

however, and the blanket breaking his fall he escaped with a severe shaking and a few burns.

The convent, parochial school and the new St. Rose's Church were all a complete loss. The latter was a new building, and not quite complete, but now all that remains of it are the brick walls.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Assistant Chief Dougherty, by his presence of mind, saved one of his men from death. The walls of the Horstman Soda Works were tottering and the fireman was at work all unconscious of his danger.

Several men called to him, but he did not hear. It was then that Dougherty rushed in and pulled his subordinate to a place of safety. Both were knocked down by some of the falling timbers, but they continued at work as though nothing had happened.

Second Assistant Chief George W. Kennard had a narrow escape from being severely injured. Just as he was leaving the building known as the Great Eastern and Western Horse and Mule Market the heavy cornice over the front entrance fell and struck him on the back of the head and neck, knocking him to the ground with a crash.

ALMOST A FATALITY.

Thomas Hogan Rushes into the Flames to Save His Mother.

One of the most thrilling incidents occurred on Fourth street about 8 o'clock. At 530 Fourth street, in a cheap lodging-house, lived an aged widow named Hogan and her son Thomas, who works in a factory at the Potrero. She escaped long before the fire reached her abode, and fled from her rooms with a few trinkets. She was soon lost in the crowd.

FREELON STREET.

Where the Fire Was Conquered After a Very Stubborn Fight.

Assistant Chief Dougherty had charge of the firemen on Freelon street. The scene of moving from the street after the flames crossed Fourth defies description. The houses are two and three stories high and occupied by poor families. The exodus was instantaneous and the procession a pitiful one.

Invalid women, children, mothers with babies, little girls with dogs and canary birds, boys and men with pictures and bedding, and others with all sorts of household articles filled the street and crowded their way around express wagons to Zoe street and thence out to Bryant. The people on Zoe followed the same impulse. While the people were moving out the department began re-enforcing the line of fire-fighters with extra hose.

FIRE HOSE DESTROYED.

Several Valuable Steam Fire Engines Narrowly Escape Destruction.

Several times valuable fire apparatus was in danger of being destroyed. So rapidly did the flames run with and against the wind that the firemen had barely time to move their engines, trucks, hose and ladders before the flames were upon them.

THE HOMELESS.

Scores of Poor Families Were Made Destitute by the Fire.

Mingled with the hoarse yells of the firemen the greater roar of the flames and the rumble of falling buildings were the cries of destitute women and shivering children all over the burnt district, who were rendered homeless by the flames.

On Welsh and Freelon streets, from Third to Fifth, the fire made terrible headway, leveling almost every house.

Furniture, bedding and other household effects were strewn in riotous disorder along Townsend, Fourth and Fifth streets.

Anxious mothers and half-crazed fathers ran hither and thither gathering together their household effects, while trying to comfort their frightened little ones.

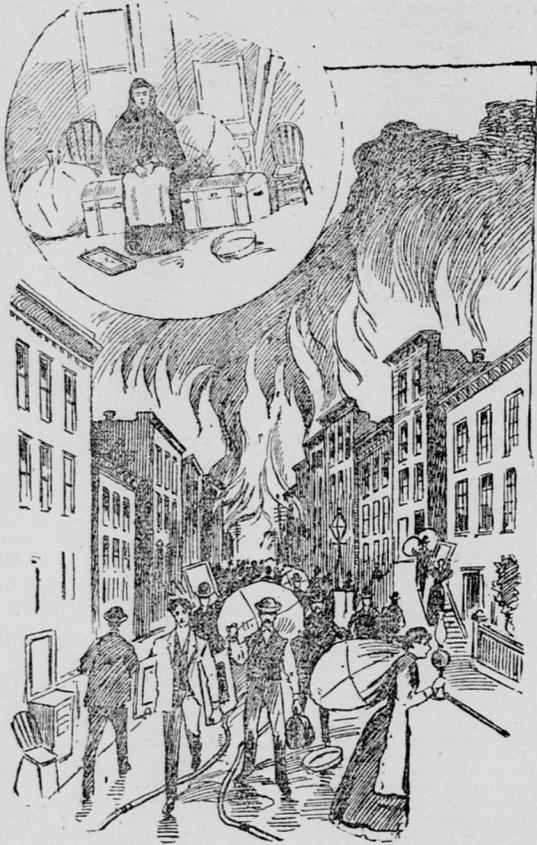
One little girl, with tear-stained eyes that could weep no more, sat on a leather trunk on the corner of Fourth and Harrison streets and watched the flames as they swept down toward the channel.

Two dazed to give her name, she managed to tell a policeman that she lived on Welsh street, and that her mamma had been burned out. She was taken in charge by the officer.

THEY FOUND SHELTER.

All of the Homeless Taken In by Friends and Neighbors.

For all that hundreds of people were left



RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE FIRE.

[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

On both sides of Fourth street, below Welsh, not a building stood. On Welsh street, east of Fourth, eight or ten families narrowly escaped from their burning houses.

It was a clean sweep along Fourth street to Bluxome. Dozens of express-wagons and lighter vehicles were kept busy moving furniture and bedding through the fire lines.

Through all the horror, heat and desolation of the catastrophe, the corner-grocery man and the steam-beer saloonist thrived. With the heat blistering their beer signs and burning their faces, they served up drinks galore.

It was simply impossible to secure anything like a complete list of names of persons rendered destitute by the fire. Among them were the following:

On Welsh street, east of Fourth, to Third, half a dozen houses were burned and their inmates made homeless. Among

homeless and destitute but few if any actually suffered from exposure during the night. People living in the surrounding districts gave shelter to their less fortunate neighbors. Many of the destitute have friends in other parts of the City, and they bundled themselves into express wagons and accepted their friends' hospitality.

FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Subscription Fund Promptly Started by the California Cannery Company.

While the fire still blazed a movement was inaugurated by the California Cannery

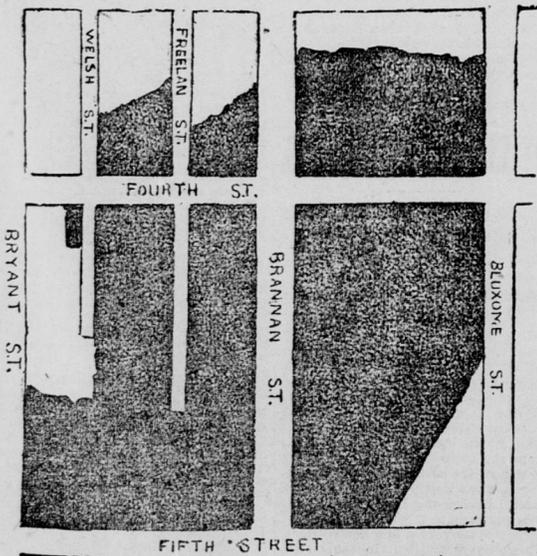


DIAGRAM OF THE FIRE.

[The shaded diagram shows the blocks over which the fire raged.]

these sufferers were: Thomas Gordan, who kept a tobacco-store on the southeast corner of Welsh and Fourth; Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Carroll.

Mrs. Wells, who kept a fancy-goods store on Fourth, below Welsh, on the west side, lost her store and home.

FLOODED WITH WINE.

Thousands of Gallons of Claret Used to Save Property.

The employees of S. Lachman & Co., whose winery is at 453 Brannan street, near Fourth, adopted heroic measures when the fire approached the large brick building, where thousands of gallons of wine are stored.

Across the winery yard is the Pacific Box Factory, where large quantities of lumber are stacked. Sparks and burning material carried on the wind fell in showers upon the dry wood and threatened to start the fire east of the brick wine warehouse.

The water in the tanks on both buildings was soon emptied, and as the men were unable to draw any

ies Company of 425 Brannan street to relieve the pitiful necessities of the people rendered destitute by the dual destruction of their homes, and of the mills and factories where they gained their livelihood.

Mr. Isador Jacobs, manager of the canneries, has started the relief fund by subscribing \$100.

Doubtless other equally generous subscriptions will follow.

A TRICK OF THE WIND.

How a Line of Buildings on Bryant Street Escaped From the Flames.

On the south side of Bryant street, from Fifth to Fourth, a line of factory buildings and residences—a few destroyed but most of them saved—stands to indicate the oblong lines of the fire-swept block where the fire started and raged fiercest.

By an odd caprice of the wind they escaped destruction, although a few of the buildings were destroyed. Washburne's stables, at 663 Bryant street,

a rickety frame structure that has not been tenanted for some time, was destroyed.

George W. Phelan's carriage manufactory at 637 Bryant was very nearly destroyed. Phelan was insured for \$1500, which fully covers his loss. He owned the building.

Corbell Brothers, at the Humboldt lumber-yard, adjoining Phelan's carriage factory, had a rather fortunate escape. Most of their great lumber piles were saved, and the firm's loss will not exceed \$1500, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Spring Valley Water Company's supply yards also escaped.

TWO FIFTY



A WEALTH OF PRETTY SUITS, made in the double-breasted style, jauntily gotten up; for lads between the ages of 4 and 15, IN BLUES, IN BROWNS, IN GRAY MIXTURES.

Suits for wear and tear that cannot be beat

in America; not thin weights, bear in mind; they're full weight goods.

Friday and Saturday

These Choice Suits at ==\$2.50==

Raphael's (INCORPORATED), 9, 11, 13 and 15 KEARNY STREET.

TWO FIFTY

A NUMBER OF Pretty Styles in SAILORS, both long and short pants, made from fine blue yacht cloths, trimmed with wide braid, including lanyard and whistle.



Suits for wear and tear that cannot be beat

in America; not thin weights, bear in mind; they're full weight goods.

Friday and Saturday

These Choice Suits at ==\$2.50==

Raphael's (INCORPORATED), A San Francisco House Run by San Francisco Boys

TWO FIFTY

A NUMBER OF Pretty REEFER SUITS, our prettiest Reefeer Suits; you know how handsome they are. The very choicest that skilled hands can make, in blue and in pretty Tweeds.



Suits for wear and tear that cannot be beat

in America; not thin weights, bear in mind; they're full weight goods.

Friday and Saturday

These Choice Suits at ==\$2.50==

Raphael's (INCORPORATED), 2 Entire Buildings—8 Floors. 130 Employees to Serve You.

TWO FIFTY

Tiny Tot Suits

Made in our very cutest styles, for the little fellows between the ages of 3 and 8, with deep Reefeer collars. Pretty things in blue; some very handsome things in Tweeds; some very handsome things in Chevrons. It would take a page to enumerate a 11

the pretty styles and go into details about 'em, but you know how pretty our little tots' clothes are. Well we're going to give you a pick from 'em Friday and Saturday at

==\$2.50==

Raphael's (INCORPORATED), 130 Employees to Serve You.

Yacht Caps

For little fellows, made from fine Blue Chevrons, trimmed with wide Hercules braid. In our big Hat Department Friday and Saturday at



=25C=

Windsor Ties

In high class Silks, all new and pretty colorings, in plain Surah Silks, Checks, Plaids and Stripes, at

==10C==

TWO FIFTY

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Two men who were injured at the fire were treated at the Receiving Hospital. Jake Strachler of 2005 Mission street was on the roof of a house on Brannan street pouring water on it, when he slipped and fell to the ground. He received a lacerated wound on the scalp and his back was contused. James McDonough, 753 Brannan street, was on the roof of his house pouring water over it, when he also slipped and fell, but escaped with a sprained wrist.

POLICE WORKED HARD.

Their Well-Directed Efforts to Save Life and Property.

The third alarm of fire brought to the scene the entire police force. Their work was almost as hard as that of the firemen, for it was not by any means parade duty. The officers and sergeants were under the direction of Sergeant Wittman, who directed their efforts. The police went through nearly all the buildings before the fire reached the structures and hustled out the inmates, many of whom were inclined to take chances on their lives to save a few dollars' worth of property.

SEEN AT OAKLAND.

Crowds Watch the Increasing Conflagration on the Other Shore.

When it became evident in Oakland, from the leaping flames and intense reflection in the sky, that the fire was gaining headway and threatening a general conflagration, interest arose to a high pitch and positions where an unobstructed view in the direction of the city could be obtained were at a premium.

As the evening advanced and the flames were seen to spread, hundreds left their homes and flocked to the ferries going to the city to obtain a near view of the conflagration.

The sight from Oakland was a beautiful one, and resembled a volcano in action. The bright glow of the flames as they rose from the burning buildings contrasted brilliantly with the dark hues of the sky and houses, and made the fire-swept area seem immense.

Above the fire the flame-tipped billows of smoke spread out into the resemblance of a huge Japanese umbrella, growing smaller or larger as they were swayed by the wind.

The crowds of passengers on the ferries threatened to render the boats unsafe by congregating on the side of the decks nearest the fire. When the boats landed the crowds rushed ashore and hurried in the direction of the conflagration.

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A WOMAN INJURED.

Mrs. Conroy, who lives at 130 1/2 Shipley street, while on her way to see a friend, Mrs. Devlin, living on Freelon street, between Bryant and Zoe, fell over a fire hose stretched across the street and broke her kneecap.

FIRES OF THE PAST.

Conflagrations of 1849, 1851 and 1876—The City's Biggest Losses.

San Francisco's first great fire occurred on December 24, 1849. It burned down all of the buildings on Kearny street between Washington and Clay which, at that time, were the most valuable in the City. Among them was the Parker House, a two-story frame building which served as a hotel and gambling house. The total loss was \$1,000,000.

The second great fire occurred May 4, 1850, about six months later. Three blocks were swept by the flames. Two of these were between Clay, Jackson, Kearny and Montgomery, and one was bounded by Washington, Kearny, Jackson and Dupont.

The first fire had chiefly injured the gamblers and speculators. In the second the heaviest losers were the merchants.

The loss at this second fire was estimated at \$3,000,000.

Six weeks later, on June 14, there was a third conflagration which swept away everything between Clay, California and Kearny streets and the water front, which was then near Sansome street. The loss again reached \$3,000,000.

erection of buildings covered with cotton cloth.

Then came the "Great Fire." It occurred on May 4, 1851, just one year after the second large conflagration. The loss footed up \$7,000,000.

The fire is called the fire of May 4. It really began a little before 12 o'clock, the night of May 3. The entire business portion of the City was swept away. This meant nearly everything, for at that time there were few family dwellings.

The burned district was three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. More than 1500 houses were destroyed. Sixteen blocks were burned, ten being in the district bounded by Pine, Jackson, Kearny and Sansome streets; five were bounded by Sansome, Battery, Sacramento and Broadway, and one was bounded by Kearny, Montgomery, Washington and Jackson streets. There were fractions of five other blocks.

Among the buildings burned out were the Custom-house, the Jenny Lind Theater, the Union Hotel and the banks of Page, Bacon & Co.; Burgoine & Co. and Wells & Co. The Custom-house, which was a three-story building on the corner of Montgomery and California streets, contained a large amount of goods.

A number of persons perished in the flames. How many is not known.

The fifth great fire came within two months. The date was June 22, 1851. This time the loss was only \$2,000,000.

The fire began on Pacific street, near Powell, and burned eight blocks, bounded by Broadway, Jackson, Powell and Montgomery streets. Then three blocks between Stockton, Montgomery, Jackson and Washington streets followed. Fractions of five other blocks were also destroyed.

The principal buildings burned were the City Hall, which had been the Graham House, the hospital, the Jennie Lind Theater and an old adobe on the plaza.

These were the great fires of the earliest period of the growth of San Francisco. The fire of May, 1851, was attributed to incendiarism. One man, charged with arson, was beaten to death while the fire was raging. So much valuable property was exposed in the street that a vigilance committee was formed to act as a patrol, and summary justice was dealt out to larcenists.

The merchants, not able to secure their property on land, put their goods into old hulks, which served as storehouses. But by 1854 there were many fireproof buildings. The materials had all to be imported, the granite coming from China and Quincy, lava from Honolulu, and bricks from Sydney, New York and London.

The electric fire-alarm system was not established until 1855. It was resisted by strong political influences and by many crimes, such as incendiary fires, false alarms, breaking of the fire-alarm boxes and cutting the wires. Those who op-

posed it were the men making up the Volunteer Fire Department.

The fires had grown more numerous and the Volunteer Fire Department at last became insufficient to cope with them. In 1860 the paid department, with better apparatus, was instituted.

The next large fire was on the night of August 28, 1876. Then the block bounded by Third and Fourth, Brannan and Townsend streets was almost destroyed. Several lumber-yards and nearly 100 dwellings were destroyed.

The fire broke out in a cigar-box manufactory on Brannan street, adjoining the German Hospital. As the cigar-box factory was only one of a number of similar shops in the same block, it was found necessary ten minutes after the first alarm to bring out the full force of the fire brigade.

The German Hospital was built of brick, but soon succumbed to the flames. Thence it spread to the lumber-yards and the car-houses and stables of the Fifth-street Railway Company.

The woodyards toward Fourth street had been entirely destroyed within an hour after the alarm was sounded. The flames had at that time been carried to the west side of Third street also. The spread of the fire in that direction was, however, stayed by the firemen. It was only their prompt action in this direction that saved the Pacific Mail dock and the buildings lying toward Second street.

The block devastated by the flames was bounded by Third, Townsend, Fourth and Brannan streets, and was intersected by three small streets—Ritch, Liberty and Crook. On it were the railroad offices, the German Hospital, several factories engaged in woodwork, and a number of wooden dwelling-houses.

Of the ten acres of buildings on the block only two structures remained, the large brick building of the Central Pacific Company and the grocery-store at the corner of Third and Brannan.

There were on the block twenty-one one-story frame houses, five one-and-a-half-story frames, forty-seven two-story frames, nine three-story frames, two four-story frames, three two-story brick buildings, one three-story brick, five stables and three carhouses and stables, making in all ninety-six buildings. This made the number destroyed ninety-four.

The losses in the aggregate were estimated at \$750,000.

Since the fire of 1876 there was no notable conflagration until last night. There have been numerous small fires entailing heavy loss, but in no instance has the extent of territory covered been so great.

Value of Brick Walls.

"The value of brick walls," said Fire Marshal Towe, "has been made forcibly apparent. The row of brick-front warehouses on the south side of Bluxome street is the only thing that prevented the flames from crossing the street and reaching the freights of the Southern Pacific Company."