



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1871.

The Chicago Fire—Thrilling

From our exchanges we call the following interesting incidents: 'The fire is out, thanks to the rain, having been already under control in all directions because it has exhausted its fury. Not a bark is left standing, nor a public building, nor a newspaper office. In fact, hardly a business-house of any sort remains. Five hundred of the largest business blocks in the city are in ashes. These five square miles are burnt over, and are now smoking like a baffled tophet. It is already known that twenty or thirty persons have perished in the ruins of their homes. Four women were burned in the Arcade block. A thief was suffocated and burned while stealing from a jewelry store. Plundering was prosecuted with a lawless never before witnessed and when, pliers were caught in the effort, were compelled to release them, for the jail was burned. The streets remind one of the bivouac. I saw a strong man sitting upon a wayside box, weeping like a child, his wife, meanwhile, cheerily boiling coffee with some bits of the unkind Nicholson pavement, and his children playing hide and seek among the charred walls.

Certainly there must have been great loss of life. One fireman declares that three families were surrounded and burnt to death in the block bounded by Adams, Jackson, Canal and Water streets. We saw groups of all classes of people in the streets, some hatless, coatless, barefoot, and shivering. They were shelterless, homeless and poverty-stricken and broken-hearted. The agony of the fire in some cases, where relatives were searching hopelessly for missing ones, was pitiable to witness. No one saved anything. There was no chance. We threw trunks in the street, but there we had to leave them.

A gentleman who arrived in New York, with others from Chicago, says: 'Our eyes seemed riveted so that we could not withdraw them. There were miles of fire, mountains of flames, waves of light, flashes, brilliant scintillations. With the aid of glasses we could see the streets thronged with people flying for their lives. Children were carried, screaming with terror, women were shrieking, men were shouting, and all running. We saw some old and sick and apparently demented or stupefied were dragged along. Children, in hot pursuit, came the belching roar and crackling flames. In some places they actually advanced as fast as a man could run. The most awful of all was the thunderous roar that seemed to roll upward and outward from the centre of the huge holocaust. Now there would be a report like the boom of distant guns, again came a snapping like a rattle of musketry. Horses rumbled like marions through the streets. One splendid team, attached to a coach, ran over the Van Buren bridge, which had been charred and weakened. Just as the mad horses had passed the centre it gave way, and they plunged down through the lurid glare into the scarlet river below. There were all sorts of scenes happening—some horrible, others frightful. Here and there, when some tall building became sheeten in flame, the walls would weaken and waver like India rubber. It was wonderful how they sometimes swayed—almost across the street—and then fell with a loud crash; then a momentary darkness, and afterward fresh glares of light from some newly kindled fire. Even those streets that were paved with wooden pavements were masses of live coals.

The massive granite slabs were cracked into thousands of pieces. All this time the heat was very great. By and by it grew so intense that no one could stand within blocks of the place. Over the roofs came gusts of hot air, sometimes almost strong enough to throw one off his feet. Our shoes were parched, the tin rods that were forced down below. The greatest sight was to notice how the flames seemed to engulf the larger and more lofty Mansard roofs. They went like paper. The hotel was crowded. All were excited and fearful. Every moment the reports came that the fire was nearing us, and finally we knew we could not remain longer. Escape was the only thought. At midnight the flaming host crossed the Adams street bridge. All the shipping that had not been removed was consumed. The tar and other inflammable stuff made an intense light, and the heat can be imagined from the clouds of steam that came up from the river. The kerosene oil stores made an awful yet sublime spectacle, as the flames seemed to rise from the very clouds. The huge iron reservoir in the tanks exploded with tremendous force and sound, demolishing several adjacent buildings. Every body seemed demoralized. The very earth seemed gaping open, fire, flame and smoke, as though the world itself was to be swallowed up in the conflagration. The rush from the Tremont Hotel was a thing to behold. The work of the conductor was very difficult, as the stairs were choked, and as the smoke from the approaching fire came in puffs through the windows, the situation seemed frightful.

In three cases persons jumped from the windows and two children were tied up in beds and thrown from the fourth story window, and landed on the pavement uninjured. A Mr. Jarvis and a broken leg were springing from the second story window, and others were bruised from the same cause. We secured a stage and drove toward the suburbs, hoping to get away on some extra train. The horses were almost ungovernable from fright. Some of the blocks were impassable, being filled with ruins. Finally we reached a train that was just being dispatched. It was a help, and by the kindness of the conductor we were taken along. We heard of several deaths and many being injured.

A meeting of the citizens was held, and resolutions passed calling for an extra session of the Legislature. The directors of the Chamber of Commerce met and resolved to rebuild at once. The Internal Revenue office, which was totally destroyed, contained over one million dollars' worth of revenue stamps. The Evening Journal went out half a sheet last night, and the others will follow at once. The rumors of the condition of the insurance companies are conflicting and nothing can be known definitely until the safes are examined. The mail arrangements and banks will be attended to at once. The work of rebuilding will not be delayed a day. A great number of the Southern States for the purpose of securing his own nomination.

Official Vote of Clearfield County, at the General Election held October 10, 1871.

Table with columns for Districts, Senator, Associate Judges, Judges, Clerks, and various offices. Lists names and vote counts for various candidates across different districts.

The Fire in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Every charitable eye for ten days past has been turned to Michigan, and Wisconsin, where the devastation has been, is equally great. We glean the following from our exchanges: Detroit, Oct. 11, 1871. The news from San Clair and Huron counties of this date is the most distressing character. All that portion of the State east of Saginaw Bay and north of a point forty miles above Port Huron has been completely swept by fire. A number of persons perished, and it is feared, we have not heard the worst.

The flourishing villages of Forestville, White Rock, Elm Creek, Sandbach and Huron City are entirely destroyed. Rock Falls and Port Hope are partially destroyed. Nothing has been heard from Port Austin or Port Crescent, but it is hardly possible they escaped. At all these towns there were large stores, many of which were filled with winter stock; extensive sawmills, shinglemills and docks covered with lumber, all of which have been swept away. It is said there is but one dock left on the shore about Forestville. A steamer which left Port Huron last night for the relief of the sufferers, returned this morning with about forty men, women and children, five of whom are severely burned. The revenue cutter Fessenden, which started for Port Austin, picked up a sailboat on the lake, containing Isaac Green, principal owner of Forestville, together with his family and eighteen or twenty others, who had escaped through the fire back into the country. All the telegraph offices along the shore have been destroyed, but communication will be restored as soon as the damage done to the lines can be repaired. Five children are known to have perished near Rock Falls.

R. B. Hubbard, at Huron City, shot all his fine horses and cattle to prevent their perishing by fire. He loses very dearly, having had a larger stock of horses, and a considerable property on Stafford and Hayward, at Port Hope, is about the only one which escaped. Five thousand dollars was subscribed to-night for the relief of the sufferers of this State. The light rain of yesterday seems to have greatly abated the fires through out the State, and it is believed the worst is past. There is scarcely a county in the State but what has suffered more or less from fire, and the loss will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The damage to the pine land is incalculable. Saginaw City only escaped destruction through the determined efforts of her citizens, who fought the fire back. The town of Bridgeport was only saved from being a smoldering ruin by a steady morning rain. Charles Chandler's farm on his farm near Lansing, were burned yesterday, together with several fine horses.

At Holland, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, the flames made scarcely a clean sweep. The sufferings of the people were promptly cared for by the Mayor and citizens of that city. Professor Charles Scott, of Hope College, perished; also a minister, whose name was not ascertained. News has just been received that the largest portion of the city of Manistee, Mich., has been destroyed by fire. Manistee is on the east coast of Lake Michigan, a place of 4,000 inhabitants and one of the greatest lumber producing towns in the State. The fire broke out in the morning at ten o'clock on Sunday night, and raged until five o'clock on Monday morning, destroying 200 buildings, six large mills and a vessel lying at the dock. Half of the entire town is burned. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. Chicago, Oct. 12, 1871. A despatch has just been received from Green Bay, Wis., stating that a steamer that had arrived bringing a report that 225 bodies were at Pishtago last night and as many more are still missing.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS were burned to death at Little Starvation Bay, and the suffering throughout the North is terrible. With the exception of the loss of property the calamity is almost as appalling as the burning of Chicago. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN were burned to death in a large barn in which they had taken refuge. Hundreds of people were driven by the flames into the river, where most of them perished. A later despatch from Green Bay says that on Sunday night a fire broke out in the Belgian settlement of Brussels, in Door county, Wis., destroying ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY HOUSES, all the places contained excepting five. Nine persons are missing. It is supposed they perished in the flames. The inhabitants lost everything. Active measures for their relief are being taken at Duluth and other places, but before assistance can reach them they must suffer severely.

PAID THE PENALTY.—A score or two of thieves and pick pockets, who were caught plundering and adding fuel to the fire during its progress, were arrested by the citizens of Chicago and swung from lamp posts with ropes around their necks.

Radical Rascality.

Major Hodge, a paymaster in the army, was arrested some time ago for robbing the United States Treasury of nearly half a million dollars. He was tried by a court martial of 'bums,' who found that he had, in less than four years, spent \$446,280.16 of Uncle Sam's cash, and the Court sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary, and restore the money. The New York Sun, of the 11th, thus exposes the loyal dodge adopted in order that the Major may escape. The editor in question, who knows all about the law and the facts, says: 'The extraordinary sentence of ten years in the penitentiary imposed upon Paymaster Hodge is a sham. It is apparent that the President when he approved it never intended that this defaulter should be punished. The court martial had no more right to sentence Hodge to the penitentiary than had the court-martial of the late war. The court martial then made a blunder, but now, with the precedent clearly established, it is plain that the officers of this court will impose an illegal sentence, with a view to getting a brother officer out of a scrape. It is equally plain that in this they were knowingly aided by the President of the United States. Of course Paymaster Hodge will walk away free, and the Army Penitentiary of a writ of Habeas corpus before he has fairly got into it.'

OFFICE BROKERS.—One Geo. Roosevelt, a clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, gave the following evidence in the Criminal Court there on Thursday last, when he appeared as a witness in the case of the Government against Dennis Darden: 'I was seeking for a position, and I was introduced to John McCarthy as a lobbyist; I wanted a consularship, but I had not money enough; I had only about one hundred and fifty dollars. Judge Fisher—How much money does it take to get a consulate? 'Three hundred dollars. 'What consulate did you apply for? 'Pernambuco, Brazil. 'That is a small consulate. 'It is worth \$2,000, in gold, a year. 'How much did you lend him? 'Two or three hundred dollars.'

THE NEW YORK SUN SAYS: These are interesting revelations. Since the advent of the present Administration the number of appointing consuls has been in the hands of Bankett Davis, Gen. Grant's Assistant Secretary of State. This Davis was proved by the Legislature of Massachusetts to have taken \$50,000 as a bribe to defraud his constituents and betray his clients when he was counsel and director of the Erie Railway Company, three or four years ago. If he requires only \$50,000 as the price of appointing a man consul, his demands are certainly very moderate. Such 'presents' are also getting too small.

Now, why turn a lot of Radicals out of Congress for selling cadships, while the State Department is selling consularships? UNITED STATES SENATORS.—On March 4th, 1873, twenty-four seats in the United States Senate, will become vacant by the expiration of the term of office. Of the twenty-four Senators whose terms will expire at the date mentioned, three—Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, George Vickers, of Maryland, and Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Pennsylvania.—Democrats: The remaining twenty-one are Republicans. The latter comprise some of the leading and most experienced members of the Senate, such as Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, James Harlan, of Iowa, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, John Sherman, of Ohio, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Josiah D. Morrill, of Vermont. Although the date when the seats of these Senators will become vacant may appear a long way off yet this fall nine of the States represented by some of them will elect Legislators by whom the next Senators will be chosen. A year hence Legislators will be elected to choose the remainder of the Senators.

TO UNSETTLED LAND OWNERS. NOTICE is hereby given that the Commission of Clearfield County will be in session on the 15th of October, 1871, for the purpose of hearing and settling all claims and suits in relation to the unassessed lands of said county, and for the purpose of settling all claims and suits in relation to the unassessed lands of said county, and for the purpose of settling all claims and suits in relation to the unassessed lands of said county.

5,000 SHEEP FEELS WANTED! All kinds of FEELS for sale. Price per pair will be paid. J. L. REISNER.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE! BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield County, the undersigned Administrator of Henry Anghelung, late of Lawrence township, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate: 80 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield County, Pa., 30 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; balance is heavily timbered with hemlock and oak, and the whole is underlain with a vein of excellent coal. The improvements consist of a large frame house, barn, and other out-buildings; also, a good bearing orchard and excellent water on the premises.

THE WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Company, having had eighteen years experience in manufacturing and selling Sewing Machines, and employing the latest mechanical talent in this country and in Europe, now offer to the public confident that it possesses all the advantages which experience has shown to be essential to a Perfect Sewing Machine!

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September next. (Term, five months.) The curriculum of study will embrace a rigid and thorough course in every branch required for a practical and accomplished education. Special attention given to persons desiring to acquire the profession of teaching. Pupils will be admitted at any time during the session, and there will be no charge for tuition. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Good boarding can be procured at low rates. For particulars, send for Circular, or address GEORGE W. INYIS, Principal, Clearfield, Pa., 1871-72.

WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES. The principle is the same as in the old Wheeler & Wilson Machine, but changes have been made which increase its efficiency, while at the same time, less care and skill are required in its manipulation. The work guided with scarcely an effort. Nearly double its former power. No deterioration to manage. Every joint can be tightened as fast as it wears.

JOHN HOLT & SONS. Have bought the entire stock of goods from P. Gallagher, and are receiving a general assortment of new goods from the Eastern cities, such as DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, BACON, FISH, SALT, FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c., &c.

DR. A. M. HILLS. Would say to his patients and the public generally, that having dissolved partnership with the undersigned, he has no effort to be of his office himself, so that patients need not fear being put under the hands of any other operator. Having obtained a reduction of the patent on the plate material, I am enabled to give my teeth cheaper than formerly. I also have Dr. Brock's patent process for working rubber plates, which make a much lighter, more elastic and stronger plate for the same amount of material, and which preserve the natural teeth, and all work guaranteed entirely satisfactory to patients.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, CURWENVILLE, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PEN'A. This long established and popular hotel is still kept by the undersigned, who has no effort to please all who patronize him. 'To please,' is the motto at the American House, and that is asked in a trial. Curwenville, March 15, 1871, if.

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S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S., CLEARFIELD, PA. Putting of the natural teeth in a healthy, permanent and useful condition is made a specialty. Diseases and malformations common to the mouth, jaw and associated parts, are treated and corrected with fair success. Examinations and consultations free. Prices reduced to give teeth much lower than in 1870. It would be well for patients from a distance to let us know by mail a few days before their arrival, the effect of very important that children between the ages of six and twelve years should have their teeth examined by Anesthesia Teeth are removed without pain. 661-71.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD! Having engaged in the Marble business, desire to inform my friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBS, MONUMENTS, CURBS AND GRAVE STONES, WINDOW SILLS AND CAPS, etc., etc. HURRAH, TABLE AND WASH STAND. 200. Yard on Reed street, near the R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. 667-71.

WAPLE & HARTMAN. Desires to inform the citizens of Clearfield and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid assortment of Silver, Hollow Ware, Hardware and Stamped and Japaned Ware of all kinds. Also have the manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Tinware, Brass, which will dispense of all orders promptly attended to. Repairing of all kinds before purchasing elsewhere. Shop is on the North Side of Reed Street, Clearfield, Pa. JOHN C. HARTMAN, Oct. 10, 1871.

PITTSBURGH, PA. THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE! Attractively made in a beautiful and beautiful form, one-fourth of a mile from Pennsylvania Railroad. Four regular grades, and other complete instructions, constitute the machinery of instruction. The Principal, and the only one in all the United States, refers to his name in the head of this instruction, and the name of every department of business. Terms: Five Dollars. Address: DAVID WILSON, A. M. J. PATTERSON, A. M.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. CLEARFIELD, PA. THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks, will commence Monday, Sept. 18th, 1871. Reading, Orthography, Writing, Object Lessons, Grammar, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Local and Descriptive Geography, and Written Arithmetic. Terms: \$10.00. For full particulars send for Circular, Clearfield, Pa., 1871-72.

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