



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Liturgical Services next Sunday. MORNING, 10; EVENING, 7. G. W. MARRIOTT, D. D., Pastor.

PRESIDENT GRANT appears to be as popular with the people now, as when he was at the head of our victorious army. The people turn out en masse to greet him, wherever he goes. His tour through the oil country has been a perfect ovation. "Hail to the chief!"

THE gradual improvement in the returns of the Republican triumph in California continues to the last. The official figures now declare Booth's majority to be 5,008. Pacheco, the native California Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has a majority of 5,175. Haight, defeated for reelection, was chosen Governor of the State. Four years ago, by a majority of 9,556; so the Republicans have gained 14,554 in four years. Well done, Republican California!

THE October statement of the public debt shows another material reduction. During the month of September the decrease effected was \$13,458.62—leaving the amount of debt yet outstanding \$2,260,663,939. This is a brighter record of financial success than was ever before presented by any National Administration; and at the same time the taxes have been greatly reduced and many of them entirely abolished. It should be a question with every citizen whether the public credit, which now stands so high, would be promoted or injured by a political change in the Administration.

THE ELECTION.

The returns of the Election throughout the State indicate the election of Stanton and Beach, Republicans, by from 15,900 to 20,000 majority.

Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic.

From our own county the returns come in slowly. Enough is known however to show the election of Staples Dem. to the Legislature, and DeYoung and Bossard Associate Judges. The contest for Sheriff is very close between McNeal and Henry, and, for Treasurer, between Fetherman and Gumsales. Collins, dem. is probably elected Senator by a majority ranging from one to two hundred. Ohio and Iowa both gave overwhelming Republican majorities.

It is impossible to predict with any certainty the result of the legal foray upon the polygamous heads of the Mormon Church, but the proceedings so far are quite regular, and just what we should have expected long ago. To Brigham Young, arrested upon an indictment for adultery, we now have added Bishop Wells, the Mormon Mayor of Salt Lake City and a high functionary in the Church of Latter Day Saints. The indictments are modest in their charges, Young being credited with only sixteen wives and Wells with only one superfluous companion of his joys and sorrows, while it is notorious that both have many more. We have no information as to the number of Mormons indicted, but it is obvious that the arrest and trial of a large number would not have the striking moral effect which would attend the trial and conviction of one or two leading Mormons.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX, in last week's Independent, gives his views as to the conditions under which the republican party should enter the next Presidential campaign, in order to render victory certain. He observes that the political horizon is aglow with the brilliant rays of Republican triumphs, and the buzz of victory thrill millions of happy hearts. In regard to retrenchment, he would have the army and navy reduced to a peace basis by the present gradual process, and expects that Congress will, by next summer, have reduced the National expenditure below \$270,000,000 per year, perhaps even \$10,000,000 less. No subsidies or further railroad grants should be accorded. Regarding Amnesty, the Vice President holds that the "undoubted public opinion of the country is that the time for general amnesty has arrived," and considers that the true statesmanship and wisest policy require that the great mass of the Southern people should be relieved by a general bill from all constitutional disabilities. Civil Service Reform, including in its detail the nomination of Postmasters by the people, should be approved and practically inaugurated. The financial policy of the party should favor the reduction of taxation to the extent of \$60,000,000 or \$80,000,000. This reduction should be affected by reducing or removing the duties on tea and coffee, the poor man's necessities of life, and the abolition of the income tax, and the internal taxes affecting home-manufactures. While maintaining the protective principle, the tariff might be further modified by admitting free raw materials not produced at home.

COLONEL LUCKETT has, in Southwest Georgia, planted in cotton this year 6,500 acres, and in corn and small grain 3,500 acres, making in all 10,000 acres. It is estimated that his cotton crop will be worth \$180,000. This is probably the largest cotton crop made by any one person in the cotton region. He employs 350 hands.

SECOND LIEUT. DARWIN G. FERRY, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been sentenced by a Court-martial, for embezzlement, to be cashiered, reformed \$1,500, and serve five years' imprisonment in the Minnesota Penitentiary.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY.

Money makes the press go.

The Fair season is about over.

Sportsmen—are on the hunt.

Now is the time to fix broken sidewalks.

A market house is talked of in our borough.

The equinoctial storm is behind time this year.

Large, loose trousers are coming in fashion again.

Store boxes ornament our sidewalks once more.

Enterprising merchants are advertising fall goods.

The number of recorded kerosene accidents is immense.

This is the proper time to gather herbs for medical purposes.

Squirrels, pheasants and wood-cock are plenty this season.

Chestnuts are selling at 6 cents per quart in this borough.

The season of fairs, festivals, balls and masquerades is rapidly approaching.

Variegated colors appear to be the prevailing style of painting houses down town.

The Democratic candidates have been particularly hard on horseflesh for a week past.

Accounts reach us of heavy frosts in all sections of the State during the past few weeks.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should establish a branch in this town.

J. B. Adams, of the "Scranton Democrat," dropped into our office last week, looking as pretty as a picture.

The Election on Tuesday passed off as quietly and peaceably, as though it was a Sabbath day. This is as it should be.

The people of Slatington are being supplied with fresh beef at 12 cents per pound. Stroudsburgers pay 20 cents per pound.

A woman with a baby five weeks old is confined in the Wilkes Barre jail. Her offence was selling Liquor without license.

The nut crop will be very large this year. Chestnuts, walnuts, hickorynuts and chinapins, offer unusual inducements just at this time.

The pews of some of our churches ought to rest on pivots, so that the occupants can see who comes in without straining their necks.

There are some small boys in Stroudsburg, who will bring their parents to sorrow, and themselves to shame, if they are not soon taken in hand.

The five-footed calf which was on exhibition with the sideshow, at the Fair ground, was purchased by Stephen Henry (colored), of this borough, for \$3.

Now is the time to gather wormwood, catnip, peppermint, bonset, tansey, etc., for the year. They are often wanted, especially when doctors are not handy.

Our farmers are pleased with the dry condition of the soil. It has been in a most favorable condition for the past week for putting in grain, and a large amount of that work has been done.

The ladies will be interested to know that a new trimming, called "killing," has made its appearance. It is made of fine book muslin, edged with imitation lace, and laid by machinery in regular flat plaits.

The Palmer Bros. have opened a new Meat Market, on Main street, 2d door above the Methodist Church. Their Shambles are always loaded with the best to be had. Purchasers should make a note of this fact.

True.—An exchange says "a man who turns up his nose at his home paper and never contributes a cent to its support, will surely, in time, dwindle out. History says so, and your own conscience (if you have any) will say so."

New Counterfeits.—Counterfeit twenty-five and fifty cent notes are said to be in circulation in some of the neighboring towns. Look out for the vile stuff.

Counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, N. Y., have made their appearance.

There are four families, Father and three sons, residing in Polk township, Monroe county, by the name of Serfass, who have between them seventy-two children. The Father has 21 children, and the Sons 17 children apiece. It is presumed the name will not run out "right away."

To prevent chills and fever, have your cellars thoroughly ventilated and free from dampness, fires should be built in the houses at night, and the windows and doors kept closed. Persons of delicate constitutions should wear flannels as early as the first of October, and observe great regularity in diet and exercise.

Things You Will not be sorry For.—For hearing before judging; thinking before speaking; hold an angry tongue; stopping the ear to a tale-bearer; refusing to kick a fallen man; being kind to the distressed; being patient to all; doing good to all men; walking uprightly before God; lending to the Lord; laying up treasures in Heaven; asking pardon for all wrongs; Speaking evil of no man; being courteous to all.

The onion crop is stronger—in bushels—than usual, this season.

A full account of the election returns will appear in the JEFFERSONIAN, next week.

Sheriff Merwine received a dispatch a few days since announcing the 12th arrest of Brooks. But this Brook's, as did the other eleven Brook's from the marks about him, prove not to be the Brooks the Sheriff is after, and, per consequence, the second hanging match of the Sheriff's term is postponed indefinitely, and the reward of \$2,000 is still in the market. This arrest was made at Middletown, N. Y.

Another grand excursion to New York is on the tapis, to take place on the 19th and 20 insts. The arrangements as completed for this excursion are such as reflect great credit upon the committee, while the fare for the round trip has been placed at figures which will induce every one who can possibly spare the time to participate. The train will leave Stroudsburg on the morning of the 19th, and return on the following day, thereby giving the excursionists a night in the city, and a chance to attend the theater, or enjoy themselves as they may see proper. We predict for the party a merry time.

The game season is at hand, and our sportsmen are enjoying themselves hugely.—Game of all kinds appears to be unusually plenty this year, and, as a consequence, their labors are richly rewarded. The apparent carelessness with which some of our "young bloods" handle fire arms, is truly appalling, and we would advise that parents use a little discretion in this matter, and thereby prevent a doctor's bill, and, perhaps, a funeral in the family. A case actually came under our observation a few days since, where a promising youth was amusing himself by shooting at a crowd of boys. Rather a dangerous practice, that.

Blind Tom.—This marvelous musical prodigy will give a grand Concert, at Hollinshead's Hall, on Monday evening next, October 18th. Tom is a colored lad, and has been blind from birth. In all things else he is weak—approaching nearly to the idiotic, while his muscle powers, are excelled by no one—not even by the most finished artist. Tom's musical knowledge and skill are instructive—his marvelous control over his favorite instrument, the Piano, having manifested itself without the aid of an instructor, and before the family in which he lived had any idea that he even harbored a thought upon any subject. It is impossible in a notice of this kind to give even an idea of his skill, but we can and do, most cheerfully suggest to all our citizens that they will miss a sight of the really marvelous if they fail to avail themselves of this opportunity to attend Blind Tom's Concert.

During Fair week, a portion of the ladies of St. John's Lutheran Church, held a Fair and Festival at Phoenix Hall, in this borough. The proceeds are which to be applied to the payment of the debt on the Church Organ. The Hall was elegantly decorated, and the display of fancy articles and edibles all that could be desired. These latter, too, were dispensed by most beautiful specimens of "Heaven's last best gift to man," which could not fail to make the effort an artistic as well as pecuniary success. The net proceeds of the Festival reached the handsome sum of \$250.

During the same week, another portion of the ladies of the same congregation held a similar Festival in the basement of the church building. The attendance, here too, was large, and everything was arranged in the most beautiful style. Indeed it has seldom been our privilege to enter a room so beautifully decorated. The good things of the season were dispensed without stint to liberal patrons, awaiting each their turn to be served, and the proceeds must have footed up most liberally. We have not heard the result stated in dollars and cents.

The ladies of both branches extend their most sincere thanks to the liberal public for their substantial aid.

Something worthy of note, and which should bring to its possessor a liberal reward, is the new elegant "Corps preserving Casket," which McCarty, our untiring and enterprising cabinet maker and undertaker, has recently added to his already large stock of undertakers fixtures. This article is especially designed to preserve the corpse, for almost unlimited time, and experiments, made for days and even weeks, show it to be a complete success. Though ice is used in the preserver, by an ingenious arrangement internally, the barbarous practice of burying the corpse in ice is wholly done away with. In the old box the body was wrapped, undressed, in a blanket and ice placed below, on both sides and above it, rendering the viewing of it by relatives and friends a perfect horror. In this box, the body is dressed as for the grave, laid upon a neat cane-seat platform, placed in the bottom, and presents the same appearance to friends and relatives as when laying in the Coffin. The ice is placed upon a receiver in the top, and is wholly canceled from view—the cold air being conveyed to the Corps through rubber tubes. By a peculiar arrangement, all dampness is excluded from the lower chamber in which the corpse is laid, and when the hour for the funeral arrives, it is but the work of a few moments to arrange the body in the coffin. By its use everything connected with the inside of the preserver can be closed so that nothing can disturb its contents and except, when desirable, the disagreeable necessity of having "sitters-up" with the dead dispensed with. The expense to McCarty, in procuring of a set of preservers, will amount to several hundred dollars, but cost appears to be nothing to him. The benefit of the public, and "excelsior" in business seem to be the great objective points towards which his whole aim is directed. He certainly has earned the extensive patronage, both as a seller of cabinetware and an undertaker, which is constantly flowing in upon him.

LETTER FROM ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, October 7th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that a few facts concerning the origin and growth of Muhlenberg College would be of interest to many of your readers, and in view of this fact, I have collected a few statistics to show that the Institution, yet in its infancy, is gradually growing and promises at no distant day to compete with the best colleges in our country. This Institution of learning was founded A. D. 1848, by the Rev. C. R. Kessler, A. M. The chief object in founding it was to furnish Allentown and the surrounding region with a school so organized as to furnish every facility for a high degree of literary culture. The Institution was originally called the Allentown Seminary, which name it retained until A. D. 1864, when by an Act of the Legislature it was incorporated with full Collegiate powers under the title of the Allentown-Collegiate Institute and Military Academy. During the summer of 1867 it passed into the hands of a new Board of Trustees who had the Charter amended by the Court of Lehigh county, and by whom it was constituted:

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE. On the 1st of September 1867, this Institution was formally opened. There were in attendance during the first year about one hundred and sixty students and at the close of the Collegiate year, ending June 1868, the graduating class numbered four, which was very encouraging, when we take into consideration that many new Colleges do not have any graduates for a number of years. The class of 1869 numbered three; the class of 1870 numbered seven, and the class of 1871 numbered fourteen. The present Collegiate year began the 5th of last September, with the following number of students present in each class, seniors, 14; juniors, 22; sophomores, 18; freshmen, 22; academics, 80. The number of Instructors at present are nine; seven Professors and two Tutors. The Buildings of the Institution are situated in the south-eastern part of the city surrounded by about five acres of ground, devoted to its exclusive use. The building presents a front of 120 feet, with a center building of 50 feet, and two wings each 25 feet. The center building has four stories in front and five in the rear and extends to the depth of one hundred and forty feet. The accommodations are of the most improved character.

The people of Allentown, for the most part, are descendants of the old Germans, and consequently are noted for their hospitality. The advantages here, physically, socially, mentally and morally are of the highest nature. The College is beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, is certainly a desirable place to spend a few years for the purpose of acquiring an education.

PHILO.

From the Baltimore American.

Salt for the Chills.

We learn at a recent meeting of the medical fraternity of Baltimore the subject of salt as a cure for ague and fever was discussed, and considerable ridicule thrown over the assertion that it has proved effective in any well developed case. We rather fear that our physicians are determined to place themselves in the position of the old manufacturers of heathen gods, who so strenuously opposed the christian religion because it was calculated to injure their business.

As to salt as a remedy for chills there can be no doubt of its efficiency as a substitute for that most blood depleting and nauseous compound known as quinine.—In Cecil county, where this disease is one of the semi-annual visitants, salt and water drunk at daybreak for three successive mornings is regarded as an unfailing cure for the most stubborn cases. We have this assurance from intelligent and reliable gentlemen, who have taken it themselves and administered it to others in innumerable cases.

As to the application of salt to the feet by putting a spoonful of salt in each shoe immediately on the first symptom of an approaching chill, we have tried it in two cases with the most satisfactory results. Since our notice of this simple remedy a few weeks ago, more than a dozen cases of its successful use have been reported to us. In each case the application of salt in the manner described produce an immediate restoration of the circulation in the feet, with a heating sensation, which gradually spread throughout the whole system and checked the disease.

Now, all who have had any experience with this disagreeable ailment know that the checking of a chill is the first movement towards its entire cure. As the application of salt in this simple manner can do no harm, we hope our physicians will cast aside this prejudice against what they regard as an "old woman's notion," and give it a fair and impartial trial.

A simple and efficient remedy like this, for the fever and ague, if fully established, would be one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It would do much to relieve the sufferings of humanity, would abolish the use of many health-destroying nostrums, and lead to the cultivation of some of the richest lands in the country that are now regarded as uninhabitable on account of the prevailing miasmas of the fall and spring months.

There are eleven millions of horses in the United States.

England has 1,000,000 paupers to 22, 700,000 of population.

A doctor's motto is supposed to be "patients and long suffering."

Southwick, Massachusetts, has a canary bird twenty seven years old.

People who are wishing to build complain of the high price of board.

The total number of Germans residing in the United States is 1,690,533.

September is claimed to have been the hottest month of the season in California.

The sting of a bee carries conviction with it. It makes a man a bee-lauded at once.

Extravagant misses wear real gold and silver buckles on their slippers, instead of imitation.

CHICAGO IN ASHES!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMELESS PERSONS APPEALING FOR AID.

Millionaire Rendered Penniless in a Day.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL BANKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, NEWSPAPER OFFICES, AND A SCORE OF CHURCHES DESTROYED.

The Fire Still Raging.

500 LIVES LOST.

Several Incendiaries Hanged by the Citizens.

THE CITY TO BE REBUILT IMMEDIATELY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in the United States has been in progress in this city for nearly 24 hours, laying the whole business portion of the city and one fifth of all the buildings in ashes.

The fire broke out last evening between 9 and 10 o'clock, in a barn in West Taylor st., and owing to the inflammable nature of its contents, the building was wrapped in flames before the firemen arrived. From this insignificant source sprang this terrible calamity.

The portion of the city where the fire originated was built up almost entirely of wooden buildings, closely packed together, tenanted by carpenters, cabinet-makers, cooper, varnish manufacturers, interspersed with lumber yards and stores of other equally inflammable materials. The wind was blowing a terrible gale and the devouring element spread so rapidly that all attempts to stay its ravages proved fruitless.

The fire soon reached Clark st., upon which the greater portion of the fine business blocks were situated. All of which are destroyed. The Court House, which was 20 years in building, was swept away in 30 minutes. The Sherman House, opposite the Court House, the new Pacific Hotel, which was soon to be opened, and said to be the largest in the world; and, indeed, every hotel in the city is swallowed up in the sea of fire. When the fire reached State st., toward the Lake, an attempt was made to stay its progress by blowing up the buildings in the vicinity of Field, Leitch & Co.'s magnificent dry goods establishment, but this only seemed to add to the fury of the flames. From State st., the fire advanced with unabated fury to the North Division, and scarcely a vestige of the 8,000 buildings on that side of the river is left. Taking a southeasterly direction, the fire swept through Madison-ave. and Monroe st., extending a distance of about one mile and a quarter, devouring in its advance The Tribune building, Crosby's Opera-House, McVicker's Theater, and hundreds of the finest business houses in the city. West of the Court-House, embracing LaSalle, Wells, and South Water-sts., upon which a very large portion of the business was concentrated, everything is swept clean. The space burnt over covers an area of more than five square miles, while the value of the property destroyed is simply to be conjectured, some placing it at \$100,000,000, and others even more than this.

It was about 1 o'clock this morning when the fire crossed the river at Adams st., bridge and soon destroyed the gas works, and then spread itself in every direction. More than one-half the population are now pushing through the streets in vehicles, which are obtained at enormous prices, on foot, and in every other way, with the choicest household treasures in their arms and on their backs in utter confusion, not knowing whither to go. Fearful suffering must follow, and almost immediately. Full 100,000 people are at this moment homeless and homeless, not knowing where to lay their heads or get anything to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

At noon, the whole business portion of the city from Harrison-st., north to Chicago-ave., and east of the river to Lake-ave., was devastated, embracing a district three miles in length to a mile or a mile and a half in width. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire, and many persons must have perished.

At this hour (5 p. m.) the awful work of destruction still goes on with relentless fury. From Harrison st., in the south to Division-st. in the north, and from the river to the lake, an area of four miles long by one mile wide, the flames have swept everything before them.

The streets in the districts still unburned are lined for miles with such household goods as have been saved from destruction. Most generous offers of assistance in money, food, or anything wanted are coming in from almost every city and town throughout the country by telegraph. The Mayor has responded to several offers, asking that cooked food be provided as soon as possible. Firemen are on their way here from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities. The water works are entirely destroyed. Buildings are now being blown up on the line of the fire to attempt to arrest its progress.

It is believed that the spread of fire southward will soon be stayed at Harrison st.; but on the north side there is no diminution of its fury, and the entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction. There are grave fears that the flames may spread to the west side of the north branch of the river, and the inhabitants of the streets nearest the river are already moving to places, it is supposed, of greater safety. The Western Union Telegraph Company have now six wires, working east and south, running into a temporary office at the corner of State and Sixteenth-sts. The North-Western Railroad Company are running trains on both its branches, which are crowded with fleeing citizens. It is now positively asserted by some that the water works are still intact, but

the water has been shut off from the South and West Divisions, on account of the quantity being used on the north side. A trust worthy gentleman, just arrived from the North Division, brings the joyful intelligence that the water-works are uninjured. God grant that it may prove true!

It is impossible now to give even an approximately correct statement of the losses, but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city except two small savings institutions, one on Twenty second st. in South Division, and one on Randolph st. in West Division, is destroyed. All wholesale stores, all retail establishments, the Post-Office, the Court House, the Chamber of Commerce, every hotel in South Division except Michigan-ave. Hotel, which standing on the extreme southern limit, escaped, though it is badly scorched, every newspaper office (The Tribune building which was supposed to be fire-proof having finally succumbed), every theater, the six largest elevators the immense depots of the Michigan Southern and of the Illinois Central Railroads (both the passenger and freight depots of the latter), more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping in the river—all are destroyed.

Men who were millionaires yesterday morning are nearly penniless to day; but more terrible than all is the awful certainty that many human beings have perished in the flames—how many, no one can tell. Perhaps no one will ever be able to tell; but it is known that some have perished, and there is only a heart-rending fear that the victims of the fiery monster may be counted by scores. Hundreds of horses and cows have been burned in stables, and on the north side numbers of animals, though released from confinement, were so bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surrounded them that they rushed wildly to and fro, uttering cries of fright and pain until scorched and killed.

Any attempt at a description of the scenes of this appalling calamity would be idle. The simple fact that the once great City of Chicago is nearly destroyed, that hundreds of millions of active capital here have vanished, and that nearly one-third of Chicago's inhabitants are homeless, is enough. Any attempt to embellish would be a mockery.

As this awful day draws to a close thousands of anxious eyes watch the clouds of smoke, which still roll over the burned district, with evident dread that a sudden change of wind may turn the flames upon that portion of the city yet spared. There seems, however, little cause for apprehension, and re-enforcements of firemen from other cities are constantly arriving. Col. F. E. Wilson, Superintendent of the Telegraph, is in receipt of dispatches from leading cities announcing that aid will soon be provided for the sufferers. Col. Clowry of St. Louis telegraphs that \$70,000 have been subscribed by the merchants there. Cincinnati promises \$200,000, and Cleveland is proportionately generous. All this and a great deal more will be needed to relieve the immediate pressing wants.

INCENDIARIES HANGED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Five hundred soldiers are on duty. This precaution was necessary; for, remarkable as it may seem, there were fiends who still sought to extend the disaster. Two men, caught in the act of firing houses on the West side, were arrested and immediately hung to lamp-posts—one on Twelfth-st., near the river, and the other three miles away on Clayborne-ave., North side. This summary action has checked the thieves and murderers.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Different reports have been given of the origin of the terrible calamity, but the following is believed to be correct: Late on Sunday evening a boy went into a stable on Dekoven-st., near the river, on the West side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp. This was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire.

FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conjectured, and with good cause, that nearly 500 persons have been burned to death. Four men were seen to enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall.—There was a crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save property, when the wall fell, burying some of them beneath it. About twelve or fifteen men, women, and children, rushed into the building of the Historical Society (a fire-proof building) for safety. In a few minutes the flames burst out, and they were burned to death. Among those who took refuge in this building was the venerable Col. Samuel Stone, 80 years of age, for a long time connected with the Society; also, John B. Gerard and wife, and Mad. Depolgrone, the noted teacher of music. It is feared that Dr. Fear and family were also burned, as they were in the building, and have not been seen since. Mrs. Idall, whose husband was murdered last week, and who was suffering from illness, was carried away for protection to a building which was afterward consumed, and it is feared she also perished. All the books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, for which the Society paid \$25,000, were destroyed. It is feared that a large number of children, inmates of the Roman Catholic Orphan Society on State-st., were also burned, as many of them are missing. On Chicago-ave., a father rushed up stairs to carry three children away, when he was overtaken by the flames and perished with them. The mother was afterward seen on the street on the northwest side, a raving maniac. In the same neighborhood a family of five persons perished. The list of such fatalities is very long, and can only be fully verified after the smoke shall have cleared away. There are hundreds of families on that side who saved no clothing, but barely their lives. Among these is the family of Perry Smith, formerly President of the North-Western Railroad Company. There is a rumor that in a burned blacksmith-shop on Rush-st. the bodies of 15 men were found burned to a crisp, they having rushed into the shop to escape from the