

stances is looked upon as something extraordinary.

ST. LOUIS.—The proclamation of Governor Brown, calling out the militia in Dunklin and Stoddard counties, in southern Missouri, is based upon a report made to Adjutant General Sigel, by Captain Woog, who was sent to investigate the condition of affairs in those counties. Captain Woog's report says it is not denied by any citizen of Stoddard county that there exists an organized band of men in that county, called by some Ku Klux, by others dead men. This band is composed of six companies, each fifty strong, with a captain in command. Captain Woog further states that the organization was first intended for political purposes and that some influential citizens of the county either became members of the organization or countenanced the same, but that the organization is now nothing but a band of horse-thieves, robbers and murderers, opposed to all who are in favor of enforcing the laws, be they Democrats or Republican, and for whose conduct no political party ought to be held responsible. The band is said to be composed mainly of fugitives from justice from Illinois, Arkansas and Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The attempt to indict Comptroller Connolly, of New York having fell through, vigilance committees to compel the election canvassers to do right have been organized in the thirteen wards of New York.

CHICAGO, 12.—The wholesale merchants, at a meeting held to-night, resolved to occupy Lake Park, and to erect themselves temporary buildings and return to business.

The officers of the New England Insurance Co. estimate their loss, by the Chicago fire, at seven hundred thousand dollars, and have suspended for the present. The Hide and Leather Co., whose losses are about the same, have also stopped.

Philadelphia has already subscribed a million for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

The various hotels of Chicago will be immediately rebuilt.

DETROIT, 12.—The news from Van Clair and Auron Counties, in this State, is of the most distressing character. All that portion of the State east of Saginaw Bay north, to a point forty miles above Point Huron, has been completely swept by fire. A number of lives were lost. The village of Forestville, White Rock, South Beach and Huron City are entirely destroyed. Rock Falls and Port Hope are partially burned. Nothing has been heard from Port Austin or Port Crescent, but it is hardly possible the can have escaped.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 11.—Seven thousand dollars were raised for the Chicago sufferers to-day. Twenty-two banks and business houses subscribed \$500 each since yesterday. Two cars of provisions also left at 5:30 this evening. The St. Joe. Typographical Union raised 450 dollars for their brethren in Chicago, and the St. Andrews society contributed \$200 for the Scotchmen. The excitement is unabated, and thousands will be contributed to-morrow.

SAN DIEGO, 12.—A meeting of the citizens is being held this evening to devise means for the raising of funds for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Outside of the sum of \$6,840 already sent forward by the Masons, \$8,000 by the stock brokers, \$3000 by the produce exchange, \$800 by employes of the W. U. telegraph company, a large sum in the aggregate by the Odd Fellows and other societies and individuals, the subscriptions collected by the general committee in aid of the Chicago sufferers last evening footed \$47,530 which must be added to the \$1,500 from the benefit of the California theatre last night. Fifty thousand dollars will be sent forward to-day; more as fast as collected. Mayor Selby telegraphed promising \$100,000, and the amount will be raised before Saturday night. San Francisco troops will visit San Jose, Sacramento, Marysville, and other points to give public exhibitions of drill for the benefit of the fund.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that unlawful combinations and conspiracies still exist in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Macon, Chester, Lameno, Newbury, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, thus obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws of South Carolina and the United States, and calls upon all combinations to disperse within five days and to deliver up arms and disguise, etc., to the U. S. marshal.

NEW YORK, 13.—Contributions for the Chicago disaster continue to pour in from every quarter. An immense number of persons of every age and sex

yesterday came to the depots with packages containing goods to supply the wants of the distressed. The sugar refinery of Williamsburg gave 140 barrels of crushed sugar; and the contributions received by the Erie Co. alone will probably reach in value \$100,000 per day. Contributions in money from this city and vicinity are rapidly going forward, and by the end of the week an immense sum will be realized. From the interior of the State contributions are coming with promptness and without stint.

The forest fires, which have been destroying the western country, excite much interest and awaken sympathy everywhere. A movement will probably be set afoot for the relief of these suffering people.

MILWAUKEE, 12.—The ring-leader of a gang who attempted to throw a passenger train off the track, night before last, has been arrested and others may be got. They were part of the Chicago plundering party fleeing from Pinkerton's death order, with the probable intention of making a raid on Racine or Milwaukee.

A noticeable fact, and one of immense importance in the rebuilding of the city, is the almost perfect condition in which the fire has left the Nicholson pavement. The damage is so trifling as not to be worthy of mention. Miles of pavement on the north side are almost unscorched and perfectly free of debris, and even in the south division, where both sides of the street were lined with lofty brick and stone buildings, there is scarcely a point where a carriage may not be driven through the streets. At points where the pavements were burned at all the fire only charred on the outside, and it is a question whether the process will not add to their durability.

The loss of life is more than was estimated. A great number are still searching for missing relatives, many of whom are quartered at the church on Washington street, where are constantly occurring instances of a most affecting nature. A Swedish mother found three little children there, all safe and newly clothed. At the first sight she fainted away and then recovered and embraced her children. Last evening a German father, who was able to speak only a few words of broken English, was conducted to a room where he found his four children. He danced for joy, and lifting up very tenderly the youngest infant, he kissed it again and again, and said, "Komt home see mutter!" Similar scenes are of hourly occurrence, but, alas, many have searched and will search in vain for their missing loved ones.

Day, Allen & Co. were the first recipients of \$10,000 from the Aetna insurance company; they have also received \$10,000 from the Phoenix of Hartford, whose claim agents are adjusting lots as rapidly as possible. The agent of the Liverpool and Globe companies received a cable dispatch directing him to proceed at once with the adjustment and payment of every dollar of their losses, as quickly as it can be done; the losses of these companies aggregate about six million dollars. The loss of the Commercial insurance company of Albany is about \$450,000; this company is in the hands of a receiver, but claims it will pay dollar for dollar.

Office assistant superintendent railway service, Chicago 12: To all postmasters, postal clerks and route agents. Make up no mails for distribution in Chicago. Send only Chicago city mail. Throw all such into the postal cars and larger offices for distribution.

(Signed) GEO. W. WOOD, Supt.

CHICAGO, 12.—There has been no renewal of fires and everything is quiet. General Sheridan has complete control and confidence is fully restored. He has addressed a letter to the mayor congratulating him upon the peaceful attitude of the people, and requests them not to relax their vigilance until the fires in the burnt district are entirely extinguished.

compromise and extensions when needed and by the largest possible advances in money, so that the business prosperity of the city may be restored, the desolated districts rebuilt and its greatness re-established.

CHICAGO, 13.—Mayor Mason issues the following appeal: Clothing and a protection from cold will be rendered this winter as well as now. Send the former in as large quantities as possible. Collect money and hold it subject to our order. Send in provisions that will keep. Cooked meats may spoil before we can distribute them. Aid comes liberally. We want to husband our resources as much as possible, for a long winter is before us, and the suffering

will continue until the laboring classes are again enabled to sustain their families.

(Signed) R. B. MASON, Mayor.

CHICAGO, 12.—To all committees and persons sending aid to our suffering public in cash, where money is subscribed, send or hold the money subject to my order instead of purchasing supplies. This will prevent our receiving unnecessary articles and enable us to buy those we most need, such as shelter and food, which will be necessary during the coming winter.

(Signed) R. B. MASON, Mayor.

CHICAGO, 13.—Further accounts from the horrible calamity at Peshtigo, state that one hundred and fifty men were burned to death in a large barn in which they had taken refuge. A dispatch from Green Bay dated yesterday says the newspaper accounts cannot be exaggerated of the fearful loss of life on the east shore. A later dispatch from the same place states that on Sunday night at 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the establishment of the Brussels door company, destroying 180 houses, all but five which the place contained. All the persons employed are missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames. The inhabitants lost everything and are camped upon their desolated homesteads, destitute of everything. Active measures for their relief are being taken from Duluth and other places, but before assistance can reach them they must suffer severely.

CHICAGO, 15.—To postmasters, clerks and route agents: With regard to the order of October 12th, to send all mail matter to the railway postal cars and larger offices for distribution; all mails are ordered to be sent the same as previous to said order. Sufficient postal cars with postal clerks are now at work in this city to distribute all mails, as heretofore distributed at this office, without any delay. All railway postal clerks and route agents are required to report for duty at their respective offices every morning until further orders. All leaves of absence are revoked. To you the country looks for a prompt distribution and delivery of their mail. In view of the great calamity in this great distributing post of the great west, redouble your exertions. Having taken the responsibility of the post office here and all the mails and registered letters, thereby saving them from destruction, let no effort now be spared in distributing and delivering them promptly with all other mail coming into your hands.

Respectfully, Geo. W. Wood, Asst. Supt. railway mail service, Evansville.

CHICAGO, 15.—A furious gale prevailed here last night, but subsided before morning. It caused much alarm to the citizens, especially those residing in the vicinity of the late fire.

At a meeting of the directors of the national banks, the other day, it was resolved to pay depositors and others in instalments of 15 per cent. This was rescinded and another resolution was unanimously adopted to resume business in full, commencing at 10 a. m. on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst. W. B. Hurlburt, comptroller of currency, announces he has examined personally the condition of the national banks of Chicago, and pronounces them solvent and ready and willing to meet all engagements on demand.

A furious gale prevailed in this city last night. It became almost a hurricane by 12 o'clock, but subsided before morning, it caused much alarm among the citizens, and especially those residing in the vicinity of the late fire. Fire brands were blown about in every direction, skeleton walls were prostrated in quick succession, shaking buildings in the vicinity from foundation to roof. Much alarm prevailed, the people rushing into the streets from their dwellings in many instances, fearful that their houses would be prostrated and they buried beneath the ruins. The excitement and alarm was scarcely less than on the night of the great disaster. Fortunately it had rained for twenty-four hours previously and this prevented any conflagration as the result of the tornado.

Latest reports from the terrible fires in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan represent the loss of life as being fearful. From seven to eight hundred dead bodies had already been recovered, and it is believed that the number will reach fully one thousand, and the wounded full two hundred. This comprises fully three quarters of the population.

MILWAUKEE, 15.—Later accounts, from north Wisconsin, confirm all the previous reports. The loss of life in the neighborhood of Peshtigo will reach over twelve hundred, fifteen per cent

of those injured cannot recover. The only survivors were those who were fortunate enough to reach the water, many throwing themselves into mill ponds and clinging to floating logs. A number of these were drowned by being thrown from the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water.

MILWAUKIE, 15.—The accounts of the devastating fires are confirmed. The loss of life in the neighborhood of Peshtigo is over 1,200, or fifteen per cent. of the population. The fire tornado was heard at a distance like the roaring of the sea. Balls of fire were soon observed to fall like meteors in different parts of the town igniting whatever they touched. The people rushed with their children in their arms for a place of safety, but the storm of fire was upon them and enveloped them in flames, smoke, burning sand and cinders, and those that were not able to reach the river were suffocated and roasted alive. This terrible scene happened on Sunday night, the eighth of October, already made famous by the Chicago horror.

At other places the per centage of burned people was as high as at Peshtigo. Over 1,500 men, women and children have been burned to death in Wisconsin alone. Houses, barns, farms, crops and every thing have been destroyed.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—At an early stage in the proceedings of the Third District Court this morning, Major Hempstead, one of the counsel for the defense, announced to the Court that the defendants in the case of the People vs. Brigham Young, Sen., and in the case of the People vs. Daniel H. Wells, were present and ready to plead to the indictment. The indictment in the first named case was partially read, when, further reading being waived by the counsel on both sides, the clerk of the Court put the following question to President Young: "What say you, Brigham Young, guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty," was the response, delivered in a clear, decided tone, and with deliberation and dignity. The reading of the indictment against President Wells was waived, the title only being read, after which the question, "Guilty or not guilty," was put to him, the reply also being, "Not guilty."

The prosecuting attorney said the next thing in order, was for the court to fix a day for these cases to go on trial, and he suggested that at some time in the future, a week, and as much longer as might be necessary, be devoted to criminal matters, to the entire exclusion of civil business.

The Court wished to hear what the counsel for the defence in the above named cases had to say to that, when Major Hempstead suggested that, in view of their magnitude, the circumstances surrounding them, the number of counts in the indictment, and the length of time the defence would require to prepare for the trials, that they be postponed until the next term of the Court,—in March 1872. Justice to themselves, to the defendants and to everything that surrounds them rendered this necessary. It was not unusual to ask for such continuance in cases of magnitude, and he did not think such a request out of place in these.

The Court thought it right that ample time for preparation be allowed. Counsel, however, were aware, that at the general request of the bar he had been in the habit of holding adjourned terms of the Court, and without deciding at present for or against the application for the continuance until the next term of the Court, he thought he should be able to arrange as to the time of trial in a manner satisfactory and so as to accommodate the counsel on both sides.

The prosecuting attorney announced his intention of filing a demurrer to the plea in abatement filed in the case of The People vs. Geo. Q. Cannon. After some general talk among the court and bar in relation to civil business. Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A REMITTANCE.—Mayor Wells, last evening, remitted \$12,000 to Chicago, for the relief of the sufferers by the late catastrophe.

## NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That whereas I will appear, on Friday the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry for the Town site of Hennesville, Summit County, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

8 W 1/4 and W 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec 4, N E of N W 1/4 and N W of N E 1/4 Sec. 9, Township 3 N, R 4 E, in all 320 acres.

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under "An Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

A. E. HINKLEY,  
Probate Judge.

Coalville, Oct. 9, 1871.

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