

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ILLINOIS.

Graphic Description of the Great Fire.

CHICAGO, 10.—The following eloquent and striking description of the fire has been furnished by a gentleman who participated in the work throughout:

"None but an eye witness can form an idea of the fury and power of the fire, as he revolved among the palatial buildings and warehouses on the south side. With the wind blowing a hurricane at times, it seemed but the work of moments for the fire to enter the mouth of buildings from the Randolph, Lake and Water streets, and reappear at the north doors and windows, belching forth in fierce flames which often leaped the opposite buildings; and then the flames belching from buildings on both sides of the streets would unite and present a solid mass of fire, completely filling the streets from side to side, and shooting upward a hundred feet into the air above the houses top in smoke and flame, and there was a street after street filled with flames and fire, and the exultation of the fire-dept was given vent to in a roar which can only be equalled by combining the noise of the ocean when its waters are driven during a tempest upon a rocky beach, with the howl of the blast. Huge walls would totter and fall into the sea of fire, while the roar of the fire-dept was at the roar of the fiery element was so great that all the minor sounds were swallowed up, and the fall of walls was only perceptible to the eye and not to the ear. If our readers will recall to their minds the ferocious snow storm in their experience, and imagine it to be fire as it surged higher and thicker before the fury of the fire, they will be able to form a faint conception of what it was like, as they faged through the streets of our denuded city. Many of the buildings situated about South Water street buried their red hot bar walls in the waters of the river, into which they plunged with his last, most earthly, throwing a billow of water which would subside until another wall would follow. The heat was so intense at times from some of the burning buildings that one could approach within one hundred and fifty feet, which accounts for the manner in which the fire worked back and ran against the wind. The fire, after reaching the business part of Randolph and South Water streets, leaped over onto the north side in an instant, a short space of time, and thence took the upper buildings on that side to the lake shore, after which block after block of houses fell with its fierce blast. A scene more powerless effort to fight an army was never presented than this. The people tried to combat the fire, but the combat was not long duration, for the people bowed their heads in anguish of spirit and uttered the word to have untrammelled eyes and well and thoroughly has done his work, and as nothing of past history can compare with anything to which this can be compared, so in all future time the great Chicago fire, when mentioned, will ring to the heart of the sufferers a pang of anguish, to future generations a simile of everything that is fearful and terrible. While there are a great many instances of generous devotion on the part of rich and poor, intermixing with the destitute, the poor, intermixing with the rich, there are a great many instances of the leading corporations who are involved; and the great majority of the companies will pay their losses promptly. The losses of the companies transacting business in Chicago much exceed thirty-five million; they hold seventy-five million assets, including seven millions held by Chicago companies."

gather like so many wild animals, in one place in another place 17,000 German and Irish immigrants for safety. Helpless children are seeking for help from heart-broken parents, who know not which way to turn or what to say nothing to do but await the distribution of supplies, which at best must be slow proceeding, as there are parts of the burnt districts over which it is almost impossible to travel. Women in the pangs of child birth, and patients who have been exposed to the cold, sickness to save lives that at best were nearly spent—all were exposed to the rain of last night and the cold, raw winds of today. Several deaths have occurred in Lincoln Park, and three women have brought children into the world only to die.

There are people who in the bitterness of their souls ascribe the calamity to God's judgment. A German said to me, "This is a second Sodom and Gomorrah and the curse is on it." Another night must be spent in Lincoln Park and the brick fields at Division Street, and yet another and another. Each train and extra are loaded to their fullest capacity, taking people away, who in many instances have no place to go, as they can't stay here; and the trains obliged to leave five times as many as take.

Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to guard the people to-night, and if morning comes without robberies, murders, or a renewal of the fire, then will all thank God and go forward with courage.

The expression of sympathy on all hands is most gratifying, but more help is needed.

The Journal will publish a paper to-night. Other papers will follow to-morrow.

FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

Relief for the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

BUFFALO, 10.—The council of this city has appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The board of trade has made other generous contributions.

NEW YORK, 10.—The governor of New Jersey, by proclamation, urges upon all in the state a speedy contribution in money and clothing for the relief of the suffering in Chicago.

LONDON, 10.—The excitement in regard to the fire in Chicago increases intensely as the full extent of the calamity becomes known. Subscriptions will be opened for the relief of the sufferers.

The banking house of J. H. Morgan & Co. telegraphed to their correspondents in New York, to draw \$25,000 in favor of the relief fund.

BOSTON, 10.—A meeting to-day was addressed by Sumner, Wilson, and others. The treasurer of the meeting was authorized to telegraph the mayor of Chicago to draw \$10,000 at once. The work of subscription is going on.

NEW YORK, 10.—Brooklyn authorizes \$100,000.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., 10.—The Leavenworth Typographical Union has raised \$100 for the suffering printers of Chicago. Contributions are coming in from all societies and organizations. A train load of supplies has gone forward.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., is subscribing liberally to the relief of the stricken of Chicago. Thousands of dollars have been raised and large quantities of provisions donated.

LOUISVILLE, 10.—Large additional sums of money have been raised for the Chicago sufferers and a great quantity of provisions, clothing, bedding, etc., has been collected and forwarded already.

The interest in the works shows no diminution. Scores of sewing machines are in operation by ladies making garments for the destitute women and children, and will be kept at work as long as any need remains. Forty boxes of clothing were made this afternoon and forwarded to-night. A large quantity of government rations and other supplies were sent forward to-night.

CHICAGO, 10.—A Select First-Class

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KANSAS CITY, KANSAS CITY,

LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES,

MONTGOMERY, MONTGOMERY,

NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS,

NEW YORK, NEW YORK,

PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA,

ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS,

ST. PAUL, ST. PAUL,

ST. VINCENT, ST. VINCENT,

ST. VINCENT, ST. VINCENT,