BURNED AGAIN.

Chicago Once More in the Embrace of the Fire Fiend.

The Conflagration Starts in a Rag Shop on South Clark, Near Taylor.

The Flames Spread in a Northeasterly Direction, as in the Fire of '71.

Burning Brands Carried by the Wind Do Duty as Incendiaries.

Houses Square Apart are Soon Wrapped in Flames.

Destruction of the First Baptist Church, the Jewish Synagogue, and the Church of the Messiah.

The Adelphi Theater and the Inter-Oceanic Block Fall Victims to the Fire.

The Michigan Avenue and St. James Hotels Reduced to a Pile of Brick and Ashes.

The positive proof that something is radically wrong. That the firemen fought gallantly enough we do not deny; that the flames were soon contained and extinguished, is now forgotten. "What is it that renders them powerless to prevent such a calamity as this?" Are we to go on without further security? If we are, then we might as well keep our goods packed and household goods in readiness to move.

AB INITIO.

The fires burned fast and furiously through the city, and people began to realize that another terrible disaster had overtaken us. Business everywhere seemed to be forgotten, and the streets were deserted. As the flames raced through the district, they swept away in an instant the stores and shops that stood in their path, leaving nothing but ruins behind. The smoke filled the air, and the heat was intense.

The flames spread rapidly, and soon the entire city was in flames. The sound of the alarm bell could be heard throughout the city, and the fire department was called in to help put out the flames. The firemen worked tirelessly to control the fire, but it was too late. The flames had already spread too far.

PEN AS MARY TROY.

Just eleven minutes later, at 6:45 PM, the leaders of the fire department had assessed the damage to the buildings in the area. The fire had destroyed twenty-two buildings in the area, leaving only a few standing. The flames had burned through the buildings, destroying everything in their path. The fire had spread quickly, and the firemen had been unable to contain it.

The fire continued to burn for several hours, and the flames continued to spread. The firemen worked tirelessly to control the fire, but it was too late. The flames had already destroyed everything in their path.

The fire was finally brought under control at 7:30 AM. The damage was extensive, with many buildings destroyed and many others badly damaged. The city was left in ruins, and it would take years to recover from the devastation.

The city was left in ruins, and it would take years to recover from the devastation. The fire had destroyed everything in its path, leaving nothing but ruins behind. The firemen had done their best to contain the fire, but it was too late. The flames had spread too far, and the damage was irreversible.
The Adolph Theater and the Inter-Oceanic Block Fall Victims to the Fire.

The Michigan Avenue and St. James Hotels Reduced to a Pile of Brick and Ashes.

Some Eight or Ten Thousand People Rendered Houseless and Homeless.

The Total Loss Estimated at from Five to Seven Millions.

Scenes, Incidents, and Accidents During the Devastation.

This Chicago is not a charred, blackened, total ruin this morning is providential alone. It was not the precautions of builders; it was not the vigilance of the Fire Marshall; it was not the effort of the Fire Brigade that saved us from once more sitting disconsolate and despairing amid the ashes of a general and all-sweeping conflagration. We have at last and it demonstrated that our buildings are not but slightly more secure, no matter how fires may be caused in them, the carefulness of the city that the fire was beyond the control of the department, and while

AN AID WORKER.

An aid worker, whose face presented a picture, which, though seen but for a fleeting instant, could not be forgotten. Her countenance was as white as death, her eyes were closed, and, in the middle of the scene, someone was heard to exclaim, "There she is!"

Approaching the conflagration from the north side, we proceeded as far as Van Buren Street—this is about 1 o'clock, when all the signs and symptoms of a mighty calamity became vividly apparent. Workers were coming off each side of State Street, and from them issued bands of helpers, carrying water and fire extinguishers, a task which was going on at an incredible rate.

The old remark was frequently heard that "there was no stopping the fire this time." It was impossible to squeeze through the crowd much farther than the edge of the building, where we stopped, and in order to see the line of fire, the scene was divided into a number of different parts.

ON THE LAKE FRONT.

The lake was in the highest degree of excitement. On the towers were a great many people, and as the roaring continued, the water was rapidly filling their houses with all the force of the high tide and the whole of the things stored in the houses were low. The children were crying, and the women were sobbing, and the scene was one of the most heart-rending ever beheld.

FOURTH AVENUE IN THE LINE.

Meanwhile the elements seemed to have gained control of the situation. There was no longer any指望 that the fire could be put out. The water was running in a southerly direction, for the first time in history.

CARPET FIRE.

The carpet was in flames, and the houses were being burned down. In this case, the carrier had already been taken to the Lake Front, and there is no further to be done except by the fire depart
The Total Loss Estimated at from Five to Seven Millions.

Scenes, Incidents, and Accidents During the Devastation.

That Chicago is not a charred, blackened, total ruin this morning is providential alone. It was not the precautions of builders; it was not the vigilance of the Fire Marshall; it was not the efforts of the Fire Brigade that saved us from once more sitting deserted and desolate amid the ashes of a general and all-devouring conflagration. We have at last had it demonstrated that our buildings are but toys—our boasted fire department but the sport of the flames—both as powerless to stay a conflagration as a straw to stem the flow of Niagara. This is the truth, and that Chicago, so crowded with inhabitants, should be seen today, is a miracle of providence. This morning we thought that the thing was over, and that the city was saved; but the event has shown us that our hopes were premature.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a rag shop near Twelfth Street. The flames spread rapidly, but no general alarm was given until several hours later. At 5 p.m., however, crowds began to gather, and it was soon discovered that the fire had spread to the streets of the South Side. The fire was beyond the control of the department, and was fast making its way northward. By 8 p.m. the alarm became general, and the streets began to be crowded with vehicles filled with goods moved from the vicinity of the fire. The excitement increased until State Street, Welles and Michigan avenues, together with the streets running at right angles to these, presented the appearance which marked them in the early part of the great fire of 1871. The long lines of State street cars were crowded on the track between Lake street and Madison, cut off from the traffic and compelled to remain stationary. Every car and stage from the West Side came loaded down with people until the streets from Lake street up to Congress were literally crowded.

The Total Loss Estimated at from Five to Seven Millions.

The scene was an impressive one, but not without fear of injury, and a great deal of anxiety and consternation. No one could have conceived that the conflagration could have been extinguished, and that the city was saved. The buildings were thrown into a panic, and the people were agitated. The fire was at last brought under control, and the city was saved. The total loss estimated at from five to seven millions.

(Continued on Fifth Page)
until the streets from Lake away up to Congress were literally packed with toppling buildings. And still the flames swept on. It seemed that nothing could stop them. They licked up the brick and wooden buildings above Harrison, on State street, to the marble fronts on LaSalle avenue, and destroyed the Postoffice building, and from there greedily worked their way downward to Congress street. On the northwest corner of Congress stood the Adelphi Theater; on the northeast corner the fire buildings known as the Inter-Oceanic Block. The theater enjoyed the intense heat for some time, but finally the fire crept up the roof, ran up the flag-staff, a huge volume of smoke poured forth from the windows, and then a gigantic sea of flame burst forth from every quarter, enveloping the entire structure. It was later when the opposite block caught fire. It seemed for a while it would escape. A couple of brave men could be seen on the roof fighting gallantly to save it, but at last the fire drove them back, the huge building smoke and cracked, and at last with the fire burning from every point they were forced to retire. On State the flames crept steadily onward to the St. James Hotel, and when this fine building was in ruins. By this time the alarm had become so general that the larger stores on State and Dearborn streets and Wabash and Michigan avenues began packing their goods. As far down as Lake on these streets, and on Monroe, Madison, Washington and Randolph streets, and in cottage homes, goods were being rapidly loaded. Field, Lester & Co.'s great dry goods houses surrounded with teams, and hummered boxes were scattered in front of the building. The goods were being hastily packed and removed to a more secure locality, and this example was followed by other dry goods stores, grocery houses, boot and shoe establishments, etc., etc., until the streets were one jam of loaded vehicles. I reached even the far-famed fire-proof Palmer House, and guests were piling their baggage and hurriedly leaving the hotel. As we write now, long after midnight, the streets are so full of wagons, carriages, carriages in tow, that progress is slow and difficult. Men were seen on the roofs of the houses, some with buckets, some with hose-pipes, energetically at work trying to extinguish the flames before they could reach the dwelling of individuals in the buildings. The intense heat engendered by the flames had created an arid current of floating smoke. The hot air rose, the buildings were filled with this smoke, and it increased in volume as the fire spread. The fire-engines have been picked up four or five times today. Now, past the bounds, they lay hold of the elements of indescribable. The smoke was higher than the usual.
The alarm had become so general that the large stores on State and Dearborn streets, and Wabash and Michigan avenues began packing their goods. As far down as Lake on these streets, and on Monroe, Madison, Washington, and Randolph streets, crowds of drays and wagons were being rapidly loaded. Field, Lister & Co.'s great dry goods house was surrounded with teams, and innumerable boxes were scattered in front of the building. The goods were being hastily packed and removed to a more secure location, and the express was followed by other dry goods stores, grocery houses, boot and shoe establishments, etc., until the streets were one jam of loaded vehicles. The panic reached even the far-famed fire-proof Palmer House, and guests were packing their baggage and hurriedly leaving the hotel. As we write now, long after midnight, the streets are so full of wagons, carriages, etc., as to be almost impassable, though it is believed that a change in the wind is driving the fire toward the lake and that the great danger is passed. The Exposition building is still standing, as are the Clark House and the National, though the flames are thick about them. The opinion now is, however, that all these may be saved. The details of that to which we have briefly alluded, the extent of the fire, the principal sufferers, etc., will be found below. The blow is a severe one, but perhaps just such a one was necessary to the understanding that today Chicago is powerless to resist a great conflagration—almost as powerless and impotent as when under more unfavorable circumstances the whole business portion of the city was laid in ashes. The fact that it is a comparatively calm day, or at worst with a light wind blowing, a fire can break out and sweep for a half mile down our streets is a valuable advantage in the preservation of our buildings. The very fire that threatens our city is the means of saving all others. A great fire can be stopped by the wind, and a small fire can be put out by a strong wind. The wind may blow the fire out, but it cannot blow it into another building. The wind may make it difficult to put out a fire, but it cannot start one. The wind may spread a fire, but it cannot prevent it. The wind may blow the smoke out of the way, but it cannot prevent the fire. The wind may drive the flames away, but it cannot prevent the fire. The wind may drive the flames away, but it cannot prevent the fire.
BURNED AGAIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

A number of tracks from the town were burned, and the town was entirely destroyed. The town was completely destroyed.

GOOD SERVICE.

The town was destroyed, and the town was entirely burned.

The town was completely destroyed.

AGAI VARIOUS.

and large burning brands were carried through the air as if they were flying. A short time after, the fire communicated to the Continental Hotel, a fire broke out in the roof of the

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

a frame structure on the corner of Peck and Washington avenue. This wooden building was destroyed, and in a moment it, too, was covered with the raving flames of the fire. The flames rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings and progressed quickly northward, until the flames came to the

FIRE HALL.

This magnificent and imposing edifice, with its massive stone exterior, seemed to be a proof of the fire, and the flames leaped from the roof of Hubbard court. But this too finally succumbed, and as the fiery flames wraved around the streets in their death struggle, and swept over the ruins of Hubbard court, the hearts of the beholders were filled with the spectacle. This fine church was outside of the limits of the fire; in fact, it was one of the few buildings that had escaped destruction. Long after the other buildings by its

a building occupied by the Chicago Club.

The contents of this building were burned by the fire, and the building was entirely destroyed.

At Peck Court the flames crossed to the east side of Washington avenue. The building at the corner of Peck Court and Washington avenue, the third building north of this spot was burned and burned on the east side of

Harrison street.

And the fire had communicated to the First Baptist Church, some flying sparks alighted upon the roof of the

a church where the fire was burning. The flames were advanced slowly.

UPON THE POST OFFICE.

The Postoffice ignited very slowly. Three or four engines were stationed at the intersection of Washington avenue and Harrison street, and played into the flames. From this church the fire soon communicated to both sides of the street, and burned slowly.

ON POLK STREET.

At this point, the confusion was worse confounded. Near the center of the town was a building that was crowded with people, and making their way northward and eastward, while from the south between Third avenue and Clark, vast waves of flames rose and swept the street, making it easy for the flames to reach the buildings.

FOURTH AVENUE.

at 5 o'clock, looking southward from Polk, a torrent of flames reached the building, and, with the winds blowing from the north, the flames were driven back and the building was saved. The town was completely destroyed, and the town was entirely burned.

On this island, which is located diagonally in the center of the town, many of them fell into the interior of the building, which soon was a complete blaze of flames. The church was burned soon after, and the church was burned in the street, and the church was burned slowly.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN, WED
Panic.

The old adage that "a burned child shuns the fire" was never more forcibly illustrated than in the conduct of the citizens of the city during the great fire of this city. They were but one expression on the part of all business men and the expression of blank and utter despair. Fearful as the tragedy of destruction was likely to be the result, and as hour after hour passed and the rumor of the disaster grew, their trembling fears deepened into a perfect panic.

Many of the stores are on high walls, and the men who are liable on general principles to be the victims of a panic, such as women, and such as those who insist on throwing crockery and mirrors out of a five-story building, were sometimes found on such occasions the solid men of the community at their side as if they shared more deeply than others the prevailing alarm. Before the fire reached any of the landmarks, the fire had reached a height that was likely to be immense. When the fire reached the corner of the street, it was then that the proportions of the fire were estimated and the means by which they were reduced were determined. The circumference of the building was marked with a high wall, and the men who were present were instructed to stand by the wall and to prevent the spread of the fire.

Confusion.

The avenue north of the fire looked like a busy scene. All of the mercantile houses were busy in carrying their goods to the other side of the street. The address was made to the houses in the rear, and the goods were loaded on wagons and delivered to the stores in the rear. Men were standing by the streets, and the goods were loaded on wagons and delivered to the stores in the rear.

The inhabitants of the district, in which the fire was burning, were at an early period of the fire, panic. The stores were visited, and the houses were visited, and the goods were loaded on wagons and delivered to the stores in the rear. Men were standing by the streets, and the goods were loaded on wagons and delivered to the stores in the rear.
THE BURNING OF THE BLOCK
South of Polk on Clark. Two large three story frame houses were burned, and after burning a short time they literally caved in and a large fire ensued. The fire spread rapidly, and within an hour the whole neighborhood was in a state of confusion. The buildings were of brick and wood, and the flames had reached a height of five stories. Theonds were saved at any risk. Possibly, this was the desire of a fire insurance man.

The fire spread in a northerly direction with remarkable rapidity. The buildings to the south, being mainly of brick, were not affected by the flames. The fires were out of control, and the people who tried to extinguish them were overcome by the heat. The firemen worked desperately to prevent the spread of the flames. They worked continuously throughout the night, and by morning the fire was under control. The damage was extensive, and the local authorities were called in to aid in the work of extinguishing the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the origin is being investigated.

THE ADAPHEL.
For some time the Adaphel Theatre, while playing a melodrama on the Adaphel Theatre, had a run of 10 o'clock. At about 10 o'clock the fire spread from the orchestra and threatened the adjoining buildings. The firemen worked hastily to prevent the spreading of the flames. They were successful, and the fire was out in a short time. The firemen were commended for their promptness and efficiency.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.
The St. James Hotel, located on the corner of Third Avenue and Polk, was burned early in the morning. The hotel was a solid brick building, four stories high. The fire spread rapidly, and within an hour the entire building was in flames. The firemen worked hard to extinguish the flames, and by morning the fire was under control. The damage was extensive, and the local authorities were called in to aid in the work of extinguishing the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the origin is being investigated.

THE INTER-OCULAR BOUTIQUE.
At the Inter-Ocular Boutique, located on the corner of Second Avenue and Polk, a fire occurred. The fire spread rapidly, and within an hour the entire building was in flames. The firemen worked hard to extinguish the flames, and by morning the fire was under control. The damage was extensive, and the local authorities were called in to aid in the work of extinguishing the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the origin is being investigated.

THE NEWS ELSEWHERE.
BLOOMINGTON.
Special Telegram to the Inter-Ocular.
July 10th, 1883. The news of the Adaphel Theatre's fire, which caused considerable excitement in the city, was received with much interest. The firemen worked hard to extinguish the flames, and by morning the fire was under control. The damage was extensive, and the local authorities were called in to aid in the work of extinguishing the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the origin is being investigated.

SOUTH BEND.
Special Telegram to the Inter-Ocular.
July 10th, 1883. News of the fire in the St. James Hotel, which caused considerable excitement in the city, was received with much interest. The firemen worked hard to extinguish the flames, and by morning the fire was under control. The damage was extensive, and the local authorities were called in to aid in the work of extinguishing the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the origin is being investigated.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANA, July 19th. A train with 2 engines and part of our fire department left for Chicago at 21 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Trinity Episcopal Church will hold its annual Sunday school picnic at Riverside today. The train will leave the depot, corner of Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street, at 9 a.m.

The Halsted street E. S. Sunday School will have its annual picnic to-morrow at Mount Forest, on the Chicago & Alton railway. Train leaves Madison station deposit at 9 a.m.

The annual picnic of the Christian Church Sunday School, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, will be held on next Friday, July 17th. Train leaves Central depot at 9 a.m., Indiana avenue at 9:35, and Canal street at 9:43 a.m.
Every few yards men were bargaining with the colored people for five and ten dollars to remove a load to even short distances. Often the man asked was beyond the means of the sufferers, and the carriers turned on their heels and left the property to be swept away by the devouring element.

THE SOCIAL EVIL

Third and Fourth avenues are the favorite grounds of the devil in this district. In this area there were several of the most elegantly appointed dwellings and a large number of establishments of more or less than this description. These buildings had their dwelling destroyed, and their troubles unspeakable. Little opportunity was offered to remove anything but light articles. These stores were seen huddled together in the doors and burned, and their misfortunes and destitution of their friends and admirers was a sight to behold. They saved their trunks containing their fine clothes and jewelry and retained their self-confidence in the midst of the wild excitement. With the aid of their "relatives" they managed to remove the contents of their treasures, for they appeared to have ample funds. They used their power to hire teams, and thus secured the safety of themselves and their property.

POOR RESIDENTS

ON CLARK STREET

at half past five o'clock, the entire square on the east side of the street from Twelfth to Taylor streets was in flames, and the fire was burning northward in the street between Taylor and Polk. The engines were worked with vigor until the smoke of the flames was cleared out of the street by engines from the southeast. The fire slowly spread along the street between Clark and Fourth avenues, growing fiercer as it spread.

Deparate efforts were made by the Fire Department to arrest the flames at Polk street. The members of Lippin's battery, who were on the ground, made several ineffectual attempts to check the progress of the fire by blowing up buildings on the south side of Polk street, and several fuses were discharged with no success and without perceptible result. The hook and ladder men at first attempted to measurements of the frame, but under the orders of the chief, the fire engines moved to the north side of Polk street.

In the midst of the flames, the fire engines were fighting the fire. They succeeded in tearing down a building or two, so far as to make the flames in the street.

At this time the scene on South Clark was one of the most extraordinary on the east side of the Old Tremont House, which was later described as exploding gas pipes heard, and the gas men's marksmen left probably by the boarders in the room in which the fire was burning. A ball from one of these revolver shots struck a gentleman, but it was not of the gas man's marksmen. A looking glass standing in an express wagon was also sent by a bullet, probably from a revolver in the room.

The closing scene of the fire, when the curtains of flame went down, occurred at 11:30, when the walls of the Old Tremont House, on the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, fell. The flames and apparitions, and a detachment of the fire department.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Trinity Episcopal Church will hold its annual Sunday school picnic at Riverside to-day. The train will leave the depot, corner of Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street, at 9 a.m.

The Halsted street M. E. Sunday School will hold its annual picnic to-morrow at Mount Forest, near the Chicago & Alton railway. Train leaves Madison street depot at 9:30 a.m.

The annual picnic of the Christian Church Sunday School, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, will be held on next Friday, July 17th. Trains leave Central depot at 9.25, Indiana avenue at 9:25, and Canal street at 9:43 a.m.

The annual picnic of the Union Catholic Library Association will take place at Tracy Grove to-morrow. Trains leave Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, at 9 a.m. and 12 o'clock, stopping at Twenty-second and Thirty-first streets.

The M. W., the Grand Muller of Illinois Masques, had been tendered a public reception Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., by Ashley Lodge No. 303, A.F. & A.M., of St. Louis. The programme begins with a reception, installation of offices, and the musical performance by Messrs. Hunemann and Lessler, and the Misses Neusteter, Schoenhoven, and Florence Rice, under the direction of Prof. Knopfel.

FOUNDERED WITH ALL HANDS.

A Terrible Occurrence — A Toronto Yacht Lost, with Nine Prominent Citizens.

Tommorow, Ont., July 14.—Telegrams received up to a late hour this evening from Hamilton, Niagara, and other places along the coast give no clue to the fate of the yacht "Foam," which left this city for Niagara on Saturday evening with nine persons on board. Their names are: R. O. Henderson, barrister; Mr. Vernor, of the Trust and Loan Company; James Murray, of the Merchants' Bank; Mr. Taylor, of the Car Wheel Company; William Richards, of the Queen Bank; Mr. Akers; Mr. Braddon of the Queen Bank, and Thomas and Charles Anderson, sons of Mr. W. Anderson, of the...