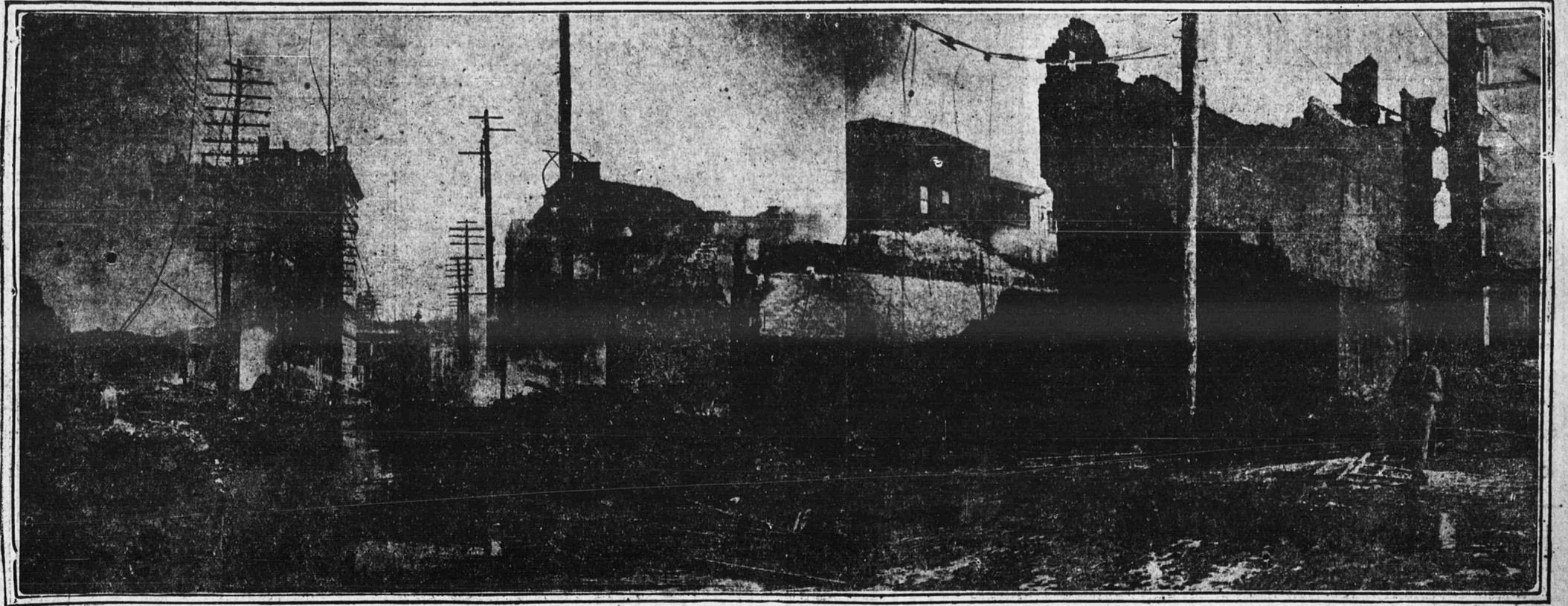


PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF ONE SECTION IN BURNED DISTRICT, SHOWING THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE FLAMES, AND SOLDIERS GUARDING THE RUINS.



LOSSES OF FIRMS IN BALTIMORE'S BIG FIRE

Three Dry Goods Houses Damaged More Than a Million and a Half Each—Stocks of Hundreds of Business Men Completely Wiped Out.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The following includes a partial list of the individual losses, incident to the great conflagration which is still sweeping this city. The estimates cover buildings and contents: John E. Hurst, drygoods, \$1,500,000, over \$1,000,000 insurance. Vacant building, \$50,000. William Koch Importing Company, toys, \$150,000. Samuel D. Goldberg, clothing, no estimate. F. and Charles Burger & Co., clothing, \$75,000. The Daniel Miller Company, drygoods, \$1,500,000; carry more than \$1,000,000 insurance. Dixon-Bartlett Company, shoes, \$175,000. Joyner Wills & Co., hats and caps, \$100,000. Sprague, Buck & Co., shoes, \$125,000. Cohen Adler Shoe Company, \$125,000. L. S. Fiteiman, ladies' wrappers; Jacob R. Seligman, paper, and Nathan Rosen, ladies' cloaks, \$100,000. Three Firms in One Building. Morton, Samuels & Co., boots and shoes, and Strauss Brothers, storage, \$100,000. Baltimore Rubber Company, \$125,000. Gugenheimer, Well and Company, lithographers and printers, \$125,000. M. Friedman and Sons, clothing, and F. Scheunes, clothing, \$150,000. Schwartzkopf Toy Company, \$100,000. A. Federlicht & Sons, clothing, \$75,000. Whitaker's Saloon, \$15,000. C. J. Stewart & Sons, hardware, \$25,000. O'Connell & Bannan, saloon, \$25,000. National Exchange Bank, building, \$75,000; contents, \$50,000. S. Lowman & Co., clothing, \$125,000. John E. Hurst & Co., storage, \$150,000. Findlay, Roberts & Co., hardware, \$75,000. Lawrence & Gold Shoe Company and Bates Hat Company, \$125,000. S. Ginsberg & Co., clothing, \$125,000. Winkelman & Brown Drug Company, \$125,000. E. M. Sutton & Co., dry goods, \$150,000. Chesapeake Shoe Company, \$100,000. S. F. & A. F. Miller, clothing manufacturers, \$150,000. Strauss Bros., boots and shoes, \$100,000. C. A. Meyer & Co., patent medicines, \$50,000. Matthews Brothers, paper box manufacturers, \$75,000. Strauss, Eisenman & Co., shirt manufacturers, \$150,000. Their New Store Burned. North Brothers & Strauss have been moving to the new building, formerly occupied by Heywood Brothers-Walker Company, northeast corner of Pratt and Green streets; loss to building, \$75,000; stock may be about \$75,000. Standard Suspenders Company and Daniel A. Boone & Co., liquors, \$60,000. Bradley, Kirkman, Reese Company, paper, \$75,000. Charles Eitel, neckwear manufacturer; Charles L. Linville & J. J. Murphy, sewing silks, \$75,000. McDonald & Elster, wholesale paper, \$100,000. Wiley, Bruster & Co., drygoods, and F. W. & E. Damman, cloth, \$125,000. Henry Oppenheimer & Company, clothing, and Van Sant, Jacobs & Company, shirts, \$175,000. Joseph R. Stonebraker & Company, liquors, \$75,000. Lewis Lauer & Company, shirts, \$100,000. Champion Shoe Manufacturing Company, and Diggs, Curran & Company, shoes, \$125,000. Mendel Brothers, ladies' wrappers, \$125,000. Blankenberg, Gehrman & Company, notions, \$125,000. Leo Keene & Co., ladies' cloaks, and Henry Metzfelder & Co., boots and shoes, \$125,000. Peter Robe & Son, harness manufacturers, \$125,000. James Robertson Manufacturing Company, plumbers supplies, \$100,000. R. J. Anderl & Co., boots and shoes, and James Robertson Manufacturing Company, storage, \$100,000. Rasch & Gaynor, window shades, \$75,000. Fussellbaugh-Balke Company, wall paper, \$50,000. Adler Brothers, umbrella manufacturers, and Ferdinand Hahn & Sons, cloth, \$75,000. Other Big Losses. Hopkins Place Savings Bank, \$75,000. Cohen & Samuels, hats and caps, \$75,000. F. Arnold & Sons, surgical instruments, \$50,000. Michels, Broderick & Co., shoes, clothing, \$250,000. Harburg Bros., tobacco, \$100,000. United Shirt and Collar Company, \$50,000. Mack Bros. & Mack, clothing, and John A. Griffith & Co., tailors' trimmings, \$50,000. Standard Cap Manufacturing Company and Ellis Coplan, neckwear manufacturer, \$75,000. Charles Brothers Manufacturing Company, clothing, and L. Levering, rug-making supplies, \$75,000. Simon Leuberger & Bro., dry goods, \$100,000. S. M. F. Fischer, ladies' and gents' furnishings, \$75,000. D. S. Wallerstein, millinery, \$50,000. Edward Jenkins & Sons, storage, and Carter, Webster & Co., storage, \$100,000. G. G. Quast & Co., tailors' trimmings, \$75,000. Uchins' Acme Hall, \$150,000. Consolidated Gas Company, \$100,000. Armstrong, Cator & Co., notions and millinery, \$75,000. Wiegert & Co., shoes; Steiger Bros., trunks; Dowell, Helm & Co., storage, and J. J. Oppenheimer & Sons, jewelry, \$100,000. S. J. Helm & Co., millinery, \$150,000. Florence W. MacCarthy Company, notions and lace, \$150,000. Thibault Bros., clothing, \$150,000. Fisher Bros., liquors, wholesale, and Silbermann & Tades, notions, dry goods, etc., \$150,000. M. Moses & Son, merchant tailor, \$75,000. J. Goldsmith & Son, clothing, and Sugar & Shear, clothing, \$100,000. Piling Up the Losses. Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dry goods, \$100,000. Bouldin Brothers, notions, \$150,000. Carter, Webster & Co., white goods, \$150,000. Edward Jenkins & Sons, coach and harness makers supplies, \$150,000. Johnson, Boyd & Co., notions, \$200,000. Litchfield Rubber Company, boots and shoes, \$125,000. S. J. Blym & Prother, clothing, \$100,000. S. Kirton & Brother, clothing, \$75,000. Lapsley & Brother Company, storage, window shades, \$75,000. Philip F. Gehrman & Co., lace and embroideries, and Phillips Brothers Company, dry goods, \$200,000. Green & Co., cotton, and other offices, \$75,000. Keller, Rowse & Co., books and stationery, \$75,000. George Lavo, manufacturer and proprietary medicines, \$50,000. Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., shirts, \$50,000. Caplan & Greenbaum, clothing, and Crucible Steel Company, \$50,000. Carey, Bain & Smith, dry goods, and F. R. Kent, spool cotton and thread, \$50,000.

A NAVAL BATTLE HOURLY EXPECTED

(Continued from First Page.) sians, which was possible, no matter how closely censored the despatches sent might be. Following the breaking off of relations between Russia and Japan, the cutting of the cable is regarded here as significant of the purpose of the Japanese to begin hostilities. It is learned that among the troops sent by Russia to the vicinity of the Yalu River are 15,000 Cossacks, whose province it is to destroy the communications of any Japanese army landing along the coast or trying to strike the Port Arthur Railroad.

JAPAN POURING ARMY INTO CHINA AND COREA.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, says 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 Corea 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 it never was sent.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVE. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—An advance detachment of Russian cavalry is leaving Mukden for Corea. 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 been concentrated at the Yalu River. "The Russian troops are in the best of spirits. The Japanese everywhere are hurrying homewards."

The Mukden despatch repeats the rumor that a Japanese squadron is off Wei-Hai-Wei, on the north coast of the Shantung peninsula, with the object of intercepting the Russian ships coming from Europe. The situation diplomatically is delicate and anomalous. Just what Japanese action Russia would consider a cause for war under the circumstances is not clearly defined, but it is pointed out that when Japan abruptly severed diplomatic relations no notification was given concerning the Russo-Japanese treaties of 1896 and 1898 covering Corea. These treaties provide for the independence of Corea.

At an important council held at the Palace to-day under the Presidency of the Czar, it was decided to telegraph to Viceroy Alexioff to scrupulously avoid any step which might provoke hostilities. The authorities, however, are prepared at any moment to hear that Japan has made an aggressive move, which would make a semblance of peace any longer impossible, and the Czar is making dispositions accordingly. Although there still is some vague talk that hostilities may be averted, war is regarded here as inevitable, and the general impression among military men is that it will be a long and bitter contest.

The people of the Russian capital have been thoroughly aroused by the Japanese action. The greatest activity prevails in government circles. The streets are filled with marching soldiers in campaign uniforms. M. Kurino, the retiring Japanese Minister here, says he will leave St. Petersburg Wednesday morning. The United States Embassy probably will look after questions involving the protection of Japanese subjects.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 8.—In response to instructions from

INSURANCE LOSS WILL REACH \$30,000,000

Fully Half of the Entire Business for Maryland Represented Risks Carried for Baltimore, According to the Reports Made by the Underwriters.

Fire insurance brokers in this city estimate the minimum loss to insurance companies in Baltimore fire at \$30,000,000. Losses of big companies are now placed at from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 each. President Henry H. Hall, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was unable to give the exact amount of fire insurance written in Baltimore, but by reference to the last report of Insurance Commissioner Wilkinson, of Maryland, he was able to show approximately the amount of business done in that city. It is estimated that 50 per cent, if not more, of the insurance written for Maryland represents Baltimore risks. There are but four other cities with population over 10,000 in Maryland. They are Cumberland, Frederick, Annapolis and Hagerstown. Twenty-three New York companies have agencies in Maryland, and the amount of fire insurance they wrote in 1902, follows:

Table listing insurance companies and their 1902 fire insurance written in Maryland. Includes Agricultural Ins. Co., Waterbury, \$3,334,100; Assurance Co. of America, \$24,933; Dutchess Ins. Co., New York, \$47,982; German Alliance, \$69,198; etc.

The Japanese Government, many Japanese sailed from here for Nagasaki to-day. The Chinese in Manchuria are greatly excited and numbers of them are preparing to leave for Chefoo.

POPE PIUS HOPES THE CZAR MAY YET PREVENT WAR.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Although not unexpected, the latest news from the Far East deeply affected the Pope, whose mind immediately turned to the faithful

and the missionaries exposed to the horrors of war. The Pontiff said: "I still have hope in the peaceful disposition of the Czar. Let us pray that God may guide him."

SAYS SUCH A BLAZE IS IMPOSSIBLE HERE. "It would be practically impossible for New York to experience such a fire as that now raging in Baltimore," said Acting Fire Chief Kruger, of this city, to-day.

From all the details I have received, this is one of the greatest calamities ever experienced by any city in this country. Washington, Philadelphia and New York have all been asked for and have sent aid, and up to the time I

Scared 1,000 Girls at Fire in a Factory.

F. E. Cook, a Fire Fighter from Binghamton Spread Wild Alarm Through a High Building in West Twentieth Street.

If it hadn't been for the strenuous efforts of F. E. Cooke, of Binghamton, it is probable that 1,000 girls employed in the twelve-story factory building at Nos. 12, 14 and 16 West Twentieth street would have paid little attention to a fire on the roof of the building to-day. But Mr. Cooke, of Binghamton, believing 1,000 lives to be in danger, rushed into the building, and with wild cries besought the inmates to escape. In escaping they ran all over Mr. Cooke, many of them fainting, and altogether there was an exciting panic.

The building is a new one, not fully occupied, and workmen were engaged on the roof. A pot of boiling tar was overturned, and a blaze that produced an enormous volume of smoke resulted. The smoke went straight up in the air and was blown off to the eastward by the high wind. F. E. Cooke, of Binghamton, member of the Fire Department of his native town, and one of the heroes of the Stone Opera-House conflagration, was passing down Broadway and saw the smoke.

All Force of habit. It was force of habit with Mr. Cooke, of Binghamton. He went to the scene of the fire at top speed. When he arrived there Louis Cohen, the elevator man, was taking girls from the lower floors with a great deal of decorum, and foremen on the top floors were informing the girls that there was a slight blaze on the roof, but that no danger was apprehended.

There wasn't enough action in sight for Mr. Cooke. Bounding into the building, he hurled himself up the stairs shrieking "Fire!" at the top of his voice. He kicked in doors on his way up, broke windows, rattled at the doors of the elevator shaft and generally made himself useful.

At the seventh floor he had sufficient breath left to enable him to keep on yelling "Fire!" but not enough to allow him to continue on his way to the roof and to act as a human alarm at the same time. He chose to remain on the floor, and a big group of girls, who had been dragged through the door he could see, instinctively, women running about and he could hear cries of alarm.

"Run for your lives," he cried. "Run for your lives," yelled Mr. Cooke, of Binghamton. With that he picked up a stepladder and hurried it through the glass door. Out with a ruff and a bang, the manufacturer of light goods for ladies' wear, Mr. Cooke, of Binghamton, was overwhelmed, physically and mentally. The girls ran over him. He did not get up until it seemed to him that 1,000 feet had landed on his frame.

By this time the hallways and stairways were full of shrieking girls. The foremen arrived then, and the sight of them reassured the frightened factory operatives. Girls who retained their heads dragged girls who had fainted down the stairways or to the elevator. The fact that there was no smoke in the building and that the fire did not get lower than the roof went far toward minimizing the alarm.

Took Hose Up Fire-Escape. There was no standpipe in the building. The firemen had to hoist the hose

SHIPPING NEWS. Table with columns for Arrived and Outgoing Steamships, listing ship names, companies, and destinations.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Table listing ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Table listing ship names, companies, and departure dates.

SURE The Robust Physicist Can Stand More Coffee than a Weak One.

A young Virginian says: "Having a naturally robust constitution far above the average, and not having a nervous temperament, my system was able to resist the inroads upon it by the use of coffee for some years, but finally the strain began to tell. "For ten years I have been employed as telegraph operator and typewriter by a railroad in this section, and until two years ago I had used coffee continually from the time I was eight years old, nearly 20 years. "The work of operating the telegraph key is a great strain upon the nerves, and after the day's work was over I would feel nervous, irritable, run down, and toward the last suffered greatly from insomnia and neuralgia. As I never indulged in intoxicating liquors, drugs or tobacco in any form, I came to the conclusion that coffee and tea were causing the gradual breakdown of my nervous system, and having read an article in the Medical Magazine on the composition of coffee and its toxic effect upon the system, I was fully convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble. "Seeing Postum spoken of as not having any of the deteriorating effects of coffee, I decided to give up the stimulant and give Postum a trial. The result was agreeably surprising. After a time my nerves became wonderfully strong; I can do all my work at the telegraph key and typewriter with far greater ease than ever before. My weight has increased 25 pounds, my general health keeping pace with it, and I am a new man and a better one." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Well-Being."