



PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHICAGO—On Sunday evening, October 8, 1871, there broke out in Patrick O'Leary's barn at 137 DeKoven street what was to become one of the great conflagrations of history. Three and one-half square miles of the city were razed, nearly 100,000 persons were left homeless, more than 17,000 buildings were destroyed, and the property loss was placed at \$200,000,000. The death toll was at least 250. This was an actual photograph, taken as the all but ruined city started to count the cost.

(Photograph from "History of Chicago," by A. T. Andreas.)



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was published at 51 North Clark street until 1868, when it removed to its handsome building, shown above, at the southeast corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. Four stories high, of Joliet marble, and costing \$225,000, the structure was gutted in the great fire, but was rebuilt, and the paper continued to be published on that corner.

(Illustration from "History of Chicago," by A. T. Andreas.)



ELEGANT AND COSTLY was the Sherman house, opened to the public July 8, 1861. Situated at Randolph and Clark, and six stories high, the building was of Athens marble. A total of nearly half a million dollars was represented in the enterprise.

(Illustration from "History of Chicago," by A. T. Andreas.)

McVICKER'S, at the left, opened in 1857, was described as the most substantial, convenient, safe, and costly theater in the west. It had a seating capacity of 2,500, and its completion was hailed as epoch making. Jas. H. McVicker spent \$85,000 to build it.

(Illustration from "History of Chicago," by A. T. Andreas.)

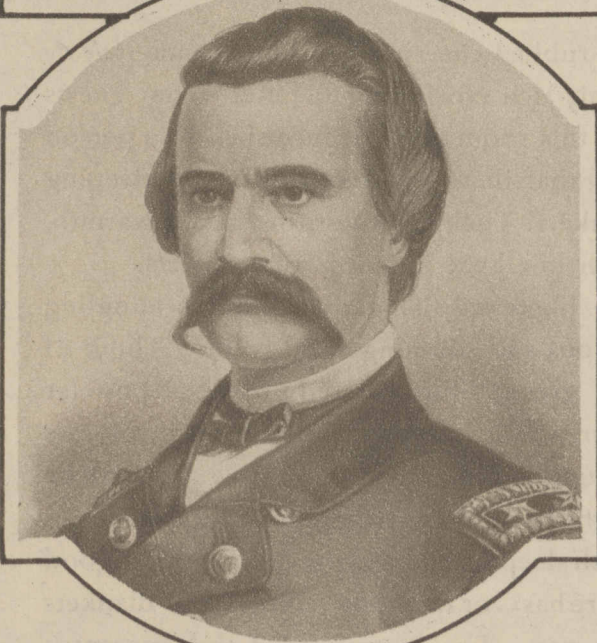


A CITY IN SORROW—Following the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in 1865, the body was brought to Chicago on its way to Springfield for burial. This funeral arch, erected on the lake front, carried such inscriptions as "Faithful to Right, a Martyr to Justice," and "We Honor Him Dead Who Honored Us While Living."

(Courtesy Chicago Historical society.)

HERO of "the ride to Winchester," Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was one of Chicago's most picturesque citizens after his spectacular career in the Civil war.

(Courtesy Chicago Historical society.)



FIRST TO ENTER VICKSBURG, and later in command of the army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan returned to Illinois after the war and took up a career in politics. He served in the United States senate and in 1884 was the Republican nominee for Vice President.

(Illustration courtesy of Chicago Historical society.)



THE LONG STRUGGLE to establish Chicago as an important port for lake shipping was already on at the time of the Civil war. And sixty-five years ago water commerce was beginning to thrive. The view down the river was taken from the Clark street bridge.

(Illustration from "History of Chicago," by A. T. Andreas.)

