

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

MILWAUKEE, 19.—The *County Advocate* contains a full account of the loss of life and property by the great fire. Up to Sunday night eighty-eight fires had been raging through the towns of Brussels, Union, Gardner, Forestville, Claybanks, Nazwoupee, Sturgeon bay, and Sevastopol, burning fences and timber, but leaving houses untouched. At 9 p.m., of Sunday, a fiery tornado swept down from the south-west, beginning at the Belgian settlement in Brussels, sweeping through the towns of Gardner, Union and the western part of Sevastopol, down to East Shore bay, and every building in its path was consumed. At Williamton's shingle mill everything was burned, and a most awful destruction of human life ensued. Out of eighty persons at the mill, fifty-seven were burned to death. The few survivors tell a horrible tale of the scene. After the fire forty-five bodies were found in a potato patch in the centre of the clearing. There were many disfigured in a terrible manner, in some cases beyond recognition. This great destruction was but the work of fifteen minutes, and was the same as the tornado that burned up Peshtigo and twelve hundred human beings. A number of other losses of life are reported in other places. Twenty-two in the town of Brussels suffered the like fate. There is scarcely a house or barn left standing in the line of this fire. Efforts for relief are not spared here or anywhere in the State, and donations from abroad are coming along just in time to make comfortable those who have survived. Contributions in money can be sent to Alex. Mitchell, or Harrison Luddington, mayor of Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, 20.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes an exact statement of the number of buildings destroyed by the great fire, with a careful estimate of the number of people rendered homeless, and the estimate of what is left. The total area of the city is stated to be over 2,300 acres, including the annexed territory west of western avenue, and the total number of buildings before the fire about sixty thousand. On the south side the fire destroyed nearly everything in the first and second wards, and a slight portion in the north-west corner of the third. Its southern line on Michigan avenue was Congress street, on Clark, Harrison and Wells streets, a point a little below Polk. The area of the burnt district on this side is 450 acres. There were destroyed 3,600 buildings, including 1,600 stores, twenty-eight hotels and sixty manufacturing establishments; and 21,600 persons were turned out of their homes, the greater number of whom lived west of State street, where they were closely packed. The residents in the first ward generally lived in hotels or furnished rooms, except where many poor families were congregated. On the north side 1,300 acres were burnt over, out of the 2,500 in that division, leaving intact a small portion on Kenzie street near the river, and several houses north of Division and west of Orchard street, including over six hundred stores and one hundred manufacturing establishments. About 70,000 persons were deprived of homes, and are sojourning on the west side or have left the city. Out of a population of 77,000, only about 7,000 have houses which they can claim as their own, and there are not over 6,000 houses left standing, for the district burned over embraced most of the settled area of the north division, while the amount of ground burned over in the west division was not great, not exceeding 150 acres, and while much of that was occupied by lumber yards, etc. The people who lived there were very closely packed together, and between one and two thousand people must have dwelt there. The value of the houses destroyed was comparatively light, they being nearly all frame buildings. It appears then that out of the 60,000 buildings in Chicago, only about 13,500 have been destroyed; and that while 92,000 persons have been driven from their homes, over 245,000 have not been affected in that way. The whole immense area of the west division, with its miles of dwelling houses, its stores and business blocks, is almost intact; while on the south side remain the great mass of its dwelling houses of the better class, many factories and fine business blocks which have been erected on 22nd St. and Archer Avenue and other points, many of its finest churches, and the innumera-

ble factories which abound in the Sixth Ward. The west division, however, is a complete city itself, with shops and stores, coal and lumber yards, churches and manufactories, and miles of paved streets, sewerage and lighted. It has the only theatres in the city, the Globe and the various German halls; and hotels which, with changed names, are accommodating the rush of people now visiting the city. The buildings destroyed in this division by the fire were of little value, and almost enough will be put up this season to replace them. There are, to be precise, about sixty churches, sixteen hundred stores, six hundred manufacturing establishments and work-shops, and twenty thousand five hundred dwelling houses still standing in the west division, so there is as yet no reason for excessive despondency. The north and south side rolling mills are still furnishing employment to hundreds of workmen. This same discovery was also made on the south side, that much as had been lost much remained. The widening of State street has stimulated improvements down on that thoroughfare, while the eastern part of Archer avenue and Thirty-second street had been greatly improved. The railroads which came in there were enabled to carry on their business, and the remaining elevators have been able to manage the grain delivered to them. The loss in school building has also been light, only one having been consumed, and thirty churches and over thirteen thousand buildings in all yet remain there. The street railroads are unburned and ten distilleries and breweries are still in full operation. It was on the north side that the loss was the greatest, for there it was the most thorough; but the water works are there, the sewers are there, the filled streets are there. The churches are ruined, but they are still holy points, the first to be rebuilt, and around which buildings will rapidly spring up; two schools remain, the gas works are left and are ready to supply the north and south sides, while much of the lumber and coal lying near the basin has gone through unharmed. The bridges on the north are not materially injured, and while none remain on the river, yet there is the La Salle street tunnel.

CHICAGO.—A terrible affair occurred here last night. About midnight, while Col. T. W. Grosvenor, a well-known citizen, and for several years past, prosecuting attorney at the police court, was proceeding home in the south part of the city, one of the home guards, on patrol in that division hailed him and required the countersign. The Colonel made some contemptuous reply, when the guard fired, inflicting a wound from which the Colonel expired at five this morning. Col. Grosvenor served with distinction in the late war, and received a wound which permanently disabled his right arm. The presence of armed irresponsible guards in the city is generally regarded as a nuisance for which there is no justification. It is now a well established fact that no cases of incendiarism or violence of supposed incendiaries have occurred during the dreadful period of the city's destruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A gang of organized incendiaries attempted to fire the block bounded by 3rd and 4th Market and Stevenson streets last night, evidently with the view of creating a widespread conflagration. Fires were set in five different localities, but in each instance discovered in time to extinguish them. The fire-police have arrested several persons on suspicion and are now working up the case. The locality is thickly built up with buildings of a very inflammable character, and with a good breeze, half of the southern part of the city might have been burned.

WASHINGTON, 22.—President Grant has returned to this city.

The Rev. Wm. Alpine Bartlett, of Chicago, in an address last evening, expressed the belief that although the loss would be between two and three hundred millions, Chicago might be made to look as formerly for fifty millions. Men like Geo. Smith had pledged their millions for immediate guarantee that Chicago would be immediately rebuilt. There were 110,000 homeless and foodless people to be taken care of until May, which would cost at least five millions and require all the immense sums that would be given.

The *Herald's* special, writing from Columbia, S. C., on the 21st, says information has been received here from York and adjoining counties of Spartansburg and Chester, stating that there was great excitement there, owing to the summary proceedings of the United States Marshal and troops. Forty-four

citizens had been arrested and crammed in a jail which was already full of negroes. Several hundred citizens had deserted their homes in consequence of wholesale arrests and had sought refuge in the woods until opportunity presented itself to seek safety in a more distant locality. A reign of terror exists in that entire section of the State, and depredations are being committed on other citizens, who have fled, by the negroes and other evildisposed persons. A fight is said to have taken place on Broad River, between a band of Ku Klux and United States troops, and the conflict was so severe that reinforcements had been called for.

A *Herald* special dispatch dated Washington 21 says advices have been received here from South Carolina, state that at Spartansburg on Wednesday evening last, a band of Ku Klux, consisting of a chief, secretary and members, surrendered to U. S. Marshal Johnson, with their arms and disguises. Up to Friday forenoon, seventy arrests had been made in the vicinity of that town alone. Spartansburg is known to be the headquarters for that congressional district. Arrests have been made in other counties, but the number is not known. A number of well known citizens are missing, including Lyle, member of the legislature, who is reported to be the chief of the Ku Klux for that district. Among those who have disappeared are two or three clergymen, known for their strong rebel proclivities. The officers of the law are proceeding steadily with their work, and before the arrests are all made they will, it is affirmed, show the existence of a deep and wide conspiracy against the State laws and all who sustain them. Most of the Ku Klux refugees are known to have gone to Georgia.

Advices from Columbia, S. C., state that no definite intelligence had been received concerning the conflict between the Ku Klux and the troops at Broad River, though it was believed the latter were victorious. The women and children thus far are the heaviest sufferers from martial law. Whole families are fleeing from Spartansburg, Union and York counties. Nineteen citizens were lodged in jail at Yorkville. Private soldiers have been imprisoned for advising the citizens to fly to avoid arrest.

A special to the *Times* from Scranton, Penn., states that the Rev. Develin, in attempting to deliver an anti-Catholic lecture in the public street on Saturday night, was compelled to retire, attacks being made upon him by the crowd. Yesterday afternoon he attempted to speak again, when he referred to the Catholics as being thieves, murderers and cut-throats. The box on which he stood was kicked from under him and he fell to the pavement and was seriously hurt. He withdrew under police protection.

MILWAUKEE, 22.—A meeting of the relief committee was held last evening to meet Governor Fairchild and Colonel C. D. Robinson, of Green Bay. Col. Robinson stated that the fire extended on the peninsula over a tract of fifty miles long by twelve wide. On the west side of the bay it was confined to Peshtigo and vicinity and the sugar settlement. The people of the peninsula are all gathered at Menimonee, on the east shore. The greatest suffering is from ten miles north of Green Bay to Little Sturgeon Bay. Governor Fairchild said he telegraphed to the secretary of war, asking him to issue one hundred wagons and harness and one thousand uniforms for the destitute people, and had received a favorable reply. General Sheridan had told him that when our people had done all they could he would issue rations and would keep supplies on hand all the fall to draw from. George W. Allen said fifty thousand dollars would be raised here, twenty-five thousand in New York, and probably over a hundred thousand would be on hand for the relief of the suffering. Immense supplies of men's clothing have come forward. The great need now was for heavy clothing for women, and children's clothing and under-clothing.

LYNN, Mass., telegraphed on Saturday to Mayor Luddington to draw for \$1,500. St. Louis, New York and other cities have done likewise.

CHICAGO.—The funeral of Col. Grosvenor took place to-day, with masonic rites; the attendance was very large, the deceased having hosts of friends. The coroner's jury were in session several hours to-day, and examined a number of witnesses, including the officers of the so-called company, to which young Treat, the one who shot Col. Grosvenor belonged. It appears from the testimony, that authority

was given by General Sheridan to form a regiment of guards for the protection of the city, enlisting men for the term of twenty days, that General Frank Sherman of this city, was colonel of that regiment and that they were instructed to order their men, when on guard, to halt all passers after midnight, and, unless they could give satisfactory reasons for being out, to arrest them and take them to the police station; that in case they refused to halt when commanded, the guard should shoot them. The captain of the company to which they belonged testified that he told his men that, if obliged to shoot, they should aim at the lower limbs, as he did not want them to kill anybody. The perpetrator of the bloody deed evinces no compunctions for it. He says he took deliberate aim at his victim, that he was obeying orders, and thought only of doing his duty. The coroner ordered General Sherman to be brought before the jury to-morrow, to which time the inquest was adjourned. The feelings of indignation and horror among the citizens at this causeless and inexcusable shooting down of a peaceable and quiet citizen, within a few yards of his own door, is not only universal, but is growing stronger. There were some slight errors in the account of the murder first telegraphed. Col. Grosvenor was not stopping at the Douglas House, but was living at his own house in Bryant St.; he only walked a few steps after receiving the fatal shot, when he fell and was carried by a couple of policemen to the station-house close by, where a policeman examined the wound, and finding it mortal, he was removed to his residence where he lingered in great agony for some four hours.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Times* this morning publishes a highly sensational account of the origin of the great fire, in what purports to be a confession of a member of the International Society, named Sudmers, who alleges that it was their work; that he set the first fire on Dekaven St., and about a dozen confederates assisted him in spreading it. He declares this to be the third attempt to burn the city, the first being made on the 13th of Sept., when the Burlington warehouse was burned, the second on the Saturday night preceding the great fire on Sunday. The account is minute in detail. Sudmers further says that George Francis Train is a member of the society, and that in a lecture in Farewell Hall on the very night of the disaster he came near betraying them, using the following language: "This is the last public address that will be delivered within these walls. A terrible calamity is pending over the city of Chicago. More I cannot say, more I dare not utter." The *Times* says that Train made use of these words can be abundantly attested, but declines to offer any opinion as to the authority of the story. That it will not be believed unless by the most credulous persons is certain to all who saw the fire, and the perfect hurricane and wind which accompanied it, and which was quite sufficient to account for its terribly rapid spread.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO POCHE.—The following was received over the wires of Deseret Telegraph Line, as we were about to go to press:

POCHE, Nevada, Oct. 23.—PRESIDENT B. YOUNG: We thank you for your enterprise, in placing us in telegraphic communication with the outer world,

P. E. Conner, Harry J. Thornton,  
B. F. Sides, C. W. Lightner,  
C. Forman, M. Fuller,  
D. W. Perley.

Lack of time and space prevents our publishing other telegrams similar to the above, to-day.

APPOINTMENT.—Elder Benjamin W. Driggs is appointed to succeed the late President Caleb Parry in the presidency of the Birmingham Conference.—*Mil Star*, Sept. 26th.

## MIDWIFERY!

I INTEND re-opening my School at Cedar City, where I will teach the Ladies who may wish to learn the science of Midwifery in the Danish and English language. The first term will commence on the first of December this year and the next term on the 20th of February, 1872. It is especially important that young women in our community acquire a knowledge of this science that death may not occur for the want of skillful aid. Those wishing to attend my school, will please send in their names immediately. Terms \$0 dollars, (including board,) paid in advance, one half cash and the rest in produce.

A. CHRISTOFFERSEN,  
Midwife, Cedar City.