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New-York Tribune.

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FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

Burns Itself Out at Last---Loss More Than $100,000,000.

FAMINE THREATENS BALTIMORE.

Conflagration at End---Fifty Thousand People Idle---Seventy-five Blocks Burned---Relief Measures.

The burned district in Baltimore is bounded on the west by Liberty-st., on the north by Lexington-st., on the east by Jones's Falls and on the south by the Basin. Within this district were the big structures in Fayette, Gay, Lombard, Charles, Balderson, Ellicot, Hollingsworth and Cheapside sts. Passing southeast along the Basin, the following large docks were destroyed: McClure's, Patterson's, Smith's, Frederick, Long and Union. Small thoroughfares, extending as far north as Lexington-st. and which were in the path of the flames, are Commerce, Frederick and Mill sts.

The district thus swept by the fire comprised seventy-five blocks and nearly 2,500 buildings.

The burned area covered about 140 acres.

The loss is variously estimated at from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Insurance men are unable to make any accurate estimate of how badly the insurance companies have been hit. The estimates varied from $50,000,000 to $175,000,000, and it was even said that the larger figure might be exceeded.

About fifty persons were injured, of whom a dozen were policemen and firemen.

The flames raged twenty-eight hours, being got under control at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Fifty thousand people are thrown out of work.

FEDERAL TROOPS AND MILITIA PATROL STREETS.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—Baltimore is staggering to-night under a fire loss which no one has the temerity to put in figures. The important commercial district is a blackened ruin, laid bare by a conflagration which raged without even a momentary check from 10:45 a. m. yesterday until late in the afternoon to-day. At 3 o'clock it was agreed the flames were under control. They had raged nearly 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 smouldering ruins. The only lights in that section which escaped destruction are the corner gas lamps. The stores are closed in nearly every street. The darkened avenues are full of jostling people talking of one subject only. Apparently there is only one cause for gladness, and that is that there are no homeless people. 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 would be held in check at the Union Docks and prevented from leaping Jones's Falls and placing the entire city east of there in jeopardy. At 3 o'clock that bulletin was confirmed. A score of times flames were found lapping the sides of lumber piles 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 fire.

LOSS MORE THAN $100,000,000.

Throughout the terrific contest waged by firemen and fire for supremacy, humanity was handicapped by a gale which carried burning brands far over the heads of the workers and beyond the reach of the hundreds of streams of water poured into the raging furnaces. But for the work of volunteers in seeking out and extinguishing these embers, it is almost certain the burned area would have been twice as great. As it is, nearly seventy-five squares, or 140 acres, are gone, extending from Lexington-st. on the north to Pratt-st. on the south, from Liberty-st. on the west to Jones's Falls on the east. Insurance companies have opened temporary offices in the Lexington Hotel, but their representatives decline to estimate the loss. The answer of one is typical of all: "It's too big. We have not figures to describe it. Make it above $100,000,000. That's the best we can do." Some estimates place the loss as high as $200,000,000.

The city was early placed under martial law, and thus all danger of looting in the doomed district was eliminated. Word was received that General Corbin, of New-York, would be here late to-night 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.

FIRE BURNED ITSELF OUT.

No one dares to guess what would have happened if the flames had jumped Jones Falls. The struggle to-day has been with the one end of confining the fire to the west side of the muddy little stream. That this effort was successful is merely the result of the fire burning itself out and coming in contact in front with the concentrated labors nearly a hundred fire companies, aided by the powerful fire tug, Cataract. Again and again the terrible heat, driven from the burning district across Jones Falls, ignited buildings and lumber piles. Furious hand to hand fights occurred, which, fortunately for the residents of East Baltimore, were won by the firemen. For several hours in the lumber district of the east side volunteers watched every ember. Bucket brigades were formed to prevent the destructive leap of the flames across the narrow stream. Had the fire gained a foothold in the east side lumber yards it is conceded nothing could have stopped the onslaught, and the departments would have been powerless to prevent damage as great, if not greater, than that of the Chicago fire.

BUILDINGS BLOWN UP.

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 dynamiters turned their attention to razing tottering walls which threatened to collapse. The result was almost constant cannonading, and the detonations were heard in all parts of the city.

With the fire under control, the blackened waste which lies in the wake of the sea of flames presents a view terrible to behold. It can best be likened 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 hundreds of towering, insecure shafts. These are all that is left of what were once handsome office buildings, storage, 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 view their property reveal an astounding number who were only poorly protected by insurance.

RUINS CONSTANTLY FALLING.

Few persons explored fully even such portions of the burned district as the cooling ruins would permit. The high wind made it nearly impossible for any one to pass through the streets bordered by crumbling walls without grave danger. Tangled masses of wires cross and recross the streets, and these were lashed furiously by the wind. Some of these wires are strung from charred wooden poles which, strangely, are left standing in a section where buildings supposed to have been fireproof did not escape, and some hang from the side walls or corners of what were once office buildings. These ruins could be seen swaying back and forth, apparently ready to collapse. Many did fall during the morning, carrying upward clouds of brick and mortar dust so dense that even the black smoke was obscured for the moment. Flying glass, dust and gravel, sparks and embers filled the air. In that fearful district men prominent in commercial life were found. Many, with heat blistered and smoke begrimed faces, had been up all night, and as the morning broke were taking their first inventory of losses.

At 12:30 o'clock the northern limits of the fire had travelled from Fayette-st. to Eastern-ave. At this point half a dozen fire companies were fighting from the rear, while other companies were flanking on the Jones Falls and the Liberty-st. borders. Sandwiches and coffee were served from drays. Many of the men were almost famished from their long and dangerous detail, and the hot food was a godsend.

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE.

Every bridge over Jones's Falls held a score of firemen, and not infrequently they were compelled to turn their attention from the towering pyres to put out flames on the floors between them and deep water. Both banks of Jones's Falls were lined with lumber yards and the piles on one side were blazing constantly and on the other throwing off clouds of steam caused by the water turned on wood heated almost to the point of ignition.

The President-st. station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is used as barracks for militia, which is enforcing martial law. The building caught fire a number of times and whenever the door was opened a shower of sparks was carried inside. In front the lumber piles furnished food for the flames, which were ever creeping forward, yet the men who had been pacing the streets all night remained asleep, completely exhausted.

When the advance of flames had been checked the fire companies started back over the scene of the disaster, attempting to demolish the flaming ruins and prevent another outbreak.

50,000 IDLE; FAMINE THREATENED.

Residents and business men of the East Side are not yet fully assured of their safety, and through every window may be seen anxious faces. Moving vans, pushcarts and vehicles of all kinds fill the streets, carting household effects and valuables to shelter.

Colonel J. Frank Supplee, a competent authority on factory statistics, estimates that the number of persons thrown out of employment will reach fifty thousand; others have placed the estimate at a higher figure.

Inspector of Buildings Preston, after making a careful study of the burned district, placed the building loss alone at $150,000,000.

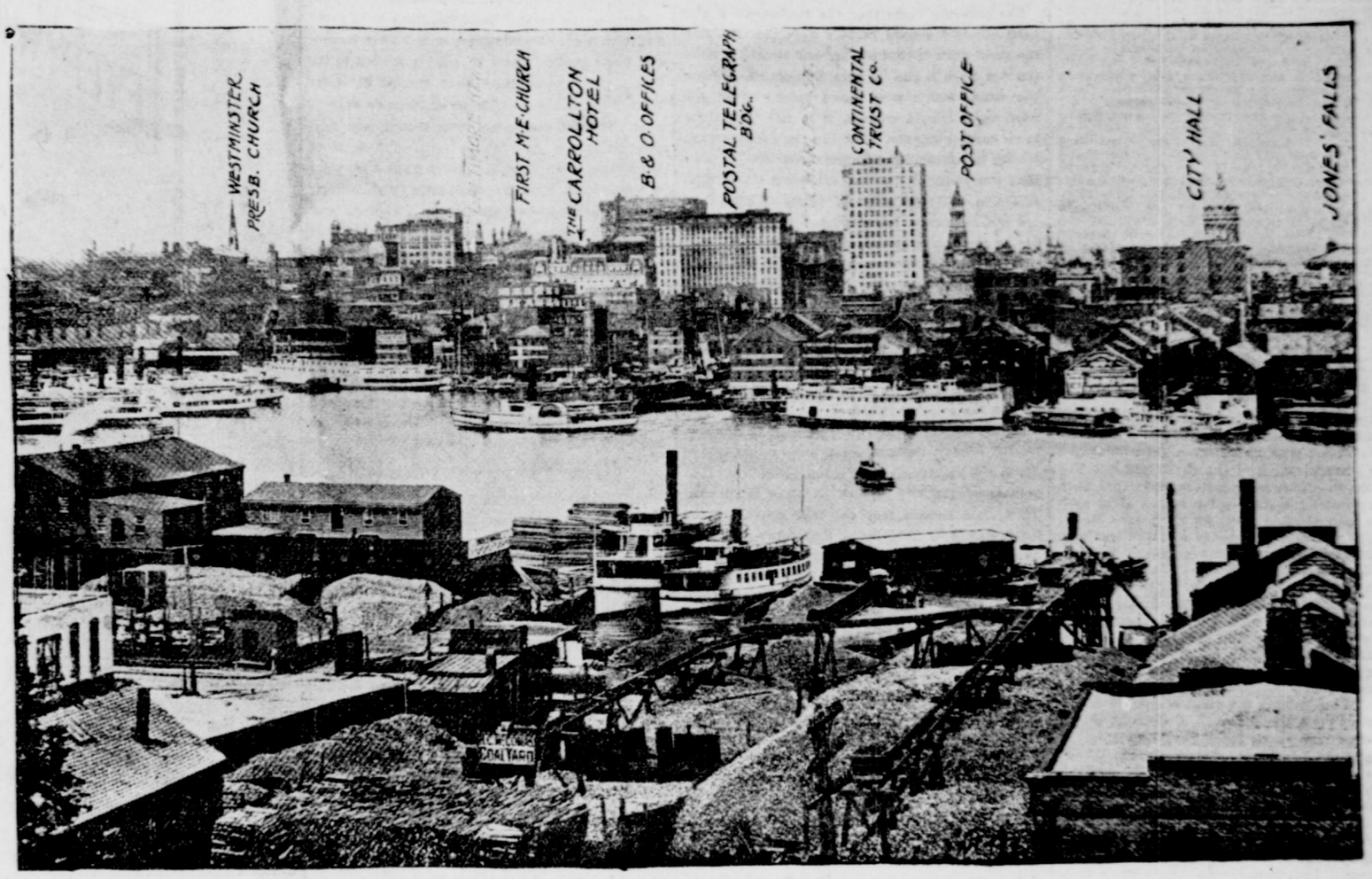
To-night it is feared that aid must come from adjacent cities or a partial famine will be an added phase of the situation. Restaurants are entirely without food, and the destruction of the commission houses along the wharves has shut off the means of supply. Hotels are little better off, and though they say they will be able to feed their guests, it is admitted the variety will be lessened at once. Preparations are being

Continued on second page.

DO YOU KNOW?
The Seaboard Florida Ltd. is always on time? It is a solid Pullman train running daily to St. Augustine. Service all that is desired. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Advt.

Winter sports are on in Canada. Excursion to Montreal and Quebec by the New York Central at half rate, February 11th and 13th.—Advt.

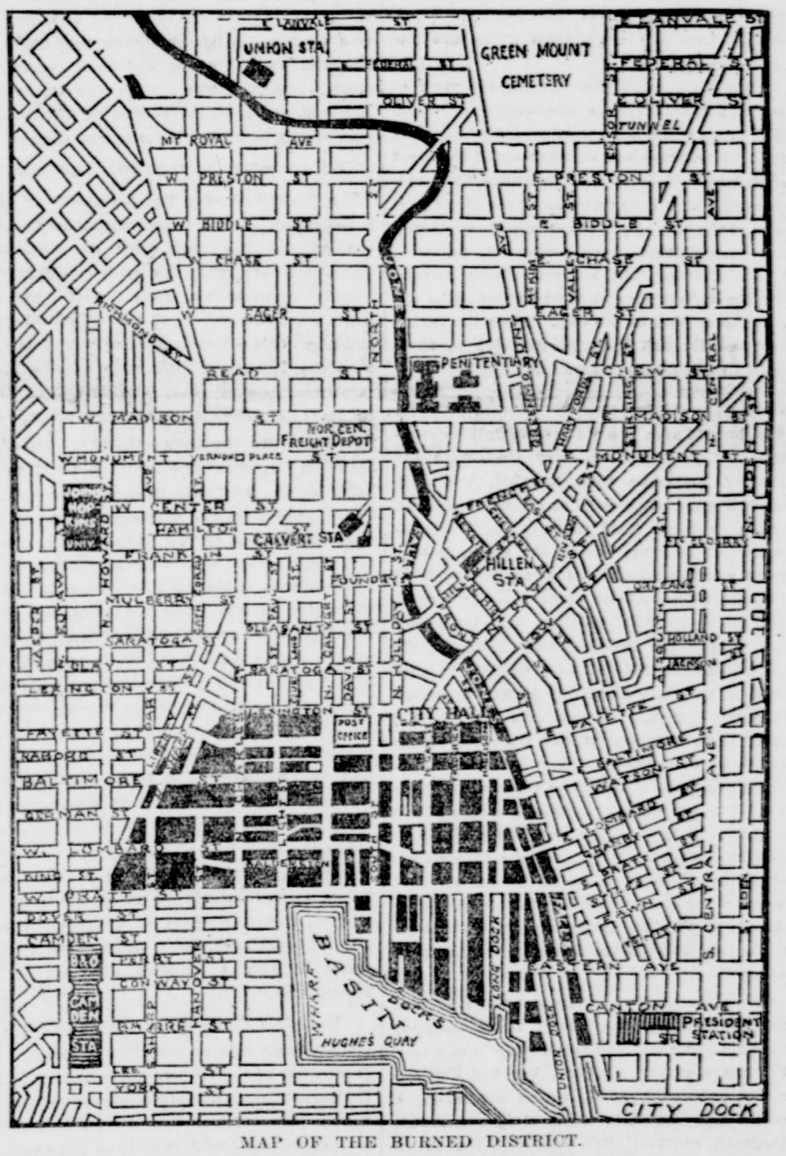
HOW THE BUSINESS DISTRICT LOOKED BEFORE THE FIRE.



VIEW FROM FEDERAL HILL ACROSS THE BASIN.

GREAT FIRES IN AMERICA

New-York, 1835	$20,000,000
San Francisco, 1851	10,000,000
Portland, Me., 1860	9,000,000
Chicago, 1871	170,000,000
Boston, 1872	60,000,000
Jacksonville, Fla., 1901	10,000,000
Paterson, N. J., 1902	7,000,000



MAP OF THE BURNED DISTRICT.

PRESIDENT OFFERS AID.

Bill in Congress Appropriating $1,000,000.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—Mayor McLane to-day received the following telegram from President Roosevelt:

I share the horror of our people at the appalling catastrophe which has befallen Baltimore. If there is anything the federal government can do, pray call on me.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Representative Emrich, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the House to-day appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of sufferers from the Baltimore fire. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CITY TRADE PARALYZED.

Effect of the Great Fire Likely To Be National.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—While the fire was confined within a certain territory of the city, the effect will be more or less national in its scope. Wholesale trade here has been paralyzed for months to come, and Southern buyers, a large number of whom deal in Baltimore, will have to go elsewhere to purchase their goods. The manufacturing centres of the country will feel the effect to some extent by the countermanding of orders. To many manufacturers the fire will cause a positive loss, as they have been working on orders for Baltimore firms, which cannot be accepted now and which will have to be carried by the manufacturers until they can find other buyers.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York. —Advt.

MONEY VAULTS INTACT.

Experts Say the Contents Are Not Damaged.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—A piece of welcome news conveyed this afternoon to the bankers and others interested was that the contents of most safes and vaults in the financial district were probably unimpaired. Several experts who made a tour of the burned financial section examined more than a score of safe deposit and bank vaults, and it was their opinion that the contents of most of these were not damaged. They said the vaults were blistered and in some cases warped.

A MEASURE OF RELIEF.

Maryland Legislature Makes a Ten Day Holiday.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—The General Assembly at Annapolis to-night passed a bill, introduced by Senator Gill, of this city, authorizing Governor Warfield to declare ten successive legal holidays here, so as to aid property owners and other losers by the fire to get their business affairs in as good shape as possible. The bill, which was signed at once by the Governor, also authorizes him to extend the suspension of business beyond ten days, if necessary.

A relief bill will be offered making an appropriation of $250,000 to help the destitute, the money to be dealt out by the Governor and such commission as he shall name.

TROOPS GO TO BALTIMORE

GEN. CORBIN IN COMMAND.

Strong Force of Regulars to Aid in Preserving Order.

Major General Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Atlantic Division, received orders from the War Department early yesterday afternoon to hold himself in readiness to go to Baltimore and command in person the regular soldiers ordered there to preserve order. Before he left the city General Corbin said that he would probably order from 1,200 to 1,500 men to Baltimore from the posts around that city besides detachments from the posts around New-York.

Accompanied by Colonel Knight, chief of staff; Major Starr, adjutant; Captain Moss, aide-de-camp, and Captain Horton, assistant quartermaster, General Corbin started in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The train consisted of a single car, attached to one of the fastest engines belonging to the road. The train started at 7:59 p. m., and was expected to make the run in less than four hours.

Before General Corbin started for Baltimore he ordered a battalion of the 16th Infantry, at Fort Slocum, David's Island, to entrain at 2 a. m. in Jersey City for Baltimore. Battalions of the 5th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, and of the 9th Infantry, at Madison Barracks, started for Baltimore early in the evening. The greater part of the troops will be taken from the cavalry at Fort Myer, the engineer corps, at the Washington Barracks, and the companies of coast artillery stationed at Fort Monroe and Fort McHenry.

Washington, Feb. 8.—At the urgent request of Senator Gorman, and on his pledge and that of the Governor of Maryland that the legislature of Maryland would to-night pass a resolution calling on the national government for military assistants, Lieutenant General Chaffee, commanding the General Staff, sent telegraphic orders this afternoon to Major General Corbin, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, at New-York, to proceed forthwith to Baltimore and take military command of the situation there.

Nearly one thousand soldiers also have been ordered to serve under General Corbin. They are: Two battalions of the 5th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, New-York; one battalion of the 16th Infantry, at Fort Slocum, New-York; one battalion of the 19th infantry, at Madison Barracks, New-York; one company of coast artillery, at Fort Howard, Maryland, and one company of coast artillery at Fort Dupont, Delaware. These troops are under rush orders to report to General Corbin. It is expressly stated at the War Department that the national troops are to serve as a police force under the direction of the Mayor of Baltimore and the local authorities.

President Roosevelt, on the appeal of the Baltimore authorities, ordered United States Engineers to that city to help fight the fire. The first of the soldiers boarded a train at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at 2:20 p. m., an hour after the order had come. The force was under command of Major Burr, and the engineers, one hundred strong, were drawn from the Washington barracks. They carried with them 1,600 pounds of guncotton, with fuses and electric detonators. At Baltimore they will find 5,000 pounds more of guncotton, drawn from the advance supply at Dover, Del. The engineers are equipped with tents and ten days' rations, so that they can take care of themselves.

In view of the stringent provisions of the posse comitatus law regulating the use of troops in States, the following statement has been made as to the conditions bringing about the action

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1161 B'way.—Advt.