MAP OF THE BURNED DISTRICT.

In the above map a section of the city is given. The light portion in the body of the map indicates the space burned over by last night's fire.
THE VERY LATEST.

FIVE O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Chicago Fire—The State Auditor's Opinion Upon an Important Tax Matter.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Journal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 15.—As soon as the report of the fire in Chicago reached here, our citizens were greatly excited, and the telegraph office was thronged until midnight, waiting anxiously for news. Much sympathy was felt and expressed. The City Council, being in session, passed an order directing the Mayor to hold an engine and a force to work if ready to respond to any call for help that should be made.

The following is the text of the State Auditor's opinion on an important question:

"H. B. Miller, Esq., Collector of Cook County:

"DEAR SIR: You ask whether persons and corporations who have paid a part of their taxes can be allowed to deduct from the balance due seven thirty-sixths of the original amount of State tax charged. In answer, I would say that Collectors have no authority to refund any tax collected, and in as much as the question you have presented in effect refunds seven thirty-sixths of any State tax that may have been paid by the person or corporation claiming the deduction, I am of opinion that it cannot be allowed; in other words, seven thirty-sixths of the amount of State tax remaining unpaid may be retained by the taxpayers, and no more."

Yours, truly,

C. S. Lippincott."
THE FIRE.

Scenes and Incidents of the Conflagration.

Tour Through the Burnt District this Morning.

About 150 Decent Buildings and 500 Shanties Destroyed.

The Total Loss will not Exceed $2,500,000.

Of Which $800,000 is Covered by Insurance.

Important Meeting of the Board of Underwriters.

The Origin and Management of the Fire to be Investigated.

Interviews with Public Officials.

Marshal Benner Lays the Blame on Want of Water.

Also on Balloon Buildings and the Apathy of Citizens.

Superintendent Behm Demands a General Fire Ordinance.

Movement to Send Unemployed Persons Out of the City.

The Honore Block to be the Next Post Office.

Four Persons Killed.

The fire was blasting from the stone work to the pinnacles. It was a grand and awful sight at this moment, and the columns of smoke rolled across the heavens which were illuminated by the columns of flame that shot up here and there from the burning buildings. The captain burned bright, and made every effort to reach it with the hose being unavailing. In ten minutes from the time it caught down came a crash, the long timbers falling on the roof of the Money Order Department, setting it on fire, and then the fate of the building was apparent to every spectator. Nearby at the same time O'Neill's great liquor store caught fire, and the flames burst out from front and rear, and the block was soon a large mass of flame.

In the meantime the west side of Washabia Street was used to go away north of Harrison Street, and the fire had jumped the street and held the residences on the west side. Nothing could be done. It was evident that the fire would go to the lake.

WASHABIA AVENUE.

For some time the flames had been playing everywhere on the Adelphi Theater, but at 9 o'clock, or a few minutes later, the fire broke through the roof of the theater, and the whole front of the building was in flames, and was soon burning, and was so small as to extinguish it as it was to prevent its spread. Up to this time the law of anarchy was strong on the streets, behind the theater, were still untouched. To save themselves from the more valuable brick and stone buildings, the spectators placed the under the rear wall of the theater and a match applied. The explosion which followed set the building on fire, and was almost sure to overtake the St. James gave ample time for preparation. At half past ten, the building was removed from the vicinity of the fire, and at half past ten, the building was removed from the vicinity of the fire at 11 o'clock at 11 o'clock.

HORACE WHITE BURNED OUT.

Mr. D. B. White, owner of the Tribune, was burned out at his office, No. 400 Washabia Avenue. He had been out of the building for ten minutes, but was called back by a friend.

AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING

The destruction of the exposition building in the highest manner. Or. Ogodee took the advice of the firemen and was able to save his valuable papers, and a large amount of information on engineering and carpentry. Besides men attending to the work of the exposition building, there were many who were found to be available for a force of about 100 men. For some time there seemed to be no necessity for public services, but since the fire spread and the fire crew notified, a company appeared that Mr. Ogodee's action was well taken. There is no doubt that the fire was done for the exertions of the force he retained, who extinguished the flames as they fell upon the building.

JONES SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Jones School building, erected a year ago at a cost of $50,000, at the southeast corner of Harrison and Third Avenue, fell in the flames. Anderman's building was erected in 1869, and it caused three months to be used on building adjoining the school, and had rendered the surrounding conditions favorable to the safety of the building, and some others ordered the piling down to the floor store, at the northeast corner of State and Harrison streets, and, in short, there is not a doubt, on September 10, the school building burned.

A close of buildings was saved on the southeast corner of Broadway and Street by the most energetic efforts of the firemen. It was not possible to rescue the persons who were killed in the flames. The school was occupied by a saloon below and a boarding-house above. The proprietors of the saloon were saved, and, in their joy, were calling, were disseminating the drinks free to all who would.

THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES.

On Third and Fourth avenues there were numerous houses of ill fame. Their rooms were burning preciously in the dark, and the flames in wagons would be taken no one knew whether, so that the French, strange to the city, and without any aid, would be crying for the streets and their inhabitants, while the flames were raging their desire, and crying for better ways over their misfortunes.

One woman, the ubiquitous house of ill fame, where the initial was Story, fourth-story marble front, No. 7 Fourth Avenue, escaped the fire, but we were threatened for the house was pale and trembling with fright. She repeated to us that she had been a month and a half in the house, and that there was no other place to go, and that she was left the house. It was in her house that the late Captain Beamer died. Then the desperate man appeared to her in her house.
Movement to Send Unemployed Persons Out of the City.

The Honor Block to be the Next Post Office.

Four Persons Killed.

It might have been worse, is the conclusion last morning as we gazed on the ruins which mark the scene of last night's fire. About 4 o'clock in the evening fire was discovered in a shanty adjoining an oil factory on Taylor street, between Fourth avenue and Clark, and before the engines arrived the flames had traveled over the rows of shanties that abounded in that locality. Everything was favorable for a big conflagration. The wind blew briskly from the southwest, the air was warm, and the buildings that stood in front of the fire were dry and combustible. The engines arrived on the ground and went to work. A second alarm was turned in and then a third, until every engine in the city was on the scene. The flames rose high and swept over the fire. The air was full of sparks and burning wood, borne in the wind, dropped on roofs, and in less time buildings far north of the fire were in flames. The firemen were working.

BEHIND THE FIRE
for two hours. That was the mistake. Instead of keeping in front they were away fighting a column of flame that moved toward them with irresistible swiftness, while at the same time buildings a block north were catching. There was not a single hose to play on them and extinguish the fire in its incipiency. The flames spread quickly from Third and Fourth avenues to State street, and in less than two hours Washington avenue was a blaze. At this time it appeared to everybody that there was no use in trying to save buildings that had begun to burn. All that could be done was to make a stand somewhere and prevent the further progress of the flames.

THE KEY TO THE POSITION
was at Harrison street. Up to that point frame buildings had furnished food to the flames, but here was a line of brick and stone that might form a rampart against the approaching destroyer. Engines were stationed on Harrison and the Post Office. O'Neill's liquor store, Manse's drug store, and the others, the line of buildings on the north side of the street were drenched from top to bottom. At one time it seemed as if this might be the northern limit of devastation, and probably it would have been had the frame buildings on the south line of Harrison burned down or blown up before the fire engulfed them. The firemen fought nobly, but there seemed to be no man with nerve enough to order buildings already doomed to be blown out.

The masses could not jump the Post Office curtail. caught from a burning brand and instantly

STATE STREET.
The fire broke through to State street at about 4:30 o'clock, clearing out in the most unceremonious manner a large number of the business firms. The most dangerous line of fire-front was near a block in length, and nothing could prevent its crossing. The firemen tried to hold it back for a time, but in the end they were forced to retreat and begin again farther back. It crossed over a street nearly 200 feet wide, and the curtain Fourth avenue to State street was rolled back toward the sidewalk to get out of the way of the fire.

The fire progressed southward, at 5 o'clock, as far as the corner of Third and Michigan avenues, and No. 97 on Third avenue, No. 363 on Fourth avenue, and No. 802 on Clark street, the church on Fourth avenue, and the Post Office, were consumed. These were the final victims of the conflagration.

THE ST. JAMES.
From the rear of the St. James Hotel situated at the corner of Van Buren and State streets, it was seen as early as half past 6 o'clock, that the St. James hotel was in flames. The windows between it and the fire were blown out, and the opinion was freely expressed, and almost surely, that the hotel was destroyed. The work of demolition, outside of and against the fire, should have begun at the house of Harrison street, but the whole downtown district ending at Harrison was doomed. Also, at this time, the fire at the State, was seen to have nearly reached the corner of Madison and Clark street, and the little cross on the steeple in their death embrace and climbed over the roof of the church, many a heart said that the church was just outside of the limits of the fire at 7:15; in fact, it was once or twice on fire, but the church was not destroyed. Long after the other buildings in the block were burned to the ground, this church stood up, its spire piercing the cloudless sky. It defied the flames, and felt triumphant even in death. Southward from Field court the fire burned in a straight line.

The block south from Field court burned to the fine building occupied by the Stearns Building.

The contents of this building were by the greatest efforts removed and were transported to the new building here, after consuming the fine dwelling known as the "Stearns Building."

The fire was watched by those who were interested at the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue. Its face was begrimed with soot, and the top of the building was incinerated. The building was well supplied with water, and his innumerable pants covered with dust. By his timely suggestions a large amount of work was averted, and his efforts made to turn the destructive agency toward the lake. He remarked that the fire was the work of the Devil himself, and it was demoralized. There was no plan of action; no threat, no control of the movements of the firemen. There was an immense confusion, and the people were ordered to the corner of Harrison street. The fire was making terrible headway then, and every moment the things were more and more increased. No one knew where the fire would be three hours from now. There were no plans; the firemen were not the firemen.

Stores were being emptied of their precious merchandise. The hoarse voices of the Alabamians and Illinois men above the roar and the confusion that prevailed as they drove off the goods with both hands. The fire was progressing with increased strength and velocity, and the resistance of the Republican papers was powerless. However, the larger stores were upon which no structures had been raised by the firemen, and these were the last to be spared.

GOT OUT OF THE WAY.
And when things were beginning to look bad, the Republican papers ordered the delivery of goods or all descriptions from the stores. Away as far as Lake and State streets, leaving the goods to be burned and ready for fire. In some cases the goods were thrown into the street where they were safe and free from a fire. Weeds were burned, and the goods were thrown to the winds. And this, too, put the victory in the fire. On South street, between Marshall and Harrison streets, goods were thrown out on the street, one being placed right in the mid-way of the street near the corner. A large mob seized the same street was quickly captured by the Republicans and the goods were removed. Everybody who had a conceivable stake in the matter seemed to make up their minds to save the goods and the buildings.

FIELD, LITTEL and CO.
In the general rush in the early morning.

Continued on Fourth Page.
THE FIRE.

Continued from First Page.

The fire was extinguished at 3:30 a.m. on the morning of the fire at the Great Western Building, located at 211 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. The fire started in the basement of the building and spread rapidly through the upper floors. The fire was reported to the Chicago Fire Department at 3:15 a.m. by a tenant living in the building.

A crowd of people gathered at the corner of LaSalle St. and Washington Ave. to watch the progress of the fire. The fire was fueled by the building's gas and oil systems, and the flames were visible from several blocks away. The fire department arrived at the scene within minutes and began to fight the fire using hoses and other equipment.

A large crowd of people gathered at the scene, and many of them took pictures of the fire. The fire was finally extinguished at 4:00 a.m., but not before extensive damage had been done to the building.

The Chicago Fire Department used a total of 100 fire engines and 500 firefighters to fight the fire. The fire caused an estimated $2 million in damages and left 100 people homeless. The fire was ruled an accident, and an investigation is ongoing to determine the cause of the fire.
TRANSACTIONS OF BUSINESS TO-DAY, and they are determined to effect a change in the current of the department.

The leadership of the Fire Department is possible.

TOTAL LOSSES TO THE INSURANCE COMPANIES will not exceed $2,400.000. The insurance companies will pay $2,400.000. This is the only policy pursued by the companies since the great fire. Very much of this net loss will be covered by the insurance on the buildings burned on Harrison street and in the residences on the west side of the street.

The leading insurance companies have not paid $2,400,000. A considerable proportion of the losses have been paid. The total loss is estimated at $2,400,000.

Insurance.

The insurance in the devastated district was comparatively light. For some time the more prudent companies have been refunding policies in this section, not desiring them owing to the peculiar inflammable condition of the buildings, several fires. Up to writing it is impossible to procure an accurate list of the losses of the companies.

The agencies follow:

DAVIS & BROWN
Imperial, 464 South Main St. $27,000
American Central, 120 De Soto St. $12,000
St. Joseph's, 1712 Indiana Ave. $8,000
Lumber, 232 South Main St. $7,000
Hartford, 1708 Indiana Ave. $5,000
St. Louis, 1710 Indiana Ave. $5,000

The losses.

The following losses are reported:

Alton, $25,000
Evansville, $10,000
St. Louis, $5,000

KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

Alger was also killed, but he lived at No. 342 South Jefferson street, and was killed by falling walls.

The mail.

Postmaster McArthur had prepared for the catastrophe, but the mail was not in danger. The mail was to pass through the suicide, but the mail matter to arrive at the post office safely. All the letters and packages were sent to the post office, and the wagons from the branch office, on West Main street, were filled with mail. The wagons were then sent to the post office, and the mail was conveyed to Lake Parcels.

Killed by falling walls.

A man was killed in the row houses on the west side of the street, and another on the east side of the street.

It is reported that about 1200 was the number of buildings in the district. The building in the district was the highest and most visible. The building was not in danger, but the mail matter was conveyed to the post office as usual.

The mayor and expedition.

Mayor Daly was approached by Alderman Webster to give orders for the blowing up of several buildings, to stop the progress of the fire. Mayor Daly refused to do anything to stop the fire. His refusal was made known to the Mayor's room, and the order was sent for by Mr. Bennett, but up to a late hour he had not been found.

Insidents.

A young girl, aged 18, was killed by falling walls. The girl was not in danger, but the mail matter was conveyed to the post office as usual. The post office received a message from the Mayor, and the mail was conveyed to the post office as usual.

Supposed to be in danger.

Several women and children were supposed to be in danger. They were put in a safe place, and the mail was conveyed to the post office as usual.

The writer.

Telegraphic communication over the wires of the Western Union Company was not interrupted for one hour, and the mail was conveyed to the post office as usual. All the letters and packages were sent to the post office, and the wagons were filled with mail. The wagons were then sent to the post office, and the mail was conveyed to Lake Parcels.
The Inquiry of the police this morning failed to verify the above rumor. They say they don't know that a man was shot, and have made no arrest.

R. M. MOORE & CO.

\begin{center}
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<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
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<td>23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Salesman</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>White</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
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</table>
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The police under charge of Deputy Superintendent Hulse and Captains Ellis, were kept in good order, with the exception of a few disturbances that occurred in the streets.

FALLEN WOMEN

The number of prostitutes visible on the streets is considerable, and it is said that many of them are suffering from the cold.

The number of children present was great, totalling over 100, and their presence was a welcome sight to the police.

The buildings were searched from top to bottom, and every possible effort was made to prevent further disturbances.

The News in Milwaukee

The Milwaukee Sentinel tells how the news was received in Milwaukee:

A few minutes before 9 o'clock, when the news came that the city was burning, a crowd of men and boys ready and anxious, in each instance, to assist in the task, surrounded the police, and many of them asked if it were possible to obtain "free drinks." This resulted in a disturbance.

Jewish Synagogue

At 9 a.m. the Hillel Synagogue was visited by a large crowd, all of whom were men.

A CHANCE TO LEAVE

Colonel Hammond and Colonel Hawk, also officers of the Relief and Aid Society, were visited by the various relief officials today, for the purpose of making arrangements for a large number of the poor people in the city, at reduced rates.

There is another great many poor people in the city, and a number of the society's resources have been devoted to their relief.

The city, therefore, decided to continue the work, and to withdraw the force from the street.

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A CHANCE TO LEAVE.

Colonel H. B. Marshall, of the Fire Department, has returned to his home in New York. He has been very active in the fire department, and has done much to improve the efficiency of the department.

TAKING IN.

The case of the firemen who were left without work has been settled. The city has agreed to pay the men for the time they were unemployed.

THE NEWS.

The fire in the warehouse has caused a great deal of damage. The losses are estimated at over $500,000.

THE COLORFUL POPULATION.

There are many interesting people in the city. The blacks are a great help in the business of the city.

THE FIRST IMPRESSION.

The people are friendly and the weather is very nice. The city is a great place to visit.
and kills some of the people rocking in and about that point.
The front of the old church of the Messiah, sold after the fire and used for business purposes, is all that remains of that structure.

OTHER NEWS.
There is little distinctive about the ruins of the Michigan Avenue Hotel, a landmark of the first fire, or those of the St. James, the Sennamack block, and other structures. At least, there, for the last time in history, has a sidewalk remaining, and on this is one of John Dillen's pot stores.

The Lake Park has proven for the second time that it is of some use. There were several groups of people describing the scene there and presenting daylight was unbecoming the home of all-mankind. Many of the homeless found lodgings on the ground, the rules of which were of necessity suspended. Lying unheeded on the lawns and walks were baskets and boxes of food and clothes, and those who had found the door to the former, looking for the time entirely from their minds.

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