of the city.

With the fire under control the blackened wastes which lie in the wake of the sea of flames presents a view terrible in its pyrotechnic grandeur. It can be likened best to oceans of great coke ovens, each shooting out its thousand tongues of flame from pyramids of brick, stone and cement. Where the fire has died out nothing remains but waste, from which rise heavenward towering, insecure shafts of the same color. These are all that is left of what were once handsome office buildings, stores, wholesale and business houses of all kinds.

The loss will not be accurately estimated for weeks, for business men, prosperous yesterday morning, are poor to-day. Expressions heard among these men as they peer into the collapsed structures reveal an astounding number who were only poorly protected by insurance.

TANGLED MASSES OF WIRES. Few persons explore the daily ever portions of the burned district as the cooling rains would permit. The high winds made it near impossible for any one to pass through the streets bordered by crumbling walls without grave danger to personal safety. Tangled masses of wire, cross and recross the streets, and they were lashed so furiously by the wind that they could have