

THE GREAT FIRE AT OGDEN.

The NEWS yesterday contained brief particulars of a destructive conflagration at Ogden the same day. The following particulars of the disastrous event are from the *Junction* of last evening:—

This morning, a little before three o'clock, Mr. Henry Clark, night watchman, observed flames issuing from the drug store of Higginbotham & Co., nearly in the centre of the west side of Main Street. He quickly gave the alarm, and a number of persons were soon upon the spot, the foremost being Chas. Jenkins and Dr. P. L. Anderson. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, and a smart breeze, which sprang up from the south, made them roar and leap forward as if determined to sweep everything before them.

Mr. D. H. Peery was awakened, and sent Alfred Harris around town with a gong, the noise of which alarmed the inhabitants and gathered a big crowd. Alderman Thomson was aroused from his slumbers by the noise and hurried to the exciting scene, and was quickly joined by Prest. F. D. Richards. They consulted as to the best means of checking the spread of the conflagration, and while water was being drawn by buckets from the new tanks, directed a company of men to tear down a small frame building adjoining James Horrocks' store on the south, the latter being partly built of rock and brick. Axes were procured from Z. C. M. I., and this was very soon accomplished.

Meanwhile, to stop the spread of the flames southward, Messrs. F. A. Shiells and James Burrup, with another company, tore down Robert Wilson's saloon and bowling alley, and still another company demolished the building occupied jointly by Mr. T. Jones, tailor, and the Howe Sewing Machine agent. The force pump in front of Z. C. M. I., and that at the rear of the Pioneer Drug Store were brought into play, and men climbed on the buildings which were in danger, and received buckets of water passed up from below. Wet blankets were spread on the roofs of the City and Pioneer Drug stores and Z. C. M. I., and the utmost exertions used by numbers of brave men to quell the flames, while a few stood on the east side of the street, only watching the progress of the fire, and some of them helped themselves to anything they could lay their hands upon.

All along the street storekeepers assisted by the crowd were packing their goods into the road, merchandise of all kinds was thrown out of the Z. C. M. I., while the flames shot upward and the breeze carried the embers northward a distance of a quarter of a mile, and in some instances setting on fire stuff that was being removed in wagons. Suddenly the wind lulled, the fire-fighters redoubled their efforts, and about six o'clock were fortunately successful in obtaining the victory over the destroying element.

The destruction, however, was terrible. Higginbotham & Co.'s drug and grocery store with all its contents was entirely swept away; Mr. Mendelsohn's dry goods, Z. C. M. I. stove department, and Levy's dry goods, to the south, were also completely demolished, though most of their goods were saved. North of Higginbotham's, Reed's, shoe shop, and Chambers' news store, McCarty's, beer saloon, Taylor Heninger's, general merchandise, J. Coclough's, fruit and toys, and C. Pearce's, tin and hardware, were totally destroyed, most of the stock, however, being taken out. Pidcock and Gale's furniture store was badly burned on the roof and considerable of their stock was damaged.

It was a rapid and terrible conflagration, and had it not been for the soaking rain of the day previous, the earnest labors and determined energy of the active men and women who battled with the fire-fiend would have been in vain, the whole of Main street must have succumbed, and would have gone like a flash. As it was, in about three hours ten stores were licked up, and nothing left to mark their whereabouts but smouldering debris and a solitary wall or two ready to totter and fall.

The greatest loss would fall on Z. C. M. I. but from the fact that the Institution was insured, about 150 stoves, with a large quantity of sheet copper, and a big stock of hardware and tinware, were stored in

the rear of the building, which was composed of adobies, and was the property of Mr. D. H. Peery. This, with the damage by removal and water to the immense stock of merchandise in the wholesale general department, involves a loss of about \$25,000.

Messrs. Higginbotham have lost their all, amounting to about \$6,000, and were not insured. The building was owned by Mr. D. H. Peery. Mr. Mendelsohn's stock was worth about \$7,000; much of it is badly damaged, he is partly insured; this building also was Mr. Peery's, whose loss is about \$8,000, uninsured. Mr. Levy's stock was worth about \$8,000, much of it damaged, partly insured. Pidcock and Gale's loss is about \$1,200, not insured. Robt. Wilson's, torn down, loss \$2,000. Reed, boot-maker, loss \$300. Chambers, news dealer, \$50. McCarty, beer saloon, loss very slight. Taylor Heninger, general merchandise, \$300. The three buildings last named belonged to Mr. Jonathan Browning, loss about \$6,000, uninsured. Wm. T. Baker, general merchandise, loss \$600; the building belonged to Mr. S. Horrocks, was worth about \$2,000, insured. J. Coclough's loss was slight; the building with Pearce's tin store belonged to Mr. C. Pearce, the whole was worth about \$5,000, uninsured. Mr. Wallace Foulger's general merchandise stock was damaged about \$500. Mr. Driver's drugs and liquors, \$50 l. Mr. Jones owned the rear portion of his store, the front belonged to Mr. Henry Lawrence, loss about \$600. Perry and Pritchett, drugs and liquors, \$300.

The only persons injured during the fire were Mr. Henry Clark, the watchman who fell from a building and was severely hurt, and Mr. F. A. Shiells, who received a blow in the back from a falling timber.

The new water tanks lately put in by the city proved to be of good service, and if a fire engine, or even a number of good force-pumps had been at hand, the loss of property would have been much less. Several of our leading citizens were very active and energetic in laboring to arrest the conflagration. Prest. Richards and Alderman Thomson were among the first to render efficient aid; Alderman Brown, Councilors Canfield and Parry also assisted; Marshal Fife and Messrs. L. & A. F. Farr when they arrived did excellent work in the good cause. Mr. Graham, of the C. P. depot, receives great praise for his incessant exertions. Mr. Theo. A. Smith, with Mr. H. Tribe, spread the blankets on the drug stores and Z. C. M. I., and rendered other aid. Messrs. Charles Welch, Matthias Hincheliff, Wm. Beece, W. Clark, Cap. Snow the stock man and many others whose names we did not learn spared no pains but worked like horses. A number of women also are loudly applauded for their help in saving property, packing out heavy goods from Z. C. M. I. and Pidcock & Gale's premises and behaving like heroines. Among them are Mrs. Thomson, Miss Hall (Mark Hall's daughter), Mrs. Jane and Ellen Davis, Mrs. Restall and Mrs. E. Shipley, as well as others whose names have not been furnished.

The west side of Main street looks desolate and forlorn. The embers still smoulder, and the ruins of the stores lie scattered about, with fragments of dilapidated merchandise. Those merchants whose goods escaped the flames have a big job before them in arranging their demoralized establishments and sorting out damaged articles. We hope the owners of the property destroyed will take pattern by the enterprising men of other cities and go to work with a will and erect substantial structures on the site of the old tinder-box stores, and from the goodly rents they will command, and the improved appearance of the street, both they and the city, in a short time, will have little cause to regret the first great conflagration in Ogden.

—The Wall Walla Statesman says: "Our farmers are now actively engaged in cutting their grain, and from every quarter we learn that the crops are the heaviest ever cut in this valley. All along the foot of the mountains the crops run from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre, and some farmers tell us they will average 60 bushels. With an outward demand and improved means of transportation, one or two crops like the present would make all our farmers rich."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 11.

RESULTED FATALLY.—About a week ago a Mrs. Freeman, who resided on First East Street, was thrown out of a carriage and received severe injuries, from the effects of which she died this morning.

HURT HIS FACE.—This morning, one of two men who were riding in a buggy fell out of the vehicle near the Exchange building. He was severely cut and bruised about the head and face. He was assisted into the buggy again and was driven off. Too much whisky appeared to be the cause of the accident.

ELECTED.—Our contemporaries, east and west, keep telling us that the "Mormon ticket" was elected, which may be considered an evidence that "Mormonism" is not dead yet, but liveth, and is rather triumphant than otherwise.

BEAR LAKE VALLEY.—Bishop Wm. Budge writes from Paris, Bear Lake Valley, Aug. 7th:

"The weather here is very fine and most favorable for crops. The grain looks exceedingly well. The brethren are haying in a lively manner, and we will soon be harvesting."

"New comers can here find a home for the making. In Bear Lake Valley are all the elements necessary to health and wealth. Plenty of land, wood, and water, with range and hay in any quantity. We raise plenty of grain, it is cheap here. About the only drawback is the winters being a little longer on the spring end than they are further south."

NO GRAND JURY.—We stated on Friday that the Clerk of the Third District Court had issued a venire, directed to the Territorial Marshal, directing him to summon eighteen men to act as petit jurors at the next (September) term of the Court, but that no venire had been issued for a grand jury. The statute on the matter requires that the Clerk should issue such venires, and as Mr. Nunnan, the clerk, did not comply with the requirement of the law relating to a grand jury, Territorial Attorney-General Z. Snow asked the Court for an order compelling the clerk to issue a venire for a grand jury. The Court, Judge Emerson, gave expression to the opinion that the law required that the clerk should issue a venire for a grand jury as much as it did with regard to a petit jury.

This morning Judge Snow asked for a mandamus directed to the clerk for the latter to issue a venire for a grand jury. The court stated that on account of the large amount of business to be attended to he could not hear the matter at present, and decided that it should come up in its order. Notwithstanding that the matter is thus delayed, there can be no doubt as to Judge Emerson's opinion with regard to it.

The delay, however, caused by having the matter deferred, to come up in the order of business, will probably throw it beyond the present term, and it will therefore in all probability be brought up when the "Judge with a mission" is on the bench, and the public are now well aware of the way in which he generally decides such matters.

BRIGHAM CITY, Aug. 8, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The election returns from the various precincts of Box Elder county, show as follows, for the people's ticket.

Box Elder precinct, 372; Bear River City precinct, 127; Portage City precinct, 92; Bear River City, 50; Willard City, 139; Corinne (Malad) precinct, 4; Mantua City, 103; Dewey City, 23.

Two precincts unheard from.

J. C. WRIGHT, Clerk of County Court, Box Elder County.

RICHFIELD, Sevier Co., Aug. 8, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

I forward herewith, abstract of returns of general election, held in the several precincts of Sevier county, Utah Territory, on the 4th day of August, A.D. 1873.

Number of votes polled for the persons and offices following.

John Van Cott, Lewis S. Hills, John Rowberry, commissioners to locate university lands, years 347, says not any.

Jos. A. Young, counselor to legislature, years 347, says not any.

WM. MORRISON.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.—To-day Margaret Newton, proprietor of the Walla Walla House, Second South Street, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and to imprisonment for fifteen days for keeping a house of ill-fame, by Justice Clinton.

Maggie Robertson, living at the same house, was fined \$100, for prostitution, and \$10 for contempt of court.

Since the commencement of the recent raid of the police authorities on the houses of ill-fame several women of the town have taken the hint and left the Territory within the last few days.

ARTESIAN WELL BORING.—We are informed there is another artesian well borer in town, one thoroughly acquainted with the business and who will probably have his machinery brought in from the east for the purpose of testing the feasibility of obtaining wells of that description in this locality.

MORE SENSATION.—The following is from the New York Herald—

SALT LAKE, August 4, 1873.

The Territorial election passed off quietly to-day. The Mormon ticket was unanimously chosen, the Gentiles not voting. The usual number of women and children, mostly aliens, voted.

Dreadful economy of truth in that last sentence.

CRIME COMPROMISED.—Paul Gregory, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was arrested for swindling Amos Prince, a wealthy merchant of Salt Lake City, out of \$11,000, received in part payment for worthless silver mines in Utah, on being arraigned before the police court, in Buffalo, made a settlement with Prince, and was discharged from custody. — *Washington Star*, Aug. 4.

RAILROAD.—On Saturday night there was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad Company, at which General P. E. Connor, President of the road, submitted a report of the business done by him on his recent visit to the Eastern States, which

was very satisfactory. He stated that 400 tons of iron were on the way and all the balance that was needed for the first twenty miles of the road would reach here as it was required. Another locomotive and several cars are also on the way. The board decided that the construction of the road should be prosecuted vigorously, and it was expected that it would be completed to Clinton's place, Lake Point, and the cars be running between this city and there in seventy days from now.

General Connor will leave for New York again to-morrow morning, for the purpose of completing purchases of material for the road.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

SANTA CRUZ, 8.—This p.m. an unknown man applied for drink at a saloon in Front St., which was refused him because he had no money. The saloon-keeper soon afterward found him at the back entrance, when he says upon the man refusing to leave he dealt him a blow with his fist. The man was found dead a few feet from the place where he was alleged to have been struck. The body is in charge of the coroner, who will hold an inquest to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 9.—At half past 4 o'clock this morning the steamer *National* arrived on the scene of the burning steamer *Wamasset*, having on board about twenty-five survivors and 11 dead bodies. The bodies were recognized as those of Mrs. Muce, who is reported had three children with her all lost; Mrs. Julia Kelly, of Virginia, the child of Jas. Reed, Mrs. Matilda Walker, of Washington, Miss Juliana Wells, and four colored children. Two are yet unrecognized. Captain Wood, Wilson Wheeler the clerk, Mr. Lash the engineer, and Mr. Reed, mate of the steamer *Wamasset* arrived here this a.m., on the steamer *Georgiana*. All of them were more or less burned or injured. The passengers all agree that the officers of the boat did their best to save life and property, but so sudden and fierce was the fire that scarcely anything was saved. There are known to be lost: Misses Moxbury, Patsy Sardy, Julia Kelly, Bessie Reed, Cardia Hobbs, Mrs. Esther Griffin and two children, Mrs. Joseph Reed and three children, George Tibbs, Dick Hard, the chambermaid, and seven colored persons. In the opinion of Captain Wood, there are from ten to twelve bodies not discovered. In order to obtain them the superintendent of the Potomac Ferry Co. and others started down the river this morning in the steam tug *Lewis*, provided with grappling irons. Captain Wood, of the *Wamasset* says: "I was in the pilot house when one of the firemen shrieked. As I came out I saw flames coming through the galley by the walking beam. I saw it was impossible to get to the life boat, and immediately ordered all hands forward, knowing it to be the safest point. Some jumped overboard with fright, and many were frantic with fear. Before reaching the shore the flames were so intense that the working beam fell and the machinery stopped. Had she kept on until she struck the shore I would have been able to save many more, but in five minutes from the time the alarm was given the boat was a sheet of flames. Our officers did all that could be done under the circumstances." Captain Wood does not think that the number lost will reach over thirty. A lady hanging to the rudder chain was saved by a small boat that came to the wreck. John Reed states that he was busy throwing overboard some planks to the women, when the flames burst up the gangway, forcing him to jump overboard, and he swam ashore. He says that it was not above three minutes before all communication was cut off between the bow and stern of the boat. There were about twenty children on board, exclusive of 115 registered passengers. Robert Nash, the engineer, was saved by his son, the assistant engineer, who jumped overboard and swam ashore with his father. Captain Wood was considerably burned about the head.

The tug which left here this a.m. for the scene of the steamboat disaster, has returned bringing four bodies. Twenty unknown bodies were interred at Stewart's, near the scene of the disaster. The failure to send them here for identification causes great indignation. Thus far thirty bodies have been received. The number of victims will not exceed forty-five. Had the lifeboat not been rotten the loss of life would have been small, but the whole stern dropped out of it while

being lowered, plunging the whole boatload into the river, but few of whom escaped. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained. The captain thinks it originated in the forward end bow, but his statement conflicts with that of others, who think that sparks from the smoke box were blown into the hold, and coming into contact with dry wood, readily ignited, and the boat being dry as tinder soon ignited. From the time of the discovery of the fire the boat was burned to the main deck and water's edge in twenty minutes. The excitement which existed can be judged from the fact that the boat had nearly 500 life preservers on board, and only 200 were used, the persons using them, one of which was a little girl, were both saved. From the statement of those on board it seems that the officers stood firmly to their posts, and did everything in their power to save life and allay excitement. On all sides their conduct has been commended, and no blame for the disaster seems attached to them.

BALTIMORE, 10.—A heavy rain storm accompanied by lightning and unusually loud and sharp thunder, occurred in this vicinity between 2 and 3 o'clock this a.m. The sloop *Lucy*, of Brandywine, while lying at Eight St. wharf, was struck by lightning, and her top mast and lower mast shivered. Chatsworth & Co's store, in the northwest section of the city, was overflowed; the cellars of large buildings were flooded. The stable of George Sheets was struck by lightning, and a valuable mare killed. The loss will reach several thousand dollars.

CORINTH, Miss., 9.—R. T. Dunn, Deputy U. S. Marshal, was assassinated in bed last night. It is thought that he was shot through the window with a gun loaded with buckshot. Thus far no clue to the murderer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., 9.—This p.m., the bodies of Inlo Wentz and wife, who kept a lager beer saloon, were discovered in the cellar, smeared with blood. It is supposed that Wentz shot his wife and then shot himself, as they frequently quarreled. A four barreled pistol with the chambers discharged, was found.

BOSTON, 9.—A special from Portland, Me., at 2 o'clock this p.m., says that a large fire is raging in the wharf. The steamer *Diego* has been burned to the water's edge. Other boats are in great danger. The sheds of the N. Y. steamers are all burned.

A dispatch dated 2.15 p.m., says the steamer *Montreal* was burned.

Later. A dispatch at 2.30 p.m., says the fire is spreading rapidly. All of the Galtz and the Atlantic wharves are burned. The wind is from the west, and the fire may keep off the shore. The steamers *Diego*, *Montreal* and *Chase* are burned in the stream.

PORTLAND, Me., 9.—The fire has spread to the freight sheds of the Boston steamers and burned the elevators on the Galtz wharf, with several thousand bushels of grain. The freight in the freight sheds was got out. Five hundred tons of coal on the Galtz wharf are also burning. The freight depot on the Grand Trunk railroad has just caught fire. The building of the Burnham and Morrill packing company is gone. It is the steamer *Charlotte*, and not the *Chase*, that is burning. One woman is known to have been drowned, and other reported are drowned. Saco and Biddeford have been telegraphed for aid.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Notwithstanding the coroner's inquest exonerated the officers of the *Wamasset* from all blame, the facts show the reverse. On application at the Treasury it is learned that the *Wamasset* was allowed by her certificate inspectors to carry only fifty passengers on her regular trip, in the first cabin, and twenty on deck. On Friday she was on her regular trip, and consequently by carrying an excess of passengers above the legal number, her owners have rendered themselves liable to the penalties of the statute, which imposes a fine of ten dollars for each passenger so carried. The officers of the boat admit a violation of the law, which requires that the tiller ropes of passenger vessels shall be wire or chain. Those of the *Wamasset* were of rope. The treasury department intends ordering a rigid examination into the facts and will enforce the severest penalties against any infraction of the law. The steamer *Vanderbilt*, which arrived here to-night, brought