

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, 9.—Dispatches from Boston state that a terrible fire is raging on Federal, Otis, and adjacent streets and a large number of buildings are already in ashes. The wind is blowing hard and the efforts of the firemen so far seem powerless to stay the spread of the flames. Engines are arriving from Charlestown and other adjacent towns. There is great excitement and it is difficult now to obtain particulars.

Specie exports for the week are 433,992.

CINCINNATI, 9.—The health officers report 100 cases of horse disease in a mild form in the city. It has appeared in three livery and one of the ear stables.

KANSAS CITY.—The body of a young man, named Wm. Mulling, was found near a house of ill-fame yesterday, supposed to have been murdered for money, as he was evidently struck with a slung shot and then strangled. No clue to the murderer.

MILWAUKEE, 9.—There are two hundred cases of horse disease here.

The epidemic is also reported at Greenfield and Oskosh.

TRENTON, N. J., 9.—Gov. Parker has issued a circular to the state officers, calling attention to the death of Gen. Meade, in which he refers in patriotic terms to his fame as a soldier and recommends that the various State departments be closed on the day of his funeral.

ST LOUIS, 9.—Dr. Samuel Ashmore, living at Topeka, Ks., in a drunken frenzy on Wednesday last, shot and killed his wife and terribly mutilated the body, cutting the breasts off with a hatchet, and made an insane attempt to cut the heart out. He was arrested with difficulty and taken to jail.

BOSTON, 10, 7 a.m.—The fire first broke out at the rear end of a large five-story granite building, Nos. 87 to 91, Summer street, corner of Kingston building, which is surrounded with a high mansard roof, overtopping all other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Directly the flames began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and before an engine or hose carriage was on the ground, great volumes of flames suddenly burst from the rear lower stories, and in less than twenty minutes the whole broad facade, extending fully one hundred feet along Kingston street, was a sheet of flame, as was simultaneously Summer street front, the heat being so great as to force the firemen away. By this time a strong wind sprang up and the flames began to sweep over Summer and Kingston streets, and despite the exertions of the firemen, communicated to the buildings opposite the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, as well as to the great block on the corner of Summer and Otis streets, and in less than half an hour flames burst out of the roofs and all up and down the broad and immense structures. By this time the wind had increased to nearly a gale, the flames, having the entire mastery, swept irresistibly onward, driving the firemen from every vantage ground, rendering all their exertions futile. The block on which the fire started was occupied by Tibbet, Baldwin and Davis, dry goods, A. R. Young & Co., skirt and corset factory, and Damon Temple & Co., furnishing goods. Notwithstanding this great building was in an incredibly short space of time completely leveled, its destruction had not progressed far before the flames and sparks from it had lodged upon all the buildings round about there. The fire spread almost instantly in three directions, first to the adjoining block and then to Kingston block, where was a number of five brick granite buildings, occupied by wholesale dealers in various kinds of light merchandise. All were engulfed in rapid succession.

About 10 o'clock the flames burst from the top of the buildings on Arch street, a dozen doors from Summer street, and almost before the existence of the flames in this quarter was known they had spread down through the building and were bursting in a perfect torrent from all the windows in front of the fancy goods store of Hawley and Fulsom and the Martin buildings. In either directions were immense store and granite structures, occupied mainly by large wholesale dealers in dry goods, clothing, fancy goods, furnishing goods, millinery, etc. The Everett block, an imposing granite block on the corner of Otis and Summer, was soon in flames and now the fire began to creep steadily up both

sides of Summer street, crawling from roof to roof opposite Everett, and enveloping the adjoining buildings almost in a moment. By this time the entire roof of the Everett block was a sheet of flames, sending high into the air a lurid column of flame and burning brands. The flames then struck across the narrow Arch Street and moved rapidly up toward Washington street, sweeping away a score of wholesale houses situated on this thoroughfare. Winthorpe Square, the very center of the great wholesale trade of the city, embracing some of the most costly mercantile buildings ever erected in this country, and occupied by such great firms as those of Jas. M. Beebe & Co., Stewart & Co., Anderson, Heath & Co., and forty or fifty others, was before ten o'clock one mass of ruins. On Kingston Nos. fourteen to eighteen inclusive were occupied by commission houses and were destroyed. Other buildings on this street were dwellings and escaped.

About eleven o'clock the scene in Lincoln, Essex, South, Federal and other streets in that immediate neighborhood was one of the saddest of the night. Hundreds of men, women and children were hurrying along laden with every variety of household goods. Behind them were the roaring flames lapping, up their houses before they could get half or even a quarter of their goods in the streets even. The fire extended on both sides of Lincoln street. On Russia wharf all the buildings, mostly used by rag, paper and junk merchants, were destroyed. There were no vessels lying at that wharf. At Robbins' wharf a schooner was destroyed, as were a coal shed and a large quantity of lumber on the pier. The wharf of the Hartford and Erie railroad were burned, as also was the passenger station of this company, at the foot of Sumner St.

At 2 p.m. a hasty visit in the neighborhood of the southern boundary of the fire revealed the fact that the flames had not extended far up Kingston and Columbia streets in a southerly direction, but had burned along the ends of these streets, making progress over Broad street to the water front, all through South Cove district, where wooden buildings are numberless. There were in action numerous steamers to prevent the spread of the fire sideways and keep it out of the thickly populated district. The U. S. Hotel was the nearest public building in the line of fire, spreading sideways, and many occupants were active in moving trunks and other small baggage to places more secure.

A visit to Summer street showed the fire to have advanced on the south side as far west as Haver's dry goods store, the upper portion of which was then on fire. The wind had moderated some, but the fire seemed eating its way northward towards Washington street.

After repeated solicitations on the part of the business men, owners of real estate, and others, Chief Engineer Damrell, just before two o'clock, gave orders to rope off the streets leading into Milk street, preparatory to blowing up the buildings on the south side of that street. A body of U. S. marines from the Navy Yard marched up Washington street about three o'clock and tendered their services on police duty, which were immediately accepted.

Shortly after two o'clock a meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's parlor of the City Hall, Mayor Gaston being present and Chief Engineer Damrell occupying the chair.

On motion of Gen. Wm. L. Burt, a detail of citizens was authorized to take charge of all the streets leading directly to the fire, and have exclusive control of them, with the assistance of the police, with authority to take any action they considered would be for the public benefit.

The flames leaped the gap almost instantly, the building being close to the main fire. Trains were laid in Federal st. about 1 o'clock, and the street was immediately cleared for action, and at 3:45 the destruction of buildings in the path of the conflagration by the explosion of gunpowder was begun in good earnest, the shocks shaking the city to the foundation. It had become quite evident that this was the only possible way to stop the progress of the fire, as although the firemen worked with a will their efforts were powerless. At 4:05 a most terrific explosion took place, which undoubtedly did good service. At 4:30 the buildings on Devonshire street were blown to atoms. The Transcript building caught fire just before 4 o'clock, the flames bursting into the rear and spreading with such rapidity that all hope of saving it was at once dispelled. At 4 o'clock the fire ex-

tended from Washington street on the west to the wharves on the east, and from Milk on the north to the Hartford and Erie Railroad bridge on the south, the area of the burnt district being roughly estimated at 200 acres. The estimate of well known real estate men is that the loss on the buildings will average twelve dollars per foot for this area, and therefore we have a grand total loss on buildings alone of upwards of one hundred millions.

So fierce was the march of the flames and so irresistible that the merchants on Oliver street, when first made aware of the danger, essayed to move the goods, but could not on account of the heat, and they were burned where they were. At an early hour the State printing office was destroyed.

By 5 a.m. the progress of the fire southward was checked and also in a great measure toward the southeast, the extreme limit in that direction being the Hartford and Erie railroad depot, extending, however, out on the road, and burning the bridge. Then it runs along Broad street to India wharf, taking all intermediate wharves, and destroying a few vessels as before stated. All the residences on Kingston street escaped destruction, and the same is the case on Lincoln street. All residences on the Fort Hill section, so called, including Gridley, High and Broad sts., are destroyed, rendering hundreds of families homeless and destitute. On Washington street the fire was checked by 5 o'clock this morning. In a southerly direction it had not reached beyond Summer street. The building on the southerly side of the latter street remained standing, and those west of them were untouched by the flames, with the exception of three nearest Chauncey street, which were burned out, though the walls remained standing. On Washington street the building of the American Water Company was completely gutted, but the walls remain standing. North of this, on the same side of Washington street, all the buildings are destroyed as far as the Transcript office, though portions of the walls of some buildings are left. Both Washington and Summer streets are filled with debris to the depth of several feet. A portion of Trinity Church is standing alone to mark the location of the late beautiful edifice.

Before five o'clock the fire had crossed Water street, and caught upon the window casings and roof of Simmon's block, in which was the Boston Car Spring Co's office, and the Hide and Leather Bank, and before that hour, the whole building was enveloped. At a quarter to 6 the building opposite the corner of Congress street, where was the bank and W. E. Lawrence & Co's store, caught and in ten minutes all hope of saving it was gone. About 6 o'clock the fire struck the corner of Federal and Milk streets, and began to spread towards Kilby and Broad Sts. State, Devonshire and Congress and Kilby sts., and Congress square were, so far as merchandise was concerned, on wheels and foot, for everybody was moving whatever was portable. A large party of men were engaged in tearing down the signs in the vicinity of Milk, Broad and Kilby sts., and around Liberty square. The buildings totally destroyed on Devonshire st., between Milk and Water sts., were the Home Insurance Co., Eastern Express Co., and the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

Some of the buildings were unsuccessful exploded, the force wasting itself through the windows and shattering those of adjacent buildings, but leaving the walls unscathed. A visit to the north end of the fire at 7 o'clock showed that it was not progressing with anything like the previous rapidity, having advanced not more than a hundred feet into Congress street, between Water and street, during the preceding hour and a half. The heat had none of that fierce and terrible intensity which had been devouring the buildings so rapidly. The same state of affairs were found to exist on Milk street. The buildings on the southern side of the street below Pearl street, which had caught as early as half past five o'clock, were burning slowly in comparison with the majority of their near neighbors west, and their walls were all intact. An immense number of streams of water were being turned on the fire from every possible point, an engine from some other city or town being seen at every corner, and these seemed to be having a good effect. It was rumored about six o'clock that the old South Church had been mined in readiness to blow up, but on inquiry it was found that those in charge had resolved to risk matters on that corner, and look to the protection of the heavy

walls of the Transcript office opposite. The Transcript did not remove any material, which was packed, however, and lowered into the cellar. Some of it may be saved from destruction. The Post building will be nearly destroyed, although the walls may remain standing. All efforts at estimating the losses and insurances are futile at this time.

At a quarter before nine the fire had reached in nearly a straight line from Congress street through Lindhall to Kilby street, and Liberty square, both sides being on fire. The merchants exchange and post office are gone. The mails however, have been saved. The post office will open in Faneuil Hall tomorrow by half-past eleven o'clock.

The progress of the fire towards the water in the direction of Kilby and Central streets, seemed to be effectually stopped and the streams of water were used in extinguishing the flames among the ruins, which present the appearance of utter devastation.

The conflagration was got under control about one o'clock, having in the space of fifteen hours destroyed hundreds of the costliest and most substantial warehouses in the country and temporarily paralyzing three of the leading mercantile interests—the shoe and leather and dry goods trade. It is said that there is not one wholesale shoe and leather establishment left in Boston. The wool trade has suffered in an equal degree and the dry goods and jobbing houses left are few and far between.

The 9th regiment with detachments from other regiments, amounting to 1,200 men, are on duty for the protection of property and preservation of order. A meeting of prominent citizens was held in the City Hall this p.m., presided over by Mayor Gaston. Encouraging speeches were made and energetic action urged, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the needy, and prepare for rebuilding the burnt district. A numerous relief committee was appointed, of which Wm. Gray is chairman. The committee will hold daily sessions. A bureau of relief was also organized, with ex-mayor Norcross treasurer. The new post office building was for a long time exposed to the fierce flames, but was scarcely scarred. This massive fire proof structure saved the Morning Post building, directly opposite, and helped greatly in preventing the fire from reaching State St. The old South Church also escaped, though several times given up for lost. The beautiful and costly Transcript building and Currar and Pratt's jewelry establishment on the opposite corner of Milk St., were burned. The Eastern Express office was saved, though reported at one time burned. Two steam fire engines came from Portland, with four hundred of her leading citizens, headed by Mayor Kingsbury, to proffer every aid in their power.

BOSTON, 10, 3 p.m.—The fire was well under control a little after midday and has not extended since. The following are the general boundaries of the conflagration—

The whole length and both sides of Summer street, across Federal and nearly down to Drake's wharf, and thence in nearly a direct line to Fort Hill, along Hamilton and Battery a march to Kilby Street, as far as Lindall and Central streets, and from Milk to Summer, on Washington street. Within these boundaries, on an area of 70 acres, every building is consumed.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The news of the Boston fires caused intense excitement, at least as great as did that of Chicago, and the anxiety to hear the news was overwhelming. Secretary Boutwell received many dispatches from bankers and insurance companies, both in Boston and New York, saying that there was quite a panic in those cities. The Secretary telegraphed them that there was no reason for the panic and advises them not to yield, as he will do all he can to sustain them. Secretary Boutwell intended leaving Washington tomorrow, to remain until Friday, but will not now do so, as business originating in the Boston fire may require his presence here. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, was to have left Boston for Washington last night, has been telegraphed to by the Secretary to remain there. If he has already left Boston, he will be intercepted by a telegram requesting him to return. The comptroller of the currency Knox, and Bigelow, chief of the loan division of the Treasury Department, left for Boston to-night, at the instance of Secretary Boutwell, to look after the government interest in that city.

There are, says the Spectator, 192