WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY

THE NIAGARA
FIRE

Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK,

After paying losses by last night's, 14th July, fire will have left
$1,250,000

OVER $700,000

Invested in U. S. Bonds.

JAS. B. FLOYD,
AGENT,
168 LA SALLE ST.

Sufferers by this last great fire will please present claims at 116 and 118 La Salle street, Rooms 22 and 23.

RED RUIN.
The Old Fire Fiend Pays Another Visit to Chicago.

And Takes a Stroll Down State Street and Wabash Avenue.

Destroying Property Worth Over $4,000,000 as It Went.

A Day that Will Be Ever Memorable in the City's History.

Next to that of the Great Fire None More Terrible Was Ever Known.

Fifteen Blocks Swept as Bare as Nature First Made Them.

A Territory Embracing About Twenty Acres Reduced to Smoke and Ashes.

Over 1,000 Houses Burned and 6,000 Persons Rendered Homeless.

Oshkosh Vying with Chicago--Over Three Hundred Buildings Burned.

Forty-One Houses Destroyed in the Business Part of Iowa Falls.

AFFLICTED CHICAGO.

terrible times of 1872 have been impressed, and it is hardly possible that the noble palaces of trade now erected can ever be swept away as our fell swing into the mouth of the destroyer.

But the condition of other sections of the city is almost as bad as the greater part and the Fire Fiend, unwilling to let the memories of those troubles die, has shown us again where we are weak. The situation that last night constituted the greater part of the fire, by the fire and its flames was a most dangerous one. The only time its lips moved was when it was about to smite the department. As the Chicago fire department is a political machine, with the claims of real estate of national importance considered, the Chicago fire department is a political machine, with the claims of nationalities duly considered. Such is the Chicago fire department. May it ever be the case--whence will the fire ever come, was the general wish. Was it wrong?

The fire department is mismanaged. It will of course be duly reorganized. An Irishman will now be appointed chief man.

The Chicago local staff was early at the scene of the fire, and love collected all the information respecting it which can be desired.

THE GRAND SCENE.

When the alarm first sounded, people heard its slow beat and the mechanical irons that took their toll in the exact location of the box. The number of which had been found. No more attention was paid to it, for the people. People who held no property in the immediate neighborhood passed the house on their way, went home to their supper, and held it to no account at all, for in the spirit of the sun, the fight with the yet more enemy. As time went on,

A DIFFERENT TALK began to be told. It first struck the people who live downtown.

"Here's the fire!"

"Where?"

"Down on Wabash street--the fire is on fire."

"Must go down."

"Can't go."

"Wait till I get supper and a cigar."

And so on. The great work of Chicago which never enters a church to celebrate the evening service to its Maker was not to be disgraced out of its tenderness and beauty by the simple fact that away down among the ranks, the yet another game there was literally held to pay, "

BUT NOT ALL CHICAGO STOPPED to take supper before going down to look at the fire. At 6 o'clock several thousands of arsines and clerks are set free. They rush to the distant establishments, and rarely come down to sleep. Among all those who now rise to see a fire, if it is to their liking, so much the more interesting. Troops of these persons, caught with the hurry of the streets toward the direction of the spreading conflagration, ran with the crowd. The north and south streets, but mainly State street, were crowded with people who had just heard of the fire.
15, 1874.

NUMBER 271.

Go to burn up again?"

"Let her burn and be damned to her!"

"We've got it this time?"

"And God have mercy on the fire department."

But if one were to see a most overwhelming illustration of the truth that "the blazed fire and the blaze," he had but to cross the river and 24 hours after the fire was out, the street was all business, and everywhere the face of nature was changed. The fire was raging two miles away. It had burned the leaves and trees in the fall, and the fields were covered with blackened leaves and ashes. The news was brought that the fire was out of control, and within a few minutes the whole city was in a panic. The fire was moving with such terrific speed that it was impossible to check it.

The fire was extinguished by the efforts of the firemen and the water department, and when the fire was finally brought under control, the city was left in a state of despair. The fire had destroyed many buildings and the loss was immense. The city was left in a state of shock, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The损失 of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The LIBERTY OF INNOCENCE

in the abode of Almara in the district where the fire swept through, not a soul was able to receive his evening callers, but into the street, to be caught by the smoke, or killed by the flames, and made utterly miserable by the most utter impossibility of obtaining adequate shelter.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The loss of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The loss of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The loss of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The loss of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The loss of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The loss of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.

The fire burned for several days, and the city was in a state of devastation. The loss of life and property was enormous. The city was left in a state of mourning, and the people were left to wonder how they could ever recover from such a disaster.
THE BEGINNING.

The east side of Clark street, south of Twentieth, is lined with pleasant homes, which have made the street picturesque ever since they were built, years ago. Ever since the fire of 1871, these houses have been the haunt of the VESTED CLASS OF PROSTITUTES, and a swarm of jew peddlers and junk-dealers. Night in the row of the 癈hances' that front the avenue are closely inclosed by a wall of buildings, backing with bright and swelling and exuding with crowds of Palermo and Italian Jews, who filled the little tenements in overflowing. Because this avenue and Fourth avenue are closely inclosed, the space was entirely covered by these.

THE BOOKSTORES.

The most influential material was scattered around in every direction. Maps of street and avenue, piles of books, and newsboys' carts, were scattered around the streets and avenues. In the space between buildings. Many of the tenements were not occupied as dwellings, and piles of books and newspapers were scattered around the city. That the fire was not entirely contained in the stables of the fire companies, and that fire companies were sent to try to stop the fire. The fire was at its height. The fire was spreading down the avenue. The fire was spreading down the avenue. The fire was spreading down the avenue.

THE COURSE OF THE FIRE.

Having reached State street the fire was in its glory. Two-story frame was the rule, and a substantial structure the exception. The flames leaped from building to building, new and old, to facilitate the progress, and yet without danger. One by one the buildings were set on fire, and the flames leaped from building to building. The fire was spreading down the avenue. The fire was spreading down the avenue. The fire was spreading down the avenue.
THECHICAGO

slept which they enjoyed, however, and it is hardly to be expected that any are so depraved as to regard it as a deprivation. If there are such they should remove at once to the Garden City.

The Spectacle of Burning Blocks is a common affair, and that of whole squares enveloped in one general conflagration may now be fairly regarded as a common occurrence. But even here, in this city of vast fires, a display on so grand a scale is rarely gotten up. It has never been exhibited but once, and that was on an occasion which was yesterday vividly recalled to the mind of every observer.

Though on a somewhat smaller scale than that of the memorable October affair, it strongly resembled it in many, also, too many particulars. It was less grand because less extensive, and less terrible for the same reason.

The World was over sea-fare darkness. The air was filled with the equable air of spirits that filled the air in every direction and filled off in silken clots over the lake; to show the full glory of the fiends of flame as they shot up around the sides of the tall church spires or from the roofs and upper story of some of the larger buildings, and burned the general object. But as it was, it was terrible and appalling enough. And like every great fire, there was much about it that was curious, many things that were hollow and open amusing. There was also much that was indescribable and that will never be told. There were things that will be known and appreciated only by those who saw them.

Nothing will draw a crowd in Chicago like a general alarm of fire. Once let the alarm be sounded from the alarm bell, and the warning notes seem to tell in every street, and in every city limit, there is a threat, so to speak, about the third alarm which never fails, when once sounded, to set the face of the multitude in the direction of the danger. So be it when the general alarm was run out yesterday, the streets were seen because alive with people. Every avenue leading in the direction of the fire was crowded with vehicles of all sorts, and the sidewalks were lined with pedestrians, all hurrying in the same direction. And as they tunted the doomed locality, they met by anxious and far more excited crowd, who hurried anxiously, even frantically in the opposite direction.

In this respect it was

THE FIRE CAME OVER AGAIN.

If people were rushed breathlessly from their homes in cities of the east and south, to escape from their lives, if possible, or if they

taste, blending to the city. The tenements out of which greedy sharks of landlords so long thrived upon the profits of luxury and misfortune lay in smoking ruins, and their miserable occupants, bundled together, bribe, burned, wretched and hopeless, sat but lifelike, upon the streets they have so long rendered a curse and a terror. Young but brave, wanton, in company with their scared relations, watched with cruel appreciation the destruction of those miserable little dens in which a few short hours before they had sought forgetfulness in the dulness of drunkenness and vice. Among them crowded

THE WORTHY POOR.

whose tears told of sufferings heavier than the victims could even know, as they beheld themselves turning powerless and homeless upon the streets.

At the corner of Taylor and Clark streets, the scene presented was a terrible one. Looking northeast a wide sheet of blazing, smoking ruin met the eye, the fire line on Taylor, which street was completely burned, carrying the view from beyond State street all lost in a complete sea of fire. Singularly enough, three houses escaped the general destruction on the corner of Taylor. These were three small frame buildings, the corner one of which is occupied as a saloon by two brothers, Larry and Edward Gavin. A large number of friends gathered at this place to help the Gavin brothers, and it was undoubtedly due to the heroic efforts extended that this house and the two next adjoining it were saved.

BEHIND IT, EASTWARD, both sides of Taylor street are gutted to State street. South of this point is the first block destroyed by the fire, burned through to Fourth avenue, and north of it is a waste of black, smoking wilderness, extending all along Clark to Polk, and carried north and east to the avenue.

This was the scene of these three little buildings may be looked upon as something alarming, and worthy of mention in comparison with the singular exemption from destruction of Mahlon D. Ogden's house in Washington park, on the North side, on the occasion of the great fire. All around this neighborhood, bagnes of the lowest and most degraded order abounded.

GONE FOREVER.

are the low-lived resorts, inhabited by the soiled dowes, so inimical to the pious and healthful resources of the groper and the mariner, and the "California Gem," "The White Swan," "The Thorny Rose," "The Peach Blossom," and "Dew Drop Inn," are things of the past in that locality.
THE AVENUE WAS LINED WITH CARRIAGES filled with people who were bidding farewell to happy homes or who had come out from mere curiosity to see the fire. Far away in every direction the sidewalks were crowded with those who had not come in carriages for the same purpose. The fire burned up the streets, the homes of the flames, the showers of sparks that now became plainly visible, and that floated off like whirling, red snowflakes toward the lake. They were compelled to watch closely for the blazing cinders, which were continually being borne aloft by the gale and dropped down upon the heads and shoulders of the night-seers, as well as upon the roofs of surrounding buildings. These latter were very numerous at times and materially assisted in spreading the destruction. They fell everywhere. In alleys, upon roofs of houses, and chimneys in open windows and doors, and each soon started a little blaze on its own account unless happily discovered in time and extinguished by some zealous observer. Nothing seemed to attract more general attention than the efforts of the firemen, wherever it was possible to see them. They generally worked efficiently, but often with little effect. It was even pitiful at times to see them pressing closely to some blazing wall in the face of an almost blistering heat, and driving streams of water, which failed to reach the second-story windows. There was a lamentable lack of water, a fact to which the tremendous destruction was mainly due. But with only an eight-inch water-main down Clark street, and four-inch pipes on Third and Fourth avenues, a different result could hardly have been expected. The first engine started and took all the water, and left others almost helpless. On Wells avenue it was somewhat different, but still there was not water enough. A stream could hardly be got upon a two-story roof, and the people who watched the efforts of the firemen were at a loss to understand this. They had seen the magnificent 24-inch main laid down through the middle of that thoroughfare not many years ago, and wondered why it did not furnish them water. They did not know that by the admirable ability and foresight of the board of fire commissioners, the fire- hydrants had been left connected with the old eight-inch main which was laid when Chicago was a village, and many years before the city of great fires. A little more than a year ago a new pattern of double hydrant was attached directly to this main at a point just north of the river and most depraved order abounded.

GONE FOREVER are the low-lived resorts, inhabited by the skilled, dirty and unclean. The necessary and beautiful resources of the groghouse and the clearhouse, and "The California Gem," "The White Swan," "The Ranch House," "The Peach Blossom," and "Deer Drop Inn," are things of the past in that locality.

THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THE FIRE on State street reached No. 507 on that thoroughfare, and from the third story of that house a young woman was rescued by the hook and ladder company in a dastardly burned and mutilated condition. Her hands and arms were terribly burned, as were her thighs and breasts. She was conveyed to a place of safety and her wounds bound up and attended to. From this building to Twelfth street, and in front of Palmer, Fuller & Co.'s planing-mill, the crowd had assembled in thousands.

FOURTH AVENUE It was immediately adjacent to this street that the terrible commotion of yesterday had its origin. The continually increasing wind, caused by the spreading flames and ruffled air, at last became a gale, scattering burning brands of enormous size far and wide in a northwestern direction. This street, for the greater portion of the distance between Taylor and Polk, was lined with small green groves of establishments and residences, where

VICT TAUGHT ITS LESSONS and easy virtue made itself a staple of merchandise. This street was filled with a large proportion of the colored population of the city. Lower down and nearer to Harrison was a multiplicity of houses of prostitution of a second-class character,—with here and there an isolated abode of respectability,—which in time came under the devouring element.

AT 6 O'CLOCK or a little after, the thoroughfare presented a scene which beggared description. The fire had eaten its way down as far as Polk street, in a direct line, while to the west and north it had surged over into Third avenue and was marching up State and Wells avenues. Fourth avenue was one jar of drys, carts, express wagons, and all sorts of vehicles that ever were invented. The sidewalks were lined with people, fast and respectable,—the negro, who, with

DRESSED FOR DISABILITY at ten had been suddenly forced from his abode, to seek some place of safety from the encroaching flames, and the said matron and mothers of large families, who ran hither and thither wild with paroxysms of fear. The "colored troops"
CLARK STREET.

The scene was one of destruction and ruin. The buildings were gutted by the flames, and the streets were filled with smoke and charred remains. The fire had spread to nearby buildings, and the situation was desperate. The water supply was crucial in fighting the fire, and efforts were made to bring in additional water. The volunteer firemen worked tirelessly to contain the fire, but the situation was severe.

The fire caused widespread destruction, and many people lost their homes. The community was left to pick up the pieces and rebuild. The fire was a tragic event, but it also brought people together to work towards recovery.

The fire was a reminder of the vulnerability of urban areas to such events. It highlighted the need for better preparation and response strategies to mitigate the impact of such disasters. The community continued to rebuild, and the fire became a symbol of resilience and recovery.
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CAUGHT FIRE.

The Jewish synagogue at the corner of Third and Wabash avenues had gone down before this, but it made but little display. After the flames passed beyond it and began to play upon the wooden buildings to the north, there were many who walked anxiously and almost hopelessly in the expectation that this magnificent structure, which had come so near being sacrificed at the time of the first great fire, would prove a limit to that one in this direction. But they hoped in vain. It stood the raging heat nobly for a time, but it had to give way at last. It seemed like a fortress of strength, and its rough walls withstood the heat until nearly every surrounding building had gone and then they, too, began to crumble. They went slowly at first, but it soon became apparent that all the woodwork inside was on fire, and fierce flames began to protrude from the windows on every side.

CHRIST TO THE ROOF

and up the towers, burning all that was combustible and leaving nothing but jagged walls such as were so familiar along that thoroughfare less than three years ago. The postoffice building went down more rapidly, as did many of the business blocks along State and Wabash streets further north.

THE SMOKE IN THE STREETS

and what has already been described, so closely resembled that on the occasion of the great fire that it will be more easily imagined by those who saw that affair than by those who saw this. There was the same jumble of burned vehicles, the same half-burned houses, the same mutilated, snarled, and assassinated drays, the same nameless, indiscernible mixture of smashed humanity, household furniture and greased blankets of the homes could be seen the frightened faces of the girls, all ready equipped for a hasty departure. Further south than Polk on Clark, the buildings on the latter street were completely deserted, and the trembling populace crowded in hundreds on the sidewalks, sitting on their trunks and

WEeping Piteously,

while they guarded the little remnant that their cruel fate had left them, or that which they had hastily protected from the greed of the flames. Going southward from Polk the northern limit of the fire is reached, which was a saloon situated at No. 471 Clark street. Before this point is reached, however, which is on the east side of the street, a number of houses are passed with walls nearly charred to tinder, windows smashed, and in a bad state of general dilapidation. This No. 471 is but a few houses west of the corner of Polk street, and from that to Taylor the houses are in ashes. Those premises were

OCCUPIED FOR A VARIETY OF PURPOSES.

Some of them were third and fourth rate stores, with the upper stories occupied by lodgers of lowliness, bohemians, and a very decided proportion of African extraction. The rooms were generally grimy and anything but inviting, cleanliness as a rule being in this particular quarter much more honored in the breach than in the observance. Assignment restaurants, kept by vicious Germans and Polish Jews, thrived upon the wages of sin, earned in misery by girls tender in years but old, deceit to sin. It was

THE PARADISE OF THE RAZOR-MOUNTED DARKIES

and the eyesores of the law-abiding and the good. Had the fire done no greater damage, the mere destruction of this vile locality would be a gain.

YELLING TEAMSTERS,

who guided their horses as near as they could amid the terrible jam, the screeking of the fire-engine whistles and their continuous roar, the terror-stricken people who thronged the pavement, all contributed to make the scene one of such magnificent horror that it can never be effaced from the memory of those who were privileged to witness it.

About half-past 6 o'clock, when it was found that the never-failing steamers

COULD MAKE NO EFFECT UPON THE ELEMENT

which was coming down with such irresistible fury, it was concluded that the best policy to pursue was that of blowing up the buildings which remained between Polk and Harrison streets, or at least enough of them to stay the progress of the flames. Cables were made for volunteers who would go around with the means of death or salvation, as the sequel might prove, and deposited the same in the vacant buildings along the avenue, preparatory to their being blown into atoms. A daring and brave fireman responded, together with a number of persons from the crowd. Each with

A KEG OF GUNPOWDER

under his arm, and following a trusty leader provided with fuse, marched up the avenue as near to the fire as they could get, and deposited the powder in the deserted tenements. Soon afterward the larger detonations were heard,
which told the excited population that the work of destruction had finally begun. Reports followed rapidly, and the houses which had been completed were emptied at once. The air was filled with the sound of shouting and the clanging of bells, as people ran to see the destruction of their homes. The smoke filled the air, and the sound of imploding buildings could be heard for miles around.

A PLACE OF SAFETY

The residents of Twelfth, Taylor, Polk, and Harrison streets, as the fire spread, took to the streets and looked for a place of safety. The streets were lined with people, and the air was filled with the sound of shouting and the sound of buildings falling. The fire was getting closer, and people were starting to panic.

A CRITIC

The critic who wrote about the fire knew that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The streets were crowded with people, and the sound of the fire was deafening. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

THE GREAT DESTRUCTION

The fire was spreading, and the streets were filled with people. The critic knew that the fire was not going to be contained, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

THE GREAT CENTER OF INTEREST

The Critic knew that the fire was going to be a great spectacle, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

THE DEPARTMENT HAD LOST ALL CONTROL

The department had lost all control of the fire, and the streets were filled with people. The critic knew that the fire was going to be a great spectacle, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT HAD LOST ALL CONTROL

The department had lost all control of the fire, and the streets were filled with people. The critic knew that the fire was going to be a great spectacle, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT HAD LOST ALL CONTROL

The department had lost all control of the fire, and the streets were filled with people. The critic knew that the fire was going to be a great spectacle, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

THE DEPARTMENT HAD LOST ALL CONTROL

The department had lost all control of the fire, and the streets were filled with people. The critic knew that the fire was going to be a great spectacle, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

THE DEPARTMENT HAD LOST ALL CONTROL

The department had lost all control of the fire, and the streets were filled with people. The critic knew that the fire was going to be a great spectacle, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.

The fire department had lost all control of the fire. The streets were filled with people, and the air was filled with the sound of the fire. The critic knew that the fire was going to be a great spectacle, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction. The critic knew that the fire would not be contained for long, and that the streets were the best place to watch the destruction.
confined to the acres of rookeries described, and to a locality in which the streets are scarcely wider than alleys, but at State street it was expected the firemen could work to much better advantage, and it seemed impossible to suppose that the LURID MONSTER could devastate the splendid in mansion and business houses on the two avenues.

The wind had driven the fire gradually to the northwest. It had not swept through from Clark in a direct line along Twelfth street, but had slightly veered in the direction the wind was going. In the space of the three blocks between Clark and State streets it had turned northward almost an entire block, proceeding consequently to State street in a northeastward direction. Accordingly, its first appearance on the latter thoroughfare was

**AT NO. 519, a two story frame building devoted to prostitution in common with many other houses on this street, near the corner of Taylor street.** It passed through the windows in the upper story, sprang through the roof, along the cornices, penetrated into the lower floor, and in an instant the whole structure was wrapped in flames.

The residents of this building were alarmed before, and many of them had been prudent enough to

**SACK THEIR HOUSES of all their household possessions which they had removed to places of fancied safety.** Others, who had been driven from the rear streets, had taken refuge with their goods and families upon State, thinking that here the fire would undoubtedly be quelled. When, therefore, the volumes of smoke rolled out of the windows of the structure described, and the flames soon enveloped it from top to bottom, these former occupants were seized with an indescribable consternation.

Their excitement knew no bounds, running hysterical and sobbing with the utmost anxiety, almost frantic with alarm. The scenes that ensued are beyond beggar description. The people swarmed out of their houses along both sides of the street, all the way from Twelfth to Harrison streets, which comprised the whole of the residence quarter north of the former street.

GOODS WERE THROWN OUT OF WINDOWS with the windows, some tumbling down stairs, and dragged out of doors into the street, subsequently to many instances to fall a prey to the flames. Men, women, and children wrung their hands in terror, and howled and shouted to each other until black in the face.

Families became separated... here and there could be seen some lost child, crying wildly for its parents, some husband vainly endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of his wife, and mothers bewailing in loud notes of grief the loss of their children. The scenes of the great fire of 1871 were repeated in all their terrible intensity, portions to be remembered.

**STATE STREET.**

The rapid advance of the flames which licked up the under-box material that lies in the neighborhood bounded by Clark, State, Twelfth, and Harrison streets had left the building fire department no other alternative but to retreat before the terrible beast from one street to another. Several times did they place their steamers at certain street corners and get to work...
STATE STREET.
The rapid advance of the flames which licked up the tinder-box material that lined the buildings of the State street district, involving the buildings by Clark, State, Taylor, and Harrison streets had left the building fire department no other alternative but to retreat before the terrible heat from one street to another. Several times did they place their streams to dam street corners and get to work upon some point in the line of the march of the fire, hoping to stay its course. But each time did this.

FACED POINT OF DEFENSE.
fall before the flames, and at each time was the department driven from every point where it tried to make a stand. The hose was laid down and taken up repeatedly as the brave firemen were driven northeastward and eastward from Clark to Fourteenth avenue, thence to Third avenue, to Taylor, Peck, and on to Harrison and Congress streets at the present writing.

DESPERATE EFFORTS
were made to check the fire. In a form of streams and streams was repeatedly thrown out to make an attack along the line to the northward and eastward. In these directions was the wind fanned into a terrible gale by the heat rapidly driving the flames.

MANNING BERNER'S PLAN
of fighting the element was similar to that he successfully pursued at the fire about a year ago that started at the corner of Sixteenth street. The Fifteenth, street swept over several blocks. The wind that day was exactly from the direction where it came yesterday, that fire, in many of its preliminary features, much resembled the present one, while it was confined to the west side of State street. Marshal Berner on that occasion threw his whole force along the flank and van of the fire, and brought it finally to a point where it was governed. It was his purpose yesterday, as it is said, to maintain the flanks, and the fire was crushed against him. Had he found within the limits of the territory designated one building of good, strong, brick walls, he might possibly have achieved the design, or at any rate have made a much more determined resistance than under the circumstances he was able to do. Perhaps.

THE CHARACTER OF THE BUILDINGS
in this neighborhood is well known. The territory, broadly, has always been a tinder-box, and have accumulated the ground have been, unfortunately bad. The district has, however, been called the city's parched, and on the whole, a worse, mangled, unburnable lot of old buildings nowhere compared to the surrounding.

There are some of these tinder-boxes which moved and fed the

the fire-gobbling up, and then crossed the street to

THE FIRST BUILDING
owned by Pat. O'Neill, and used by him as a wholesale liquor store. The inflammable character of the goods in the store naturally resisted the flames, and the building was comparatively sound. To the ground was attacked, offering no more resistance than a monument of wax would have done. North of the building on the east side of the street was a long row of wooden shanties erected during the great fire time for temporary purposes. They were occupied by the Chicago horse market, Penoyer & Shaw, and other dealers. The fire-gobbling up at various points almost surrounding the first, was working at Harrison street, and destroying the street No. 7, which they were compelled to abandon. Another engine ascended only by superhuman exertions and great danger.

Mandel's Building:
a four-story structure, and J. R. Almira's artemporium, on the west side of the street were next destroyed, and the entire front of five four-story marble buildings north to Van Buren street was rapidly locked up.

AT THE CORNER ON CONGRESS STREET,
the fire gobbled up a few of the old fire-time shanties, and reached No. S10, a stone, brick, solid, fireproof building on the east side of State street, where it was so well resisted by the solid materials that it progressed no further along this thoroughfare. This building thus marks the northern limit on State street. The tank of water served by the fire was severely damaged, and the windows were shattered by the streams of water which were thrown within the structure, but beyond this the injury is inconceivable.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE STREET,
the flames were stayed more readily than those who witnessed their fury for a long time could have anticipated. A vacant.

this point that they saved half of the long block of fine four-story buildings between Harrison and Congress streets, and burning the fire on this street at No. S10, though the store was badly burned. Its occupants could not be learned, as the sign had been torn from the building to avoid the slitting by the head and flying sparks. This, as well as the case, too, with buildings far down the street.

The flames had been sufficient enough to burn out their great wood signs and inflammable sparkbushes in the shape of awnings as the fire approached. The danger to which they exposed their premises and with the help of the crowd pulled them down. Today the streets for some distance down town will look singularly barren of awnings and the usual sign-boards indicating the business found in the upper stories of the street.
MARSHAL BENNETT'S PLAN
of fighting the element was similar to that he
successfully pursued at the fire about a
year ago that started at the corner of
Cass and Sixteenth streets and swept over several blocks. The wind that day
was exactly from the direction whence it came
yesterday, and that fire, in many of its preliminary
features, much resembled the present one, while it was confined to the west side of State
street. Marshal Bennett on that occasion threw
his whole force
along the flank and van of the fire, and brought
it finally to a point where it was governed. It
was his purpose yesterday, it is said, to pursue the
same course, but the fire withstood him. Had he found within the limits of the
territory designated one building of good
strong, brick walls, he might possibly have
achieved his design, or at any rate have made
a much more determined resistance than under
the circumstances he was able to do. Perhaps

THE CHARACTER OF THE BUILDINGS
in this neighborhood is well known. The territory,
unfortunately, has always borne a bad name, and
the structures which have encountered the
publicity have been proportionately bad. The district has oftentimes been called Hell's patch, and
on the whole a more unsophisticated, tumble-down,
inflammable lot of old sections nowhere cumber
Chicago's real estate. There are scores of these
tender-horns which invited and fed the
advancing flames, leading them strength to carry
their destruction to more elegant and
valuable structures.

NOT A BUILDING IN THE DISTRICT
that was so much to the flames. Consequently the department could see no daylight to resist the flames even so much as to be able to
temporarily work effectively. Owing to State
street, the masses of stilling smoke tinged with the lurid flames that momentarily thrust their tongues
through them as if in derision of

THE GREAT BURNING PIECES OF TIMBER
which were carried through the air by the violence
of the wind, fell among others and fired them. The features of the great fire were repeated after State street was in flames with
terrible truthfulness and the utmost fears were
now entertained that the fair new Chicago must
where it was so well resisted by the solid sub-
tstantial walls that it progressed no further
along this thoroughfare. This building
thus marks its northern limit on State street. The stock of furniture
held by the firm mentioned was somewhat dam-
gaged, and the windows were shattered by the
streams of water which were thrown within the
structure, but beyond this the injury is inconse-
quational.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE STREET.
the flames were stayed much sooner than those
who witnessed their fury for a long time
would have anticipated. A vacant
building that they saved the block of fine four-story buildings between Harrison
and Congress streets, subduing the fire on this
street at No. 510, though this
store was badly scorched. Its occupant could
not be learned, as the sign had been torn from
the building to avoid its being ignited by the
heat and flying sparks. This was the case, too,
with buildings far down the street. The occup-
ants who had been foolish enough to hand out
their great wood signs and inflammable spar-
catchers in the shape of awnings as the fire
approached saw the danger to which they exposed
their premises and with the help of the crowd
pulled them down. To-day the streets for some
distance down town will look singularly barren
of awnings and the usual sign-boards indicating
the business pursued in the various stores.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL
fell in the course of the destroyer. Some of the
wooden buildings between it and Congress street were cremated, and it
comes in for a mention among
the more notable buildings cremated. It was a
tine four-story brick building at the corner of
State and Van Buren Streets. On the
opposite corner of the latter street were a few
wooden buildings that intervened before the
lost building mentioned was reached. They
were small and low and contributed little fort
to the flames and thus gave the firemen a chance to get in their work on this side of the street.

WABASH AVENUE.

At 9 o'clock the fire attacked Wabash avenue. For a long time it had been hoped that this beautiful street would be spared from a second ruin. The long line of palatial structures seemed to rear their lofty fronts yet more proudly than usual, and to bid defiance to the base and insidious flames. This of course was too much for any fire to endure, and accordingly its utmost endeavors were made to reach the avenue. Near the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court its attempts were successful. The two fine residences, Nos. 473 and 475, were saved.

By extra exertion of engine No. 10, stationed at this point. Their owner, who was on the scene, promised to furnish the boys of the company throughout with new suits of clothes, providing they should succeed in preserving his property. They did, but the next building yielded graciously to the flames. Following up this advantage, the fiery demon skipped along, leaping up in its course the whole of the west side of the avenue.

The Catholic church of

ST. MARY'S,
on the southeast corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue was left unharmed. Crossing the avenue at Peck court, the flames proceeded northward with a velocity that was most unsatisfactory to the property-owners, who rushed frenzically about, and seemed to desire the exhibition of fireworks to cease.

Between Eldridge and Peck courts there were a number of fine residences, with a sprinkling of laundries, dentists' offices, and millinery shops. Upon these did the fire-flood feed its ancient grudge.

On the west side of the avenue were the following business places: No. 473, R. Schoenfield, merchant tailor; No. 457, James John, plasterer; No. 455, California Laundry; No. 453, L. W. Stanley, Laundry; No. 441, A. J. Lamb, millinery; J. B. Bell, dentist; E. F. Wilson, dentist.

No. 423, southwest corner of Peck court, was the well-known Jewish synagogue, Kehilath Anshe Masarale, but as no invidious distinctions of Jew and Christian are recognized in the cremation creed, Kehilath etc. went.

By 7 o'clock it was evident that nothing could be done to save the First Baptist church, on the corner of Hubbard court, from destruction. This was one of the finest church edifices in the city, and its pastor, Rev. W. Everts, has a wide reputation. But the church was doomed. A few minutes after 7 a tongue of fire stretched far over some intervening buildings and wrappet the building in its embrace.
AT NO. 330 AND 334 was the office and salerooms of the extensive firm of Penoyer & Shaw, carriage manufacturers. Realizing their dangerous position they early took precautions to remove their stock from the building to Lake Park, and consequently suffered little loss.

No. 392 was the Jewish synagogue, Kehilla Benay Sholum, Dr. A. J. Meising, rabbi. No. 336, Madam Cary, dressmaker; No. 364, Mrs. Stoughton, millinery.

THE WEST SIDE of the avenue between Hubbard court and Union street was occupied by the following firms: No. 335, Robert Hunter, physician; No. 334, Hyatt’s laundry; No. 333, Excelsior laundry; No. 373, Wm. Bushman, paper-hanging; No. 377, O. O. D. laundry; also C. W. Leonard, painter; No. 375, P. Potto, cigars and fruits; No. 373, Robert Hague, poultry; No. 371, Edward Denslender, bookseller; No. 369, John Stoltz, physician.

BEYOND HARRISON STREET, ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE AVENUE, was situated the building owned and occupied by the Davis Sewing Machine company, a fine four-story marble front. Most of the stock in store was saved. No. 352 was A. H. Blakemore, glider; No. 343, S. & S. Thompson, restaurant; No. 332, Mrs. Wilson, laundry; No. 326, Olmstead & Bankhead, tailors; No. 324, Denholm, boots and shoes.

THE FIRST BUILDING ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE AVENUE, beyond Harrison, was the famous and historical Wabash Avenue Methodist church, occupied since the great fire of 1871 by the mail hirelings of Uncle Sam, over whom presides the gentle Henry Miller. They were not behind the times, not they. Early in the evening all the office force was called into requisition, and even before the building was expected to fall a victim, the men were set to work at removing the mail matter and furniture of the office to a place of safety. The general delivery will be for the present located in the West division branch office.

THE LARGE FACTORY BUILDING NEXT TO THE POSTOFFICE was occupied on the ground floor by Wm. H. Spencer & Co., cutlery and guns. The upper floors were occupied by the publishing firms of A. C. Griggs & Co., Wm. Subner, Copperthwait & Co., and Woodworth, Ainsworth & Co.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Nos. 320 to 327 was the former Church of the Messiah, recently occupied by the firm of Penoyer & Shaw, carriage manufacturers.

ANDREW THEATER.
Aiken's Theatre.

On the southwest corner of Congress street, stood as everybody knows, the elegant theatre building popularly known as the Adelphi. Built in 1872 by Manager Aiken, it did not prove a profitable venture, and its builder and proprietor went into bankruptcy. The charming variety business that has been on the boards during the past season in this theatre under the management of Messrs. Grover and Roe need not be expatiated upon to any Chicagoan. The loss of this theatre will be seriously felt by all lovers of amusement. It succumbed to its fiery fate at about 10 o'clock.

No. 285 was a five-story block occupied by J. Widgraves, Jr., gas fixtures.

On the East Side of the avenue, and directly opposite the Adelphi, was the Wabash House, a four-story brick hotel of which A. E. Whitney & Co. were the proprietors. It shared the same fate, but a great part of the furniture was saved.

Nos. 814 and 816 were occupied by the Chicago Terra Cotta Company, S. E. Loring president.

Nos. 264 and 266 was a five-story building devoted to printing offices. The Fireside Friend, a weekly publication, used the whole of 266. In 264 were the offices of The Northwestern Lumberman, W. B. Judson, editor and manager. The New Covenant, J. W. Hanson, editor, and the office of M. T. Smith, letterpress printer.

A. A. Turner, bat and frame manufacturer, occupied Nos. 290 and 292.

At Van Buren Street, the flames seemed to pause in their career for some time, inspiring hope in many minds that their strength had departed. But this delay was only to pause themselves for a new attack. Crossing Van Buren at 11 o'clock they sped northward.

The End.

Superhuman efforts were now exerted by the firemen to prevent the further spread of destruction. The building Nos. 267 and 269, occupied by Gilbert & Sampson, furniture dealers, was slowly consumed, but the next one, occupied by Sandaker Bros., stood the test and broke the deadly charm. At this point on Wabash avenue the fire stopped at about half-past 13 o'clock this morning. The Parlington building, across the street, was slightly scorched, but not seriously damaged.

Michigan Avenue.

This beautiful avenue, which, notwithstanding the change wrought upon it by the great fire, still contains a large number of elegant residences, was the theatre of much excitement and alarm, as the flames which had crossed State street had fair to proceed eastward, to the waters of the lake. The occupants of the mansions from Eldridge court to the Michigan avenue hotel were thrown into a fully as great alarm as that previously experienced by the poor inmates of the wrecked hotel at the rear of State street.

They Early Realized the Disaster.
THE CHICAGO TIMES: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1884

HARRISON STREET.
The flames came sweeping swiftly down Wabash avenue and State street, converging in the manner in a northwesterly direction toward the lake. The two bodies of fire met at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison streets at 15 minutes to 9 o'clock, and made quick headway through the streets which lined the south side of the thoroughfare, between Wabash and State. This was considered to be the culminating point of the fire, and on the success of the firemen in battling the head fire depended the fate of the business section of the city.

THE POST-OFFICE
structure in the rear. At this point the head became so intense that the flames had to move south on Wabash, and leave the standing outlook of the fire for its final destination.

Postmaster McArthur then took due caution against the event over and above previous, and the entire amount of mail was contained in the building had been removed, by means of the mail-wagons and other vehicles, to the West-side station. A quantity of the heavier matter, including newspapers, as also the wooden fixtures, were carried out on the back of the majority of which were saved.

NEAR THE MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL,
the interest of the city gratified that danger to the safety of the entire city was at an end sought their houses, and those whom the disaster had left homeless sought shelter. God only knows where.

The general expression was thanks God it is no worse.

As far as the present time, these are the most interesting of the events that have occurred since the fire at the Adelphi theatre. It was just as this point that the final battle was fought, and the destroying monster routed. Leading only enough engines on State street to protect a little part of the flames, and throwing one.

the interested in organizing new local companies, particularly to take the place, and probably to meet the same fate, as their predecessors.

The fire on last night will effectually squelch this movement. As it is, the fire companies that suffered from the fire are two local companies—the Traders and the resurrected Globe. Both of these have taken risks in the dangerous districts, and are to-day out so many thousands of dollars.

It is calculated that the proportion of wooden buildings destroyed to brick or stone is as 2 to 1.

A few, if any, of the standard insurance companies would look at a risk of the first class of buildings, the loss of insurance is not so great as it otherwise would have been, nevertheless, the total insurance loss does not fall short of $2,000,000.

The total value of buildings destroyed is variously estimated by the agents at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

There seems no reason to fear that the losses of any company are so great that they will result in necessitating the winding up of its affairs. The fire undoubtedly will have the effect of rendering the policy of outside companies even more conservative, and the fire in any city, and it may perhaps lead to the withdrawal of one or two foreign companies from the city. This fear, however, if it be realized, will show a very inadequate perception of the situation on the part of the insurance managers. The part of the city burned has always thrown the fire business portion, and as it will be required that it shall be rebuilt in being, the future safety of the heart of the city is assured. In this respect, the fire is a blessing in disguise. There is also the further consideration that the fire in the business blocks on Wabash avenue, which have been destroyed, were not required in or fitted to that neighborhood. They were erected under a supposition that they have been shown to have been unnecessary, and one now be replaced by structures more in keeping with the actual necessities of that section of the city. So far from the inference being just that the city will in the future be a less available field for the employment of insurance capital, the opposite is true.

THE OLD DASHER
of the West side will yet remain. When Chicago has once seen the silence will then be no better or safer city in the world than the Garden city.
time, and it was a generally admitted proposition that if a stranger's pocket was to be robbed or his head mashed with a pair of knuckles, the exact place in this city where it was like to be affected, with a distinct mystic authority, and was precisely upon the corner of Fourth avenue and Taylor street. And a change of base from Fourth to Third avenue upon the same street was not likely to materially affect the chances of such an accident occurring.

But in addition to being thieves, prostitutes, and night-trampers, and being known petted and pampered by a very great many honest and hard-working people, who eked out an exceedingly slender livelihood upon scanty wages, and who were attracted to the locality on account of its proximity to the centre of work, and the cheapness of lodging, when it is recollected that on both sides of Taylor, across State street, and indeed the entire district, the humbler inhabitants of these hard-working and poverty-stricken people have been wiped out so completely in a couple of hours that there literally is not a soul among another, some adequate idea can be gained of the misery the fire demons carries in its wake.

POLK STREET.

Sweeping due northeast the fire came rushing down Fourth avenue at its full strength, consuming in its march scores of houses, unvisited by the destitute than the virtuous. At the intersection of Polk avenue a desperate effort was made to arrest its progress due north by BLOWING UP BUILDINGS with gunpowder. This effort was inaugurated under the advice of the president of the board of police, the fire marshal, and the superintendent of police. The first house blown up was the second story of an adobe house on Polk street, and others upon the line of the configuration speedily followed. The authorities did not seem to place much faith in the efficacy of this treatment, stating that the explosion only made splinters of the wooden buildings, rather aiding the fire than otherwise. In addition to this, the supply of powder was very short, and MARK SHERIDAN was dispatched to procure a supply as much as possible at any cost or hazard. He shortly returned, however, with the news that powder could be obtained. The authorities

enraged amount of sand and mud contained in the building had been removed, by means of the main-wagons and other vehicles, to the West side station. A quantity of the wood furniture, including newspapers, as also the wooden fixtures, were carried out on the lake park, the majority of which were saved. Previous to the breaking out of the fire in the postoffice building.

THE LARGEST RESIDENCE FACED HARRISON,

on the east side of Washington avenue, belonging to Mrs. M. R. Stoughton, valued in conjunction with the furniture at $10,000, and containing 40,000 books, was completely gutted.

WASHINGTON AVE. house which kept sweeping to the lake, and burnt on suddenly in flames, when the firemen were at work further west on Harrison. The fire immediately spread to a wooden building in the rear, and crossed Harrison to a stone-front residence on Michigan avenue. By this time, the fire had caught on the north side of Harrison, and was spreading rapidly toward Congress street. The flames from the postoffice building communicated to THE MAGNIFICENT BLOCK, facing west on Washington, and south on Harrison, and swept through the structure in a rapid manner. The building was a five-story, massive structure, valued at $100,000; owner $75,000; insured for $50,000, mostly in foreign companies. The other buildings, with the exception of those mentioned, on Harrison, between Michigan artery and State street, were UNREMARKABLE, which had stood in defiance of the city for a number of years. Opposite O'Neill's, on Harrison, was a tiny den known as funn's restaurant, which has been a noted resort for thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes of every grade. It occupied a two-story wooden building. Beyond State street, on the south side of Harrison, stood four two-story wooden buildings, which contained a drug and book store, and a barber shop, and also a newspaper office. Immediately in the rear, stood the Harrison Street School-house, a five-story brick building, and recently erected, and which also went down in the flames. On the north side of Harrison, west of State, stood two two-story brick houses, one a four-story brick, stone face, opposite Shattuck's. The total loss on the street may be estimated at $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

to the safety of the entire city was at an end, sought their homes, and those whom the disaster had left homeless sought shelter. God only knows where.

In the general expression was thank God it is not worse.

AT HALF-PAST 2 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING the flames were entirely subdued and only dazed and frightened folks about the ruins they had created.

NOTED BUILDINGS.

While the fire traversed a large territory, it consumed not very noted buildings, though many valuable and elegant ones. The districts laid in ruins was not devoted to a very heavy or active business. Elegant structures had been erected on State street and Washington avenue, after the great fire, but business refused to locate there, and many firms who started in the beautiful marble fronts were forced to move by and by to town down to the old reservoir, or lower on State and adjacent territory. Hence, while the loss in many cases is heavy, and in all cases to be deplored, the effect on the business of the city. The fact is, the district was not in demand for business purposes, and the probabilities are that much of the space will now remain a charred ruin for a long time to come. At least this would be the case in any other city, but there is never any telling what Chicago will do in an emergency, and another year may see the whole district rebuilt.

Among the most noted buildings destroyed, partly on account of associations, are the following:

THE POSTOFFICE was once a Methodist church, and was the scene of the great fire of 1857 and 1858. It is marked on the northern face of the great fire of 1857 on Washington avenue. In that blaze it was saved, and in the great fire it was burned.

THOMAS ADAMSON was located on the northwest corner of Washington street and Washington avenue. It was a large and extensively occupied building, and the principal theatre, and was occupied by the following:

THE OLD STUBLIC

of the West side will not return. When Chicago has seen that restored, there will be no better or safer city in the world than the Garden city.

Interviews were held last evening with representatives of different insurance companies operating in this city. In almost every case some doubt was expressed as to the actual amount of real loss, especially as the fire was yet unextinguished.

MISSING, ROLLO & NAGHTON, agents for the Royal Canadian company, of Montreal; Western Assurance and British American companies, of Toronto, and the Girard company of Philadelphia, report very light losses, as but few policies were written up in a district so full of "fire traps."

MISSING, WALKER & LOWELL, representing the American company, of Cleveland; Platters' company, of Memphis; Kansas company of Leavenworth, and the Globe company of Chicago, estimate the aggregate loss of their companies at $50,000. They also consider the loss sustained by the burning of the "wooden district" to be not far from $3,500,000.

MISSING, GEORGE P. THADDAWAY & CO., agents for the American company of New York, and the Franklin company of Wheeling, report a loss amounting to $25,000, and possibly double that sum, as policies on State street and Washington and Michigan avenue were outstanding.

THE OFFICERS OF THE TRADERS' COMPANY of Chicago, judge their losses will not exceed the neat little sum of $100,000.

MISSING, S. M. MOORE & CO., of Chicago, representatives of the Franklin company of Wheeling; German American company of New York; Irving company of New York, and the North British Mercantile company of London and Edinburgh, state their losses as follows: Hartford, $32,000; North British, $20,000; German American, $40,000; Irving, $7,300; Nashville, of Hartford, $14,000; and McCan company, $3,000; Cincinnati association, $5,000, and Franklin of Virginia, $5,000. The district is one in which they do not write, and in the neighborhood of the west of State street, hardly $3,000 are held.

MIL. H. B. TIFFANY, agent of the Malvest company
TERIBLE BAVOC
northward, just behind that thoroughfare.
Lizzie Allen's house on the corner of Polk and
Clark streets was torn down, as was also a wagon
shop at the rear of Polock's Delmonico's saloon,
which was marvellously saved. It was
hoped that the destruction of this building would
open a vacant lot just opposite the Catholic church
on Clark and Polk, and thus prevent the progress
of the fire north of Clark street and Fourth
avenue. At about 6 o'clock P. M., President
Sheridan
WIRE-GRAPHED TO ALL THE SHERIFFS
Said in all the telegrams which they could
command. The excitement on Polk street at this
point was terrible. People rushed westward from
State street, and mobs as large as could be
pressed in upon the police from Clark street and
the vicinity of Fourth avenue. Sketches on
Clark from Polk, thousands of
PANIC-STRICKEN PEOPLE
were crowding the sidewalks, watching the
furniture which had been hastily thrown into the
streets, and with trembling excitement wringing
their hands, and seeking for missing relatives
and friends. Wagons, in hundreds were backed
up to the sidewalk, loaded and unloaded, but all
the ready recipients of the household goods
that doors and windows were frantically flung
into the street.
HUBBARD, PECK AND ELDRIDGE COURTS.
The fire on Wabash avenue first made its app
building, a 2-story frame house, stately spacious
elsewhere. The total loss on the street may
be estimated at $175,000; insurance, $20,000.

CONGRESS STREET.
The fire turned southward on Congress street,
swallowing away the elegant architecture which
had been built to the audience of the Adelphi theatre, and then surged out of this
area of amusement itself, rapidly reducing it to
ruins.

Nothing of consequence was burned.

NORTH OF VAN BUREN STREET.
A number of vacant lots fortunately fronting its
north line, affording a protection to the buildings
that lay in the neighborhood of Jackson
street.

East on Congress street the fire advanced from
the Adelphi theatre. It first reached the property
known as the Inter-Oceanic buildings, until
recently owned by Mrs. J. Youngman. They were
entirely destroyed, notwithstanding the
extraordinary measures taken to save the building
occupied by the Inter-Oceanic newspaper,
directly in the rear of these buildings, were
destroyed.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL,
or what immediately after the blaze of 1871
was known as the Tremont house, lay in the
unstayed march of the destroyer and it quickly
went down. It was among the last buildings
destroyed, the principal part of the fire's
illumination at ten o'clock being derived from its
burning. Its walls fell at about that hour. A
fire dwelling just south of this building was
burned, and here in that direction the progress
of the flames was brought to a halt.

THE BOUNDARIES.
The boundaries of the fire are as follows: On
Clark street, from No. 302 to No. 317; then
skipping 5 blocks, then from corner of Taylor
No. 317 Clark; then the line runs to corner of
Polk and Fourth avenues. At Fourth avenue,
down the east side to a building at corner of
Eldridge, which although empty, escaped access to
State, down on east side of State half a block;
then to corner of Van Buren, from Van Buren
to No. 267 and 269 Wabash avenues, between
Jackson and Van Buren streets, the
situated on the northwest corner of Congress
street and Wabash avenue, was formerly known
as Aiken's theatre, and financially annihilated
the surrounding area after which it was
insured. It refused to pay expenses in the legitimate
business. It was a handsome structure, and cost
about $50,000.

THE HARRISON-STREET SCHOOL,
on the corner of Third avenue, burned the old
Jones school district. This was a character
built about a year ago, and was one of the handsomest
architectural structures in the city. The district
for which it furnished special edification has always
suffered for lack of proper school accommodation,
and was absolutely without any of the
nearest institution being the Third-avenue
primary, near Twelfth street. The building was
worth about $50,000.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
on the corner of State and Van Buren streets,
was the last to go down on the former thorough
fare. It burned like a tinder-box. It was
covered nearly half a block on the State street
front, a pretentious five-story building, and probably
cost in the neighborhood of $100,000, with
furnitures.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Was a five-story brick, corner of State street and
Eldridge court, plain in style, and of the third
or fourth class order. The loss on the same,
with fixtures, will probably reach $50,000.

WOOD'S HOTEL,
on the corner of Hubbard court and State
d Independents, was almost the counterpart of the Continental,
and the loss is about the same.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS.
It would be useless to attempt to estimate the loss
with anything approaching accuracy, but with
reporters on the daily press, called upon almost
daily to form opinions regarding losses, may be
regarded as experts in such matters, and hence
these figures will fairly approximate the real
loss. The area burned covers 15 acres, taking
hires and buildings here and there and lumping
the whole. The burned area is about
half a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile
wide, and embraced the tumble-down shanty
west of State street, hardly $50,000 are held.

M. H. E. TIFFANY,
agent of the Mutual company of New Jersey; Trade company
of Camden, and the Allen company of Pitts
burgh, states that $10,000 will fully cover all
losses sustained by his companies, provided
however, the business districts remain intact.
Mr. Tiffany also thinks $1,500,000 will be a
liberal estimate of the aggregate loss.

Mr. Newton, representing the Commercial company, of St.
Louis, and the German company, of Fruitport,
estimates his loss at about $3,000.

Messrs. Davis & Rega,
chiefs representatives of the Imperial company of London; American central
company of St. Louis; Standard, Lause, and Metropoli
tous Slate Glass companies of New York; St.
Joseph (Mich.) Fire and Marine company; Scott
ish Commercial company of Glasgow, and the Manufacturers' company of Newport,
reported their losses would aggregate, as about
$8,000 in the over-all estimate, about $7,000
which will be greatly augmented by the
destruction of the finer class of business
houses. They thought a million in round numbers would cover the entire loss.

Messrs. Kettner & Co.,
representing the National People's and Safeguard companies, of Philadelphia, and the Home
Insurance and Banking company of Galveston,
insured their losses to about $20,000. They also
considered that $3,500,000 would cover all losses.

Edwin J. Jetlow,
agent for the Merchants' and Mechanics', of Og
Eilbold, states that company lost comparatively nothing. The American Underwriters
company of Philadelphia, escaped with a
loss of but about $500. The losses will aggregate $23,000. He also thinks a million
and a half of insurance will meet the need.

Mr. Francis W. Fisher
estimates the loss of the McCormick company of
New York, to be $5,000. It is also the opinion of the
loss can thus exceed $1,000,000.

Mr. R. G. C. Mitchell,
agent of the Metropolitan Valley company.
the vicinity of Fourth avenue. Southward on Clark from Peck, thousands of
PANIC-STRICKEN PEOPLE
were crowding the sidewalks, amid the clanging of the alarm bells which had been
hastily thrown into operation. The street became thronged with the excited masses, and
their handkerchiefs were being waved to attract attention.

HUBBARD, PECK AND ELDREDGE COURTS.
The fire on Washington avenue first made its appearance at the corner of
Peck court, where a two-story woodframe building was situated. The fire
was then transferred to the adjoining building, a four-story structure,
and the flames spread rapidly. The building was occupied by a clothing store
and several small shops.

THE BOUNDARIES.
The boundaries of the fire are as follows: On Clark street, from No. 387 to No. 393; then
north to Harrison street, then east to State street, then north to Van Buren street,
then east to the line of the fire. The flames extended to the following streets:
Harrison, Van Buren, and State.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS.
It would be impossible to estimate the loss with any degree of accuracy, but
it is believed to be in the neighborhood of $500,000. The building
owned by the firm of HUDSON, PECK & CO., on Washington avenue,
is estimated to be valued at $100,000. The loss sustained by the
firm is estimated at $25,000. The firemen did their best to save
the property, but the flames were too intense.

INSURANCE.
"What about insurance?" is the question asked by everybody, who sees a big fire in
progress. The insurance companies are ready to meet the situation.
Their agents have expressed a determination to pay the losses of
all policyholders.

THE END.
The fire department was successful in extinguishing the flames before they
had spread to the neighboring buildings. The loss was
considerable, but the community was not unduly affected.

EDWIN W. JEWETT,
agent for the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of
Chicago, states that the company lost comparatively nothing. The American Underwriters
Company, of Philadelphia, escaped with a loss of about $50,000. The losses sustained
by the Germania Company, of Kifis, will aggregate $25,000. He also thinks a
million and a half of greenbacks will be needed.

MR. FRANCIS W. FISHER
estimates the loss of the firm of HUDSON, PECK & CO.,
on Washington avenue, to be $40,000. Mr. HUDSON,
the managing partner, states that he has sustained a loss of
$100,000. The firm has insured the building and contents
for about $250,000.

MR. E. E. COTTERELL,
the general agent for the Union and Fane companies,
Philadelphia, and the Guarantee Company, of Provid-
ence, states the losses sustained by his companies
will not exceed $20,000.

MR. S. H. SOUTHARD,
the general agent for the American and Tai Pan
companies, of Philadelphia, and the Narraganset-
company, Providence, states the losses sustained
by his company will not exceed $1,000.

MR. JAMES R. FLOYD,
takes pride in it, in order to secure a return of
the Germans, Hanover, and Niagara companies, of
New York, and the Firemen's company, of Dayton,
have sustained a loss of $20,000, as the fire was not
in "their district."

Mr. Dan M. Bowkner, representing the
Wilmington City company, of New York; People's
company, of Memphis; and the Pan American
company, of New York, states that his
losses will not exceed $10,000, as he
wrote a policy to the firm.

MR. H. F. FARISH
and Co., states that the Hudson company sustained
losses of about $250,000, of which the
firm's loss is estimated at $10,000.

GEN. ARTHUR O. DUCAT,
Chiefs of the Fire Department, reports that
the fire was extinguished by the firemen.

Within the last three months,
there has been a strong endeavor made by par-

JULY 15, 1874.

Don't also estimates the aggregate loss at about
4,000,000.

The only loss sustained by the firm of
* LEWIS AND FRIENDSVILLE,

was by the destruction of Purvis's vinegar fac-

The loss fell on the Atlantic, of Horatio

Buffalo German Company, of Buffalo,

and the Detroit Fire and Marine company, of

Detroit, to the extent of $1,500 in each case.

MR. W. H. CUMMINGS's

agency, representing the American company, and

Fire association, of Pennsylvania, and the

Yellowing company, of the same state, sustains a

loss approximated at $295,000.

Traders Insurance company, of Chicago,

announces that their losses will not exceed
4,000,000.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

HOW TOM HAYNE SAVED HIS HOUSE.

There was one time when the block bounded by Michigan and Wabash avenues and Peck and

Hubbard court was severely threatened from the

southwest. The buildings on the opposite side of the

street were burning furiously, and so were those on the north side of Peck court on the east side of

the avenue. These latter were, however, situ-

ated some distance from the court, as was the

first house on the north side, which was a stone

brick structure which held out well although

threatened from two directions. There were

many who saw that a single engine could not

clearly save the whole block to the north. Carries

Moore, Joseph Spark, Geo. Holmes, Pansy

Grimes (no relation to Old Grimes), Harry

Atkins, Edward Smith, Patrick Grady, J. A.

Finch, Griffith Gantt, John Howard, Andrew

Carlyle, Alexander Oelz, John Dakin, Ron Lawrenz, John McDonald, G. G. Dumas, James

Makahay, John Wilt, Michael Liggin, and

last but not least, John Brown. These men

charge up with being in the Homestead and

Beyden will assess damages in each in-

individually.

A. M. ALMII & CO.,

the artist's goods store, which burnt out on

street, was also removed to a basemen in the Homer block.

HOW MILWAUKEE RESPONDED.

In response to the call upon Milwaukee sever-

als of the engines of its city reached here at

9:15, having made the trip in the remarkably

short time of one hour and a quarter. Their ap-

pearance on the ground was greeted by loud

prolonged cheers by the multitude.

REMINISCENCES.

A queer instance of the eccentricity of the

ore was shown in the case of the Academy of

Arts, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Van

Buren street. The building on three sides of it

went down in the flames, while it, with its pre-

ious art stores, including some of the last and

best efforts of our artists, both in painting and

sculpture, besides a number of the valuable pic-

ture and fine art collections, was left standing.

The government building, which is being used as

a military depot, is completed. The

memories in connection with the

Armory Station

 bereits the same occurrence that the

armory building did shortly after the

great fire, being filled to overflowing with the

surrounding remains of unburnt.

HELP FROM ABROAD.

Mayor of Indianapolis sent two engines

and was, fully manned.

Drum 706.

The following letter was received from

W. J. South Bend, Dubuque, Muscatine, Joliet, Rock Island, Racine, Milwaukee, and

Detroit.

The following was received from

South Bend, the "W. J.", at 12:30 this

morning:

special train with relief of

steamers, 250 feet of hose, and 70

men.

FIRE IN THE PROVINCES.

A BLAZE AT OSTHORPE.

(Osthorpe, Wis., July 14. - A fire broke out at a

quarter past 4, in a small barn in the

McCabe's grocery store, upper town, and, under

the influence of a strong gale from the

southwest, rapidly spread to the surrounding buildings and those across the street. At a quarter

past 6 o'clock the fire was so general that the

departments of Fire and Police were telephoned, and an engine from each city arrived at 5:30, with a supply of hose to reach from the

river, nearly a mile distant. Meanwhile

the residence quarters of the First and Fourth

wards on either side of Main street were all

alight, and, with the buildings being near by, the

people were allowed to the flames to consume

what they could. Although the fire in the business quarter was subdued in half past

6, a house in the Fourth ward, in the

northeastern quarter of the city, was still

burning, and the fire is rapidly traveling in that direction. It is impossible at present to compute the loss,

but it is estimated to be $300,000.
A queer instance of the quickness of the fire was shown in the case of the Academy of Design, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren street. The buildings on three sides of it went down in the flames, while it, with its precious art stores, including some of the last and best efforts of our artists, both in painting and sculpture, besides a number of the Memoirs pictures from the old open-house gallery in the fire of October, 1871, was passed by unharmed.

PRIVATE DRINKS.

It was somewhat amusing to observe the efforts of those who managed to secure a bottle of Scotch ale or champagne from some threatened saloon. Many of these might have been seen hurrying away to some quiet corner to draw the contents, take a drink. Some difficulty was nearly experienced in performing the former operation and the intemperate party finally sough the safest way out of the difficulty by breaking the neck of the bottle, but with the neck immediately went the contents of the bottle, their expansive nature proving too much for the neck, to the great disgust of the bottle-holders.

FATALITIES.

The front wall of one of the burned buildings on Walashan avenue, near Van Buren street, fell suddenly across the avenue about 11:30 o'clock, and a number of persons were standing near it at the time, and seeing their danger, ran toward the opposite side of the street; but one of the number failed to get away in time and was crushed beneath the falling buildings. The debris was removed as quickly as possible, but life was found to be extinct. Although his clothing was almost completely torn from him and his body crushed flat, the skin was unbroken. He was a young man of about 25 years, dressed in dark clothes throughout, and was a black man. He was conveyed to the morgue, his name not known.

As expressman, Mike Degan, who drives wagon No. 1,513, was driving over the crossing of the Michigan Southern railroad and Polk street, with a load of goods, about 11 o'clock, his vehicle was struck by a passing engine, killing him instantly. His remains were taken to the morgue. While working on the fire, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, George Wagner, pipe-man of engine No. 12, was overcome with the heat, and fell to the ground. He was taken to the armory and cared for. At 1 o'clock he was considerably better and was able to converse.

A man, whose name could not be ascertained, was killed by the waga of a falling building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. It was reported that four men were buried at the same time who had not been recovered.

At half-past 2 o'clock, this morning, Mayor Colvin was still seated in his office, where he cut a light estimate. About 30 business houses are burned, while upward of 300 dwellings, many of them of a costly character, are burned. Among the burning buildings destroyed are the Fourth ward engine-house, the school-houses of the same ward, Wagner's new opera-house, Eddi & Holden's brick building, the companion building of Easterly & Lundy's building, O'Brien's brick block, and about 25 small wooden buildings on Michigan avenue. About 100 men are being carried to the Adam's house, except 6:30 o'clock. Policeman Albert Ford was also overcome by the heat and lies in a dangerous condition. Dr. H. B. Dale, city superintendent of schools, was also sickened by the heat, and is also dangerously ill.

The thermometer was, during the day, at 28 in the shade, and several heat sicknesses occurred during the day in the suburbs.

The fire extends right from Alumnus to Irving street, on the east side of Michigan street, and from Washington to Sterling street on the east side, a distance of nearly two miles, in the most thickly settled portion of the city.

I. A. P. T. O. A. N. (Special Telegram.

DUSKEIO, Iowa, July 19—A special dispatch announces a disastrous fire in Iowa Falls. The fire started in the J. M. Loveless Central railroad, 166 miles west of Duskeio. The particulars are briefly as follows: A fire broke out in a market store after noon at 2 o'clock, completely destroying the business portion of the town. The wind blowing a gale at the time from the south, all effort to stop the fire was in vain. The list of the principal buildings burned:

W. E. Nichols, agricultural implements, loss $8,000; insurance $4,000.
C. G. Hardware, loss $8,000; insurance $4,000.
Wibke & Bliss, dry goods, loss $2,000; insurance $3,000.
J. A. Sutors, grocery, loss $2,000; insurance $2,000.
Foster & Houck, loss $2,000; insurance $1,500.
VanBoutkens & Arnoz, loss $8,000; no insurance.
J. J. O. McGowan, loss $5,000; no insurance.

B. W. B. Sons, grocers, loss $5,000; no insurance.

Owen & Sons, grocers and postoffice, loss $7,000; no insurance.
Jones & Sons, loss $2,000; no insurance.
R. Stevens, loss $3,000; no insurance.
Miller & Birkett, loss $4,000; no insurance.
P. J. Cowan, agricultural implement, loss $5,000; insurance $3,000.
Eld's building, loss $1,500; no insurance.
Nichols & Knapp, wagon shop, loss $2,000; no insurance.
Nelson & Co., loss $1,000; no insurance.
T. G. Walker, b. & c., loss $4,000; no insurance.

Irvin's harness shop, loss $1,000; no insurance.
Smith & Haber, grocers, loss $6,000; no insurance.

The total number of buildings consumed is 43. Total loss $13,000. The full insurance is not known. The fire is now under control, and we do not anticipate any more danger.

Wm. Weisbom was severely burned, and several others were burned by the heat and their attention to stay the fire.
from this office state that, "House is burned, children safe, etc." The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company suffered by the destruction of their lines, and dispatches received at their main office were forwarded by carriage to sub-office No. 256 State street. Their lines will be in working order from the main office at an early hour today.

LOST HIS CHILDREN.
Jacob Misser was wandering for hours about Third avenue. He had two children, both had been left in No. 519, and he was unable to find out whether they were saved or not.

DEPIRITED HER BABY.
A negro prostitute in a house on Third avenue threw her babe on a bed, as she left the house to escape. It was rescued subsequently by a police officer.

DISABRD STREET OPEND.
"That settles it—Dardens street will be opened now," was the remark of a bystander on Fourth avenue, as the flames sucked up houses after house.

WHOLE-SOUL BUSINESS MEN.
A conspicuous feature of the fire's incubus was noticeable in the fact that shortly after the breaking out of the fire Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farrell & Co., and several of the other leading wholesale firms dispatched all their available means and employees to the scene of the configuration to assist in saving their property and to render other tangible assistance to the unfortunate victims.

A NARROW ESCAPE.
After the restaurant of Abraham Abs, No. 527 Clark street, was all aflame, a sick woman who was occupying the third floor, and who had been forgotten amid the excitement, was rescued at one of the windows, frantically pesterizing for assistance. A fireman mounted a ladder, and receiving her from the window, bore her in safety to the ground.

"THE COLORED TROPS FUGHT NOBLY" and the men of No. 357, acted by their engine to the last instant, and not until they found that it was absolutely impossible to save the machine, did they leave it to its fate. When asked about their engine, at any time during the remainder of the day, they would only remark "damn" and mutter passively on.

LOST THEIR PRESENCE OF MIND.
Everyone seemed to be in a trance, and the men whose property was endangered lost their presence of mind entirely and made the most foolish moves, in their frantic endeavor to secure their goods. It was refreshing to see now and then, a man who kept clear-headed in the emergency. Consciousness among those few was a stranger, who assumed the task of facilitating the removal of goods from several large buildings on Fourth avenue. He had several others

No. 3143, was driving over the crossing of the Michigan Southern railroad and Polk street, with a load of goods, about 11 o'clock, his vehicle was struck by a passing engine, killing him instantly. His remains were taken to the morgue.

While working at the fire, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, George Wagner, pipe-man of engine No. 15, was overcome with the heat, and fell to the ground. He was taken to the armory and cared for. At 1 o'clock he was considerably better and able to converse.

A man, whose name could not be ascertained, was killed by the walk of a falling building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. It was reported that four men were buried at the same time who had not been recovered.

At half past 3 o'clock, this morning, Mayor Colvin was still seated in his office, where he expected a number of aldermen to meet him for the purpose of discussing what action it would be advisable for the city, to take for the relief of those who have been rendered homeless. He says that a special meeting of the council will be held to-day, if it is thought that the emergency requires it.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.
With unexpected suddenness, and one man in the crowd was struck on the head by a falling stone, and instantly killed. No clue to his identity could be obtained. It was reported at the armory station that his body had been removed to the morgue.

The rumor soon after became current that another man had been killed by the same explosion, but up to 3 o'clock this morning the rumor was not substantiated.

A HOMICIDE.
It is reported that about 6 o'clock a man named Bennett, of the Bayou laundry, and Eldridge Court, discovered a man hanging about the premises No. 300 Michigan avenue, and asked him what he was doing. The stranger made no reply, but turning stabbed Mr. Bennett in the back, inflicting two severe wounds. Bennett turned, and drawing his revolver, shot his assailant in the breast. When the police arrived, Bennett had been taken away for medical assistance. The body of the man was conveyed to the county hospital, and being pronounced extinct, the remains were deposited in the morgue. No clues could be obtained as to his identity. He was apparently about 30 years of age, sandy complexion, and with beard on chin. He wore a white shirt and dark trousers, and was barefooted. Bennett, but up to a late hour he had not been found.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFREDERS.
The Young Men's Christian association will send out supplies of bread, coffee, and milk from their rooms, No. 145 Madison street, early this morning to the families burned out. Persons

Jones hotel, loss $2,000; no insurance.
S. Bierwicz, loss $6,000; no insurance.
T. A. Miller & Salow, loss $2,500; no insurance.
P. J. Gowan, insurance, $9,000; insurance, $2,000.
M. D. Nelson & Co., loss $1,500; no insurance.
T. C. Lamb, loss $1,400; no insurance.

Irvine's harness shop, loss $1,000; no insurance.
Smith & Haller, grocery, loss $6,000; no insurance.

The total number of buildings consumed is 674. Total loss $193,000. The total insurance is not yet ascertained, but is small in comparison.
The fire is fire-under control, and we do not anticipate any more danger.

Mr. Weldon was severely burned, and several other citizens prostrated by the heat and fumes to stay the fire.

TABLE SAUCE.

TRADE MARK.

SUPREME COURT--GENERAL TERM

JOHN W. LEA ET AL. Vs. SUNDAY COUNTERFEITERS

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place or the words descriptive of an article, such deception cannot be permitted. The assurance that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a "trade mark.""

"Where words and the allocation of words bear, by long and continued use, a peculiar relation or characteristic of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade."

"The essence of the wrong is the false representation and the confusion of the mind of the public of the word or words by which an infliction will ensue."

"THE ORDER ASPECTED FROM SHOULD BE MODIFIED AND THE INFORMATION EXTENDED AS TO PROHIBITION OF "E passionately to the fuel, labels, and wrappers of the deceiver."

"LEA & PERRIN'S"

CELEBRATED

PROMONOUNCED BY

CONNEBUKERS TO BE TRUE

"Only Good Sauco,"

And Applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

OF DISH.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Hold Whitesides and the Experience of the Proprietors.