

## CRIMES, CASUALTIES, ETC.

Resume of accounts received by telegraph of fires, deaths by accident and violence, disasters at sea, &c., in the month of October.

## FIRES.

1. Baptist Church burned at New Haven, Conn.; loss \$50,000.
- Grand Hotel, Saratoga, burned; loss \$365,000.
- Carriage factory and other property burned at St. Louis; loss \$15,000.
- Oyster houses burned at Crisfield, Md.; loss \$45,000.
- Three dwellings and \$20,000 worth of broom-corn burned at Circleville, Ohio.
2. Planing mill, sash factory, &c., burned at Glenu's Falls, N. Y.; loss \$30,000.
- Fire in oil factories at Green Point, N. Y.; loss \$100,000.
- Fire at Youngstown, Pa.; loss \$45,000.
- Fire at Hamilton, Canada; loss \$150,000.
5. Brass foundry and hardware store and their contents burned at St. Louis.
- Fifty houses burned at New Orleans; loss \$100,000.
- Warehouses burned at Evansville, Ind.; loss \$50,000.
- Fire at Paxton, Ill.; loss \$50,000.
6. Fire at Oxford, O.; loss \$18,000.
7. Willow and wooden ware store burned in New York; loss \$45,000.
8. Building occupied by a gutta percha and rubber manufacturing company burned at New York; loss \$185,000.
9. East Parish Church, at Aberdeen, Scotland, burned.
10. Tar works burned on Terris Island, Pa.; loss \$50,000.
- Stable and other property of Mr. John Frost burned at Ogden, U. T.
11. Twelve business places burned at Lawrenceville, Pa.; loss \$40,000.
12. Heavy loss by fire in the salesroom and workshop of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Philadelphia.
- Granary and stables burned at Logan, U. T.; loss \$400.
- Fire at Minneapolis; loss \$50,000.
- Copper mills at Newark, N. J., burned; loss \$60,000.
13. Opera House and Variety Theatre, at Baltimore, burned; loss estimated at \$150,000.
- Fire at Ovid, N. Y.; loss \$50,000.
- The town of Akhioly, in Turkey, burned.
14. Salt mills burned at Syracuse, N. Y.; loss \$55,000.
17. Fire at the Standard Oil Works, Cleveland, O.; loss \$6,000 to \$8,000.
- Fire at Danbury, Mass.; loss \$50,000.
- Fire at Champaign, Ill.; loss \$15,000.
- Fire at Lacoma, Ark.; loss \$15,000.
18. Hundred thousand dollars worth of property burned by the Carlists, near Bilbao, Spain.
19. Fire at Montreal, Canada; loss \$250,000.
- A large quantity of Indian supplies and other property destroyed at Fort Berthold, D. T.
20. Fire at Memphis; loss \$75,000.
- Pork packing factory burned at Ingersol, Ont.
21. Ogden House, at Council Bluffs, burned; loss \$80,000.
- Two thousand acres of timber burned on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad.
- Fire at Ottawa, O., did \$12,000 to \$15,000 damage.
- Highwood House, at Teafly, N. J., burned; loss \$60,000.
- Fire at Stockbridge, Mass.; loss \$25,000.
22. Twenty-five hundred acres of marsh land on fire in Crawford Co., Ohio.
23. Woollen mills burned at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; loss \$50,000.
- Alliance Gas Company's Works burned, at Dublin, Ireland.
24. A hundred stores, the theatre and much other property burned at Tiflis, in Asiatic Russia.
25. A large fire at Georgetown, Mass.; loss \$125,000.
- A planing mill burned at Mansfield; loss \$15,000.
- A flour mill burned at Cayuga, Ont.; loss \$40,000.
27. Glade's Hotel, at Oakland, Md., burned; loss \$40,000.
- Fire at Indianapolis; loss \$15,000.
28. A cotton mill burned in Cheshire, England.
- Grain warehouse burned at Fort Wayne, Ind.; loss \$10,000.
- Iron and steel works at Pittsburg, Pa., partially burned; loss \$20,000.
- Very large fire at Greencastle, Ind.; loss \$385,500.
- Fire at Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.; loss \$75,000.

29. Fire at Plymouth, Pa.; loss \$100,000.
- Terrible forest fires reported to be raging in various parts of the east.
- Brewery burned at Falls Park, Pa.; loss \$45,000.
30. A destructive fire at Youngstown, O.
- Fire in the Belcher mine, Nevada; loss \$50,000.
31. Fire at Cincinnati; loss \$55,000.
- Fire at Ironton, O.; loss \$10,000.
- A furniture factory burned at Baltimore.
- Several stables burned at Pottsville, Pa.

## DEATHS.

2. Two engineers killed in an accident on the Humboldt division of the C. P. R. R.
3. Two men killed by a boiler explosion at Milwaukee.
- Joseph Vanarhe fatally stabbed a peddler named Despicier in Chicago.
4. Four men killed in a shooting scrape at Silver City, Nev.
- Mrs. Adams shot and killed at Bountiful, Davis Co., U. T.
- Patrick McEntee killed in the Raymond & Ely mine, Pioche.
5. Lieut. Mahmonde Terific, a Turkish military officer, committed suicide on Red Ridge, Providence, R. I.
7. Mack Hill, a guard at the jail at Holly Springs, Mass., killed by escaping colored prisoners; the prisoners were re-captured, and in the evening two of them were taken from the jail by a colored mob and shot.
- T. B. Marcy shot himself fatally at San Francisco, Cal.
8. J. M. Eckfeldt shot himself through the head at San Francisco.
- John Breman and Patrick Mulligan killed during a fire at New York.
10. An explosion in a cartridge factory at Aspetia, Spain, killed eighteen persons.
- Claus F. Ehlers shot himself at Oakland, Cal.
- A noted murderer fatally stabbed at Brownsville, Texas.
- A fireman named Pollard killed at New Orleans.
11. L. Franconi shot fatally at New Orleans.
- Gruet Buisley, the aeronaut, fatally injured while making a descent in a balloon, near San Francisco.
14. A. L. Butenop committed suicide in San Francisco, Cal.
- Hiram Stirling stabbed John Fogarty to the heart, in San Francisco, Cal.
15. Eleven persons of the ship *Kingsbridge* drowned in the British Channel.
- Four men drowned at the Astoria Ferry, New York.
16. A boy and two men killed by the caving in of a culvert at Philadelphia, Pa.
- Thomas Barnett murdered at Providence, Boone Co., Mo.
17. J. W. Swint, a prisoner in the Western Penitentiary, Penn., hung himself.
- Two thousand persons killed by a cyclone in Bengal.
- John Whitman shot and killed Peter Doran in San Francisco, Cal.
- E. J. Mugbridge shot and killed Major Larkins, at Calistoga, Cal.
18. Engineer and fireman killed in an accident to the Baltimore express train.
19. Fireman killed in a collision on the Lake Shore railroad.
- Fireman and brakeman killed in an accident on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.
- S. W. Hall fatally shot at Mitchell's Gulch, Ma.
- One man killed by a boiler explosion at New Albany, Ind.
- Seventeen persons drowned by the wreck of the *Chusan* in Scottish waters.
21. Two men fatally injured by a boiler explosion, at Locust Point, Ind.
- Two men fatally shot while hunting in a cane brake in Mississippi.
22. Sixteen persons killed by a boiler explosion on board the propeller *Brooklyn*, a few miles from Detroit.
- T. Kennedy suicided at San Francisco.
- Oscar M. Lyman and Francis Westbrook, killed by a boiler explosion, a few miles from Paragonah, U. T.
- Six persons drowned off Lowestoft, Eng.
24. A boy and three men scalded to death by a boiler explosion, at New River, Mich.
26. Ten persons drowned belong-

ing to the steamer *Mary*, foundered at sea.

28. Ten persons burned to death in Cheshire, England.

Mrs. Mosby committed suicide in Kentucky.

30. Two men killed by a fire in Belcher mine, Nev.

A negro named Berry murdered by his son at San Francisco, Cal.

31. A foreman fatally beaten by two discharged laborers in New York.

W. Ray stabbed to death by one Titus, near Laramie city.

Dr. Bredemeyer shot dead at Bingham, U. T.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

3. The steam tug *Rescue* wrecked at North Heads, Cal.

15. The ship *Kingsbridge* sunk by a collision in the British Channel.

18. The schooner *City of Painesville* sunk in a collision on Lake Erie.

20. The steamers *Chusan* and *Maggie* wrecked in a gale in British waters.

22. The propeller *Brooklyn* exploded her boilers on Lake Michigan and sank.

The schooner *Dauntless* foundered at sea.

The steamboat *Esperanza* burned at Profit's Island, La.

26. News received of the burning at sea of the *Mogul*, while on the voyage from Liverpool to San Francisco.

The steamer *Mary* foundered on the voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad.

29. The steamer *Lotta Barnard* foundered in Lake Superior.

30. The schooner *Thomas Mott* wrecked on Lake Michigan; the schooner *P. E. Sheldon* wrecked on Lake Erie; the schooner *Queen City* wrecked on Point Pelee Reef.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Insurrection broke out in the Argentine Republic.

2. News received of a terrible typhoon in Japan, destroying hundreds of lives, thousands of houses, several hundred junks, etc., damage estimated at five million dollars.

Four tons of gunpowder exploded on Regent's Canal, London, causing great loss of life and destruction of property.

5. Grand jury impanelled in Judge McKean's court.

Sultan of Morocco issued a decree prohibiting, for three years, the exportation of cereals from his dominions.

Bryan Waller Procter, "Barry Cornwall," the well known English author died, aged 84.

7. San Francisco saloons, employing girls as waiters, closed by city ordinance.

9. Six thousand miners locked out in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

10. A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch of this date, stated that one-third of the cotton crop in that portion of Alabama had been cut off, and the potatoe and turnip crop ruined by drouth.

13. One-half to two-thirds of the tobacco crop in the tobacco regions of Kentucky and Northern Tennessee killed by frost.

15. The Lincoln Monument unveiled, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ills.

17. A frightful cyclone in Bengal.

19. Free library opened at Deseret University, Salt Lake City.

20. News received of famine in the Russian provinces of Kherion and Bessarabia.

21. Electrical Society organized at Chicago.

20. Serious loss of life and property during a gale in the north of England.

22. A person supposed to be Nana Sahib, the leader of the great East Indian rebellion, captured by the British authorities in India.

Garibaldi nominated for the Italian Parliament.

29. Kullman tried at Wurzburg, Germany, for the attempted assassination of Bismarck.

Mr. Laird, the noted British ship builder, died.

A cockney let a house near London to a New Yorker, on a seven years' lease, for £150 a year. When, after two or three years, the tenant wanted to move, he sublet for the remainder of the term for £90 a year, the best price he could get. After the lease had expired, the New Yorker discovered that he had sublet to his own landlord, and had thus paid the cockney £60 a year to live in his own house.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

The following is from the report of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, read by Matilda J. Hindman, at the annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association at the Opera House, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 13, as reported in the *Woman's Journal*—

During the session of Congress we spent some time in the Capital, purposing to work for the enfranchisement of the women of the District of Columbia and of the Territories, but finding that Congress was more likely to disfranchise the women who already possessed this right, than to enfranchise others, our efforts were used, as far as possible, to prevent this backward step.

Had we been a voter we might have had less trouble to convince some of our friends of their duty in this affair.

Several bills were introduced, any one of which, if it became a law, would have disfranchised the women of Utah.

The McKee bill had been referred to the House Committee on Territories.

While the subject was under discussion in the committee, by invitation of the members on two occasions we stated our views.

One of the members, before the committee convened, gave his reason for favoring the passage of the bill.

"The women's vote sustains polygamy," said he, "and to destroy that, I would take the right of suffrage from every woman in the Territory."

"Would it do that?" we enquired.

"I think it would."

"Did polygamy exist in the Territory before the women voted?"

"Oh! yes."

"Have they ever had the privilege of voting against it?"

"No, that has never been made an issue, but they voted to send a polygamist to Congress."

"Did any man vote for him?"

"Yes, more than eleven thousand men, and ten thousand women."

"How many voted for the opposing candidate?"

"Something less than two thousand men and women together."

I found on examination this was correct.

"You intend to disfranchise the men who voted for this man," we said.

"Oh! no."

"Then the polygamist can still come to Congress by a majority of five to one." Though this was true, he seemed to think it would be very wrong to disfranchise the men.

How many of the Committee reasoned as this one we are unable to say, but the majority wished to disfranchise the women, as they returned the bill to the House with the obnoxious sections unchanged.

The friends of Woman, by their honest work, prevented action being taken on the bill, and perhaps saved the country the disgrace of having done such a great wrong, which it could not soon have undone.

There was something more vital to the wellbeing of the nation in this, than some of our Legislators were willing to admit. Had they passed this act they would probably have laid the foundation for the ruin of the nation.

If Congress has the power to disfranchise one class, it, undoubtedly, has the power to disfranchise another, and what freeman in such a case is secure in his rights?

Similar bills were before the Senate and House Judiciary Committee.

Should we go before these and argue, beg, plead, and pray that justice be done?

No. Had we not learned that there is nothing so powerless as the powerless in law?

Such can do nothing of themselves, but with powerful allies the weakest may conquer the strongest. Seek such, before you enter the contest.

Those in authority have little regard for the wishes of those who have no power to place them in, or remove them from office.

The question came, Where shall we look for help among those in power?

To the true, the trusted, and the tried. To those of the grandest intellect and purest heart. To the friends of the weak and oppressed. Our appeal should be made to the highest, to the honorable, and most honored, Charles Sumner.

He cordially granted us a hearing. When we stated the object of our visit he quietly remarked, "You have come to the wrong person. I have no influence with these men."

After talking some time on the subject he said, "I should hesitate to take this right from any who now possess it. I will go further, I would be willing to grant it to those who have it not."

He afterwards remarked, "I shall investigate this matter thoroughly."

"The Bill passed the Senate last year and many good men voted for it," we said.

He kindly apologized for their action in these words: "They did not fully realize the nature of the bill, they had not examined it carefully."

"Had it deprived them, or any class of men, of the right to vote, would they not have realized what it meant, and voted differently?" we inquired.

"In that case they would doubtless have had sharp eyes to note all its defects," he answered with a smile. "I did not vote on it. I was sick in bed at the time. Have you seen Mr. Frelinghuysen in reference to this?" was his next inquiry.

"We have not, it seems useless; a man who would frame such a bill would not be likely to change it."

"I must say that you will have performed your duty very badly if you neglect to see him," he said. "Go to his house, he has a nice home, an excellent wife and accomplished daughters, he will receive you in a kind and gentlemanly manner."

We followed his advice, saw Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Edmunds and others.

Mr. Frelinghuysen declared he would not change his bill however much he might be abused, referring to something that had been said publicly about his action in this matter.

The principal reason he gave for wishing to disfranchise the women of Utah was that the man who had twelve wives would have thirteen votes while the man who had only one wife would have but two. Of course these women would have no opinions of their own to express; only husbands have personality.

We thought it would be almost as reasonable, and quite as Christian a method of avoiding the evil of giving one man more power than another, to prevent men having so many wives, as to take from all women, whether wives or not, the right to express their opinion on subjects of importance to themselves and others.

Two days after we again met Mr. Sumner and stated the result of our efforts.

His first remark was, "I shall talk with Mr. Frelinghuysen, he is a good Christian gentleman, and does not wish to do wrong."

"Senator Edmunds views the subject in the same light."

"That is unfortunate; as Chairman of the Committee he would have been great aid to you."

"You should see Senator Anthony; also Senator Sargent. He has publicly espoused the cause."

They are men of influence and can be trusted; and Mrs. Sargent is an excellent lady, she is engaged in this work. These can tell what is best to be done.

In comparing the manner of working in this and the Anti-slavery cause he said, "That was accomplished by working both in Congress and out. It never could have been done by either the people or Congress alone; so, in this, if you wish to succeed, you must educate the people and urge Congress to enact such laws in reference thereto, as it has power to do."

In answer to the request that he might publicly announce to the Association, which we represented, his views, he said:

"I shall let my actions, not my words, tell what I am."

"You did not do so in the case of the black man," we ventured to remark.

"No, but I shall in this."

In a moment after, he said: "I will present to the Senate any memorial or petition you may wish, and then refer it to the Judiciary Committee; that is the best way to do."

His farewell words were:

"Whether you succeed or not, I wish you all well."

We have been thus particular to state Mr. Sumner's views, as expressed on these two occasions, because many of the opponents of