FIRES.

Additional Particulars of the Great Calamity at Virginia City.

Latest Estimates Place the Aggregate Loss at $7,500,000.

Territory Desolated Three-Fourths of a Mile Long and Half a Mile Wide.

Considerable Suffering Exists Among the Burned-Out Population.

Great Scarcity of Necessary Food, but Whisky in Abundance.

Much Need of Organized Effort in Sending Forward Relief.

Property Destroyed by Fire Elsewhere Yesterday.

THE VIRGINIA CITY CALAMITY.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—An additional special to the *Call* from Virginia says: At present it is impossible to state the loss of life. Two men were killed on C street by a falling wall. There are numberless rumors of other casualties. Hundreds of families are homeless and hungry. The school houses, the only public buildings left, are open to them, but if immediate relief is not extended great suffering will ensue. Utter demoralization reigns in the city. Men, women, and children wander about the deserted streets seeking shelter. The surrounding hills are dotted with camp-fires. A few saloons remain, but supplies of liquor have not been lacking, and the streets are alive with a drunken mob. The military are patrolling the city for the protection of property.

SCENES DURING THE FIRE.

Dispatches received this evening give further details of the Virginia City conflagration, and confirming previous reports as to the extent of the calamity. The scene during the progress of the fire is beyond description. The wind blew a gale, driving the cinders and flames far in advance of the burning buildings, rendering all attempts to check the progress of the fire futile. Giant powder was freely used to blow up the buildings, and frequent heavy explosions shook the earth. The roof of the Catholic Church was blown 100 feet in the air, leaving the bare walls standing. By 8 o'clock all excitement was at its height. The streets were filled with people, teamsters struggling through the fire, fighting at presentable points; women shrieking their cries of despair; curses of enraged men; the roar of flames, dull reports of explosions, as building after building took fire; the heavy thud and crash of falling walls; the snap of bursting iron bars and doors; the howl of the gale, all went to make up a scene of indescribable horror. By 10 a. m. the Consolidated Virginia hoisting works building and mill were wrapped in flames, and soon fell. The new California stamp mill then fell prey to the fire, which swept to within a few rods of C. & C. hoisting works, when the veering of the wind turned the flames, and carried them to the Ophir works, which soon fell in. The shaft timbers caught fire, but were extinguished without doing much damage. By 11 a. m. the flames had spent their fury; the wind died away, leaving a bed of smoldering ruins three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide.

THE FEELING ON THE STREET

this morning is better than yesterday, and there is less disposition to magnify the disaster. Contradictory reports are still floating about concerning the fire in the Ophir shaft, some professing to believe that the damage is known by insiders to be much greater than admitted. The most authentic information, however, is that the shaft has suffered no material injury. It is reported on apparently good authority that the new hoisting-works of the Lady Washington mine, which are similar in power and pattern to those of the Consolidated Virginia, will be set up on the latter mine without delay. The works are now on the Lady Washington grounds, but not yet in position, and can be made available on the Consolidated Virginia in a very short time.

Well-informed parties state confidentially that Consolidated Virginia will pay $5 dividends for two or three months, until things are in full headway again. No definite advices received yet as to the extent of damage to the several mining properties involved. The total loss by fire is now placed at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,-000.

THE MINING WORKS.

The *Post* this evening publishes an account of an interview with Mr. Flood, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien. Flood stated that the work of repairing the damages to the works and mills of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines will be pushed to completion with the utmost dispatch; that the Gould & Curry shaft and works would be of no use to them, and that the production of the mine must cease till the old works could be repaired or new ones obtained. Flood was disinclined to express an opinion as to the length of time it would take to get in working order again, but intimated something over sixty days, saying it would be foolish to hold out hopes of too early resumption. Flood stated that an offer had been received from the Lady Washington Company of their new hoisting works, just completed at the Union Foundry. These works, which are a duplicate in many respects of those destroyed, would be purchased if they could be made available. All that could be said with definiteness about the whole matter was that the most feasible plan of proceeding that suggested itself would be pursued, whether of buying new works or repairing the old. He did not know to what extent the old works were injured, but it could be assumed with a certainty that the bed-plates and other of the most solid parts of the machinery are sound and uninjured. but even if the least supposable damage were done it would be folly to expect that the necessary repairs could be made inside of the thirty days, or even a considerably longer period. The Consolidated Virginia battery and pan mills, etc., etc., would be also repaired as soon as possible. The entire C. & C. mill cost about $500,000, but the pan portion of it was intact. The Consolidated Virginia mill was also very extensive and complete. The difficulty about ore production, however, does not lie in the failure of milling facilities, for, until new establishments were erected, recourse could be had to the Brunswick and Morgan mills, which are equal in capacity to the one burned. Besides, there were several other small mills which could be called into requisition. As regards the Ophir mine and works, dispatches received to-day show that the shaft is all right, and the boilers and most of the machinery available.

A special dispatch to the Stock Exchange from Virginia City to-day says the vault of the Bank of California agency was blown open this morning, and the treasure removed to the Gold Hill agency. Several deaths have occurred from exposure, excitement, and typhoid fever combined.

RELIEF.

No organized movement has yet been made in this city for the relief of the Virginia people. All are ready and willing to contribute liberally, but Mayor Otis is confined to his bed by illness, and no one has yet come forward to head a movement. With the exception of $6,000 subscribed yesterday by the Big Stock Board, nothing of any consequence has been done. Sacramento, Santa Cruz, and Los Angeles have forwarded money and supplies to some extent, and there will probably be a pretty general movement through the State. The California Theatre will give a benefit for the sufferers Saturday evening. The morning papers will urge the necessity of organization, and no doubt something will be done to-morrow.

A special dispatch to the *Call* this evening says the best business men estimate the loss at $7,500,000, one-third in foreign companies, the rest in local companies.

A large number of women and children have been sent to Carson, Gold Hill, Reno, and California. To-day there was light wind and showery weather threatening. Hundreds are

IN THE RUINS,

searching for articles of value. Safes are being pulled out and vaults bursted open. The vault of the Bank of California is all right. Only a few papers were lost.

AID.

Carson sent a car-load of provisions for 2,500, and they are being dealt out at the First Ward School-House. Reno, Gold Hill, and other towns, are sending food and clothing. There are fully 3,000 people without food, beds, roofs, or money. Of these, fully 500 are without necessary clothes. Should harsh weather soon set in, much suffering must ensue.

PROSPECTIVE.

The three injured mines cannot, the employers say, get buildings and machinery under sixty days. The rebuilding will go on all over the city, and this will give labor to hundreds in cleaning mines, etc.

PLUCKY.

The people are in good spirits, and, while terribly afflicted, are the pluckiest, bravest lot I ever had to do with. Hundreds are too proud to say they need help, and the ladies go out and find women and children needing food. but ashamed to beg it. This feeling is relaxing, however, under the kind offices of the Relief Committee, which is already partly organized. Some shanties are already being put up. Workmen are busy shutting off the broken water and gas pipes, and getting the worst debris out of the streets. Some of the streets are utterly impassable, choked with ruins. The ferocity of the fire is seen in the twisted, warped iron-work and heavy walls drawn out of shape. The dangerous walls are being blown up every few minutes, and others are being pushed over.

CHAOS.

The streets and open lots present a scene of indescribable confusion, lumbered with broken furniture, damaged goods, and broken machinery. The machinery of the hoisting works burned is believed to be badly damaged, but not utterly ruined.

THE MINES.

The water in the Consolidated Virginia is being pumped off through the Gould and Curry and other mines, but the pumping facilities thus far are inadequate. Last night the air shaft of the Andes mine was on fire, and sent up a column of flames 150 feet high. It is believed it will burn out the shaft and go no further, communication being pretty well cut off below. This mine is on the south of the region of the fire, and above it, and took from flying cinders. Its buildings are not burned. Information about the mines is that all the men got out without injury with the exception that some of the burning timbers of the Ophir shaft fell down it and sent gases, as of burning wood, up Gould & Curry's shaft. Water was lifted up and then dropped back, forcing the gases back. It is believed there is no fire in Ophir at all. Water, however, is kept on the shaft.

THE GOLD YIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, estimates that by the Virginia City fire the supply of bullion will be cut off to the extent of $1,000,000 per month for four months, and the supply of silver bullion $1,500,000 per month for the same length of time.

OTHER FIRES.

NEAR GALESBURG, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 27.—The soap factory of Charles Pistor & Co., located a few miles south of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $800; insurance, $500.

AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 27.—Last night, during a sudden thunder-storm which passed over this city, Paine's oil depot was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, with about 1,100 barrels of oil. With great difficulty the fire department succeeded in saving the railroad depots and other adjacent buildings.

NEAR EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—A large barn belonging to J. C. Burroughs, on his farm 2 miles north of Edwardsville, was destroyed by fire to-day about 12 o'clock. Loss on barn and contents, $3,000; insurance, $1,500. Origin of the fire not known.

AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 27.—The works of the Mastic Roofing Manufacturing Company were totally consumed by fire this afternoon at half-past 4. Almost a total loss. Loss, $10,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 27.—The oil house at the depot of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was burned last night.

AT PEKIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Oct. 27.—Just before 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered nearly opposite the City Hotel, in an old mill now occupied by a hay-press, and by midnight the building and contents, including a horse, were consumed, and also two blacksmith-shops, a barn, and three buildings used as dwelling-houses. The loss is comparatively inconsiderable, and was insured in small sums for $700. The fire was incendiary.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm of fire at 2:50 o'clock last evening from Box 823 was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building, No. 562 Larrabee street, owned and occupied by Mr. Urban. Damage nominal; fully insured.

CASUALTIES.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 27.—The body of a young and beautiful woman, aged about 25 years, was found in the river here to-day. The corpse was richly dressed, wearing a purple silk dress, and neat breastpin and earrings. In a pocket of the dress was found a pocketbook containing $175 in money, also a card-case containing cards bearing the name of M. M. Blackwell. A check for baggage to Leavenworth and letters from Chicago to Kansas City were also discovered in the pocket of the dress. A horrible mystery is connected with the affair, and the police will do their utmost to ferret it out.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL-GAS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27.—James Robinson, third engineer of the steamship Royal Standard, was found dead in his stateroom this morning, and William Johnson, second engineer, in the same room, not expected to recover. The cause is supposed to be the escape of gas from coal-bunkers through the floor of the state-room, which is immediately over the bunkers. Robinson is a native of England, aged 29. He leaves a wife and two children. Johnson is a native of England, aged 28, and has a wife and three children.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FATALITY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—As Henry Smith and wife were attempting to get aboard a passenger-train in Allegheny this evening they were struck by a shifting engine and run down. The lady was instantly killed, her husband escaping with slight injuries. Mr. Smith is bookkeeper and cashier of the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, and resides in Allegheny.

FATAL COLLISION.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 27.—The west-bound train on the Lake Shore Railway this afternoon, when near Quincy, Mich., ran into a wagon containing a man named Norton, aged 21, and his mother, aged 65, killing both almost instantly. The horses stopped on the track in front of the approaching train, and refused to move.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RALSTON, Pa., Oct. 27.—The cars on the big plane ran away to-day, caused by the breaking of the rope which controls the brake. John Burke had his head cut off; George Stickle was fatally, and John Sides, a boot and shoe agent, was seriously, injured.

ASHORE.

PORT ROWAN, Ont., Oct. 27.—Schooner Stampede, from Sheboygan to Buffalo, with wheat, is ashore full of water west of Long Point Cut. The cargo will prove a loss. The vessel may be got off. The mate, Tobias Thean, was drowned.

THE NEW MICHIGAN CAPITOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 27.—One million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars is the aggregate appropriation for building the new Capitol, and there has been expended $574,-203.18, leaving $790,799.82 of the appropriation unexpended. The amount expended the present fiscal year is $217,927.56.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, a Prominent Candidate for the Speakership.

Fernando Wood Declines to Abate His Efforts in That Direction.

Arguments in the Supreme Court in the Pacific Railroad Case.

A New Commission to Settle the Canadian Fisheries Question.

Agricultural Department Estimates of the Grain Crops of 1875.

Nov. 25 Appointed as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—It has been understood that there has been for some time a quiet understanding between the supporters of Tilden for President, in New York and New England, and the supporters of Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, for Speaker throughout the country generally, of a reciprocal nature. Kerr's friends have been sure of the support of the Tildenites on the ground that the Speaker of the House and the candidate for President ought not to both be taken from the same section. Quite recently, however, the fact has been developed that the New York and New England Democrats have been very quietly setting things up to secure the election of ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, as Speaker. The movement has already assumed formidable proportions, and will doubtless give rise to a great deal of bad feeling. The canvass for the Speakership is daily growing more heated and acrimonious.

FERNANDO WOOD

will take up his residence here Nov. 15, and will then formally open his campaign for the Speakership. Attempts have been made recently to induce him to withdraw in favor of Randall. Wood, within a few days, has, however, said that he will under no circumstances withdraw; that he entered upon his candidature in good faith, and proposes to make the contest. The appearance of Fernando Wood here at that time will undoubtedly bring the other candidates for Speaker here, and the political season may be expected to be actively begun Nov. 15.

THE UNION PACIFIC CASE.

ARGUMENTS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—In the Supreme Court to-day the Government appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims in the Union Pacific case came up for argument. The substantial question presented by this case is whether, by the construction of the act of 1862, incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as amended by the act of 1864, the United States, whenever it pays interest upon the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the road, is entitled to enforce immediate payment thereof from the Company by suit or otherwise, or whether such reimbursement can be obtained only by the application of one-half the compensation due the Company for services rendered to the Government, and 5 per cent of the net earnings of the road after its completion. The Company insist that the latter construction is obvious and just, and consequently that it is entitled to recover the amount herein claimed, being one-half of the sum due for compensation, as stated. The Government does not pretend, as asserted by the Company, that it may withhold this half by force of any authority to that effect expressed in the statutes, but solely upon the ground that upon payment of interest on the bonds it thereupon becomes to that extent creditor of the Company entitled to immediate imbursement of the sum paid, recoverable by suit or offset.

The Company contend that the framework of the charter, the declared national purposes it sets forth, the Government control assumed, the public uses to which the work, when completed, was to be subjected, and finally the increased public aid promised by the act of 1864, when it was found that the requisite capital could not be obtained under the act of 1862,—all, it is said, concur to establish that the work was deemed by the Government of such paramount national importance that only by narrow, illiberal, and strained construction can it now be contended that any of the Government aid afforded, whether of bonds or land, should be regarded as donations to the Company. Plainly, it is said they were not such, but are to be viewed as reasonable national contributions to aid in the construction of a great national highway along our public domain, connecting the East with the far West by telegraph and railway. It is then contended that, by the provisions of the charter, which are examined at length, the Company was not bound either expressly or by implication immediately to reimburse the Government for the interest it should pay upon bonds, nor until their maturity.

The Attorney-General submits that the plain meaning and intent of Congress, apparent from all the statutes when construed together, is that the United States are entitled—under the charter accepted by the Company—to retain the whole value of the services rendered to the United States toward the payment of interest advanced by the Government upon the bonds loaned to the Company. The Attorney-General says that, if the judgment below in favor of the Company is sustained, $100,000,000 will be transferred to the stockholders of these roads. If, says the Attorney-General, this judgment be sustained, before a single generation shall have passed the Government will have paid for the different Pacific Companies $318,035,714 in interest alone, less only one-half the charges for services, the other half being paid by the Government.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

THE DOMINION'S CLAIMS TO BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—An absurd report has reached here from Canada that the fishing interest there is claiming that the Commission which is to assemble some day soon at Halifax, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, is sure to award the Canadian Government $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 as compensation, on the part of the United States, for the privilege of taking and curing fish in British waters, and for the privilege of landing and making purchases during the fishing season. Under the Treaty of Washington the United States tendered the British Government $1,000,000 for this privilege, but it was declined, and our Government soon after becoming satisfied that

THIS AMOUNT WAS TOO LARGE,

and fearing that if the offer was left standing it might be accepted upon reconsideration, withdrew it, and decided to let the question be settled by arbitration. This was nearly two years ago. Before anything definite between our country and Canada could be arranged in regard to the appointment of the Commission, the Reciprocity treaty was agreed upon, and by President Grant sent to the Senate for ratification. The Senate, at the last session, considered this treaty, which was to be accepted by Canada as a full compensation for the fishing privileges. The treaty was not satisfactory to the Senate, and it was rejected, the effect of which was to remand the fishery question back to arbitration.

Up to this date

NO OFFICIAL ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN

by our Government toward selection of a Commissioner, but there are indications that the matter will be taken up at an early day. Our Government has been notified officially that Canada has appointed Sir A. T. Galt to represent her as an arbitrator, and Mr. Ford to act as her agent. The United States will name a Commissioner, and the third will be designated by the Austrian Minister at London. The announcement has been made that Lieut.-Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts, has been appointed as United States Commissioner, but this is incorrect. While our authorities may have considered this matter unofficially, no official action has yet been taken. Mr. Clifford is in Europe, and it is ascertained he has not been appointed as yet; so the statement to the contrary, to say the least, is premature.

It is believed here that this Commission, which will meet at Halifax, will not name a larger amount than $400,000 or $500,000 as compensation in full to Canada for the right to fish in her waters.

POSTAL MATTERS.

BRITISH OVERLAND MAILS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The Post-Office Department is in correspondence with the British postal authorities relative to a modification of the present postal treaty with Great Britain so far as regards postage on British closed mails from New York to San Francisco. This route was especially excepted from the operations of the treaty of Berne. The present treaty requires Great Britain to pay 60 cents per pound for letter mails, and 6 cents per pound for paper mails. It costs the United States 23 cents per pound to transport the mail from New York to San Francisco irrespective of the class of matter. This is the compensation received by the railroads. Our Post-Office Department has proposed to Great Britain that the treaty shall be modified so that British closed mails shall pay 28 cents per pound for all classes of mail matter. This proposition contemplates

ABOLISHING THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LETTER AND PAPER MAIL,

as there is no such distinction in this country. The expense to our Department of carrying the British closed mail is very considerable, as the paper mail through to Australia seldom weighs less than 5 tons.

THE FAST MAIL-TRAINS.

The permanent success of the fast mail-trains appears to depend upon the result of the weighing of the mails in December and January. If the railroad companies find that their compensation under the new system very nearly approximates the sum received under the former system they will be willing to continue the trains. If the contrary is the case, it is not improbable that the companies may be unwilling to continue the trains. The Post-Office Department estimated that the railroads would receive about $25,000 annually less under the fast-train system.

ANOTHER FAST TRAIN.

The Post-Office Department proposes to run a fast mail-train over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago, commencing Nov. 1. The train will leave Baltimore at 6 a. m., and reach Chicago in twenty-six or twenty-seven hours from Baltimore, or in twelve hours' less time than formerly—about 9 a. m. the following day.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Zach Chandler has taken two significant steps with regard to officers in the Interior Department. He has issued a circular forbidding clerks to recommend persons for appointment, or to give any information concerning vacancies; also a circular directing clerks to report the State from which they were appointed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The increase in the number of grave criminal offenses within this District is strikingly shown by the number of cases entered upon the docket of the Criminal Court, which now tries felonies only. For the year ending Oct. 1, 1874, there were 459 cases entered, while for the year ending with Oct. 1. 1875, there were 612 cases, three of the United States prosecutors in the Court being called at different times during the latter year to answer indictments, where they had been accustomed to prosecute crime in the name of the United States.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

George O. W. Yoder has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Fourth District of Ohio.

THANKSGIVING.

The President to-day issued his proclamation, designating the 25th day of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the United States.

FREE LETTER-DELIVERY.

The annual report of the free-delivery division of the Post-Office Department shows that there are now employed by that branch of the service 2,195 carriers, distributed among a total of eighty-seven offices, and that they delivered during the fiscal year nearly 228,000,000 letters, 63,000,000 newspapers, and some 34,000,000 postal-cards, besides collecting about 213,000,-000 pieces of various kinds. The total cost of the service was $1,850,012, and the receipts from postage on local matter amounted to $1,917,559. As compared with the preceding fiscal year these aggregates show an increase in the number of carriers of 146, and in the number of pieces handled of 71,000,000, together with an increase of 4 per cent in the cost of the service, and of 21 per cent in the receipts from local postage, which now for the first time exceed the cost of the free-delivery system.

THE CROPS.

The agricultural returns for October show that the wheat crop of the present year is a short one, and there is a marked deterioration in quality. The average thus far reported is about 80 per cent of last year's production. If this indicates the total depreciation, it amounts to nearly 62,000,000 bushels, and gives the crop at 246,000,000 bushels. In quality the crop averages 14 per cent below sound condition. The condition of the corn crop is exceptionally high. The produce exported this year falls short of 1874 about 4 per cent. The oats product 5 per cent greater than last year. The potato crop promises to be extraordinary, both in yield and quality. Tobacco is 2 per cent above the average. Barley is 87 per cent of last year's crop, and buckwheat not far from the average.

PROSPECTIVE REMOVALS.

It is believed that there will soon be extensive changes made among employes of the Interior Department on personal or political grounds.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—The Executive Committee of the Society of Friends on Indian Affairs met here to-day, and will remain in session for several days. The Committee is composed of two members from each yearly meeting of Friends, all being requested to furnish a quota of $3,000 each for the use of the Committee during the current year. The representatives are as follows: New England, Edward Howland and Edward Earle; New York, William B. Collins and Benjamin Latham; Ohio, John Butler; Indiana, Charles Coffin, Amos Doane, and Barnabus C. Hobbs; Iowa, Jeptha W. Morgan; Kansas, Andrew C. Williams and Washington Hadley. The representatives from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and North Carolina, have not arrived. Barnabus C. Hobbs presides. The report of the Treasurer shows that the Society had met the expenses of the Agencies out of their own funds. The appropriations of Congress amounted to about $40,000, which is rather an insufficient sum to provide educational facilities for 20,000 Indians. Dr. William Nicholson, of Lawrence, Kan., is the General Agent. He made a report to the Committee for September, which contains nothing of general interest save a statement referring to the recent investigation of Indian affairs, that no charges affecting the honesty and faithfulness of Gibson could possibly be sustained. He charges that the Indian Bureau disregarded his request for authority for his Agents to secure supplies of commissary stores in case of a failure of transportation, and, as a consequence, scarcely any of the supplies lying at the railroad were forwarded to the agencies during the first quarter of this fiscal year, while the Indians were suffering with hunger and disease. Nicholson says, in conclusion: "The contracts for transportation seem to be drawn with the same looseness as those of last year, and it would seem that the Government has no redress upon the contractor provided he effects the transportation by the close of the fiscal year. The plan for removing the Indians of the Southwest to the eastern part of the territory was liberally arranged for by Congress, and confidently expected by the Committee at its last meeting. It is only necessary to say that it has totally failed." The report of Enoch Hoag, General Superintendent of Agencies, for the year 1875, was read. It embraces reports from all the agencies, and gives the following information: "There are six agencies,—the Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Wichita, Sac and Fox, Osage and Quapaw, besides which there are the Kansas tribes, and the Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians." The following statistics are given: Population, 15,-162; number of schools, 15; number of scholars, 836; amount contributed, by religious denominations, $379,013; Indians who wear citizens' dress, 3,753; acres cultivated by Indians, 14,449; bushels of corn raised, 320,-520; bushels of wheat, 24,032; bushels of oats, 5,930; bushels of beans, 2,629; bushels of potatoes, 17,102; bushels of other vegetables, 2,923; tons of hay cut, 4,936; number of horses owned by Indians, 25,-065; mules, 921; cattle, 6,580; swine, 12,268; cords of wood cut by Indians, 443; houses occupied by Indians, 1,042. The following officers were elected: Clerk—James C. Rhoads, of Philadelphia. Treasurer—Charles T. Coffin, of Richmond. General Agent—Dr. Nicholson.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Conviction and Capital Sentence of the Murderer of Noe, at New York.

Capture of Three of the Participants in the Denver Horror.

Attempt by Disaffected Students to Blow Up Hartford College.

Sad Sequence of the Mental Mist Which Enveloped Mr. Fogg, of St. Louis.

A War of Races Now Waging in Pulaski County, Ky.

THE ILLINOIS KU-KLUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Williamson County, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Circuit Court term, which commenced Oct. 14 and terminated the 21st, was the most important in its results ever held in this section of the country. A synopsis of what has been accomplished in the land of the vendetta is herewith appended. A nolle-pros. was entered in the case of Fielding Henderson, charged with the killing of Vincent Hinchecliffe, for lack of evidence. P. Henderson, convicted of malicious mischief, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Three charges of assault to kill Capt. George W. Sisney against Timothy Coyle were dismissed, the confession of Marshall Crain having exhonorated him. Milton Baxter, charged with murdering Vincent Hinchecliffe, gave bail in the sum of $3,000, and had his case continued. In the case of the State vs. William J. Crain, alias "Big Jeff Crain," alias "Black Bill Crain," and Nash W. Crain, alias "Yellow Bill Crain," for the murder of William Spence, the first was granted a change of venue to Alexander County, and will be tried in January. "Yellow Bill" was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Marshall Crain, who pleaded guilty to the murder of William Spence, and now under sentence of death, has been very penitent, and his cries are constantly heard by those in proximity to his cell. He now entertains the hope that he can purify his soul by embracing religion. He held up with remarkable courage until Friday last, when he broke down completely, and confessed that he was not only the assassin of William Spence but also of Capt. Sisney, and that he swore against Baker to save his own life. On the day mentioned he had George Sisney, Jr., called to his cell, and told him that he was the murderer of his father. He prostrated himself before the young man, and asked his forgiveness. Sisney replied that he could not forgive the murderer of his father, as forgiveness for such a crime would be unnatural. Crain remarked that he was not in his right mind when he committed the deed.

THE MERCENARY MURDER AT SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 27.—I telegraphed you yesterday of the murder of William Stewart, wholesale liquor dealer at Au Sable, his body being found yesterday morning on the street. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that he came to death by blows from some sharp instrument. A man named Farrington has been arrested, charged with murder, and a woman named Rivers as an accomplice. Blood was found on Farrington's premises on the door, and on the curtains and windows, and stains of blood on the floor which he had attempted to clean up. Farrington states that three masked men came into his shop to divide the money they had taken from the man they had killed. In dividing it, they got into a quarrel, and one kicked the other in the face, causing the blood in his place. The murdered man was found but a few steps from Farrington's place. The proof against Farrington is very strong. He has served a term in the State Prison, and has a hard name. The people are greatly excited, and with difficulty were kept from lynching him.

MEMPHIS ITEMS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Oct. 27.—McCombs, Jr., who has figured here since the War as a claim-agent, was sent to jail to-day by United States Commissioner Garrett, in default of $3,000 bail, on a charge of being a party in the attempt to defraud the Government in bounty claims of colored soldiers.

In the case of Joseph M. Tighe, before Judge Ray, on a writ of habeas corpus, as reported last night, the Judge held that the requisition was defective, and continued the case until the 4th of November in order to give time to amend the requisition, and Tighe was held in $2,000 until that time. Gov. Porter, having heard of the manner in which A. M. Smith arrested Tighe, telegraphed Sheriff Anderson not to turn Tighe over to Smith, as he would appoint another messenger to-day. Tighe swore out two warrants against A. M. Smith, J. J. Smith, K. M. Shaw, and Blank Trantham, one alleging that Tighe was abducted by them, and the other that he was confined in a room, pistols presented at his head, and his life threatened. They were all arrested and held in bail to answer to-morrow.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—About 5 o'clock this evening D. R. Fogg, a young man about 21 years old, an advertising agent for the *Chronicle*, called at the house of Mrs. Plachman, No. 916 North Sixteenth street, to see her daughter Paulina, and after a few moments' conversation with the latter shot her with a derringer, the ball entering her left breast, 3 inches below the nipple, but striking a rib glanced round and inflicted only a severe flesh wound. Fogg then drew a short dagger and stabbed himself twice in the left breast, 2 inches below the nipple, and once in the left side, under the arm, causing wounds which will no doubt prove fatal. It appears that Fogg was engaged to the girl, but she, being only 16 years of age, her mother opposed the match, and had forbidden Fogg the house. This seems to have affected the young man's mind, and, in a fit of despondency or despair, he determined to end the life of both his affianced and himself.

THE DENVER TRAGEDY.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.—Three of the participants in the murder of the four Italians in this city recently have been arrested. One of them, an Italian, confesses to having played his harp while five others cut the throats of their victims. Three of the murderers, Galatti and Frank Ruldere, Italians, and a Mexican, are still at large, but it is thought that they will be overtaken in a few hours. Indignation is intense, but it is believed that the culprits will be dealt with according to law.

THE TAMMANY RING SUITS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Surrogate Hutchins to-day ordered the United States Trust Company to pay over to the State officers $590,435, in satisfaction of a judgment of the Supreme Court against the estate of Watson, one of the Tweed-ring suits. The remainder of the funds in the hands of the Trust Company, after the payment of counsel and Trustee fees, is ordered to be paid to Watson's widow, as administratrix, for the benefit of the creditors of the estate.

RAILROAD THIEF CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 27.—A railroad-thief named John W. Stiles was arrested here to-day, and a large amount of hats, shirts, stockings, and other articles of wearing-apparel, was found in his house. It is thought by the authorities here that this arrest will lead to a general expose of a gang of railroad-thieves, who have been committing depredations on the different roads here for several months.

A PRISONER SHOT.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—A man named H. C. Johnson was shot and instantly killed, at an early hour this morning, while being conveyed to the station-house by the police. It is not clear where the shot came from, though it is supposed to have been from Officer Dowling's revolver, as he was endeavoring to intimidate the prisoner at the time, the latter offering considerable resistance. Johnson was employed in a leather store.

THE ILLINOIS COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Centralia counterfeiters were brought before United States Commissioner Adams to-day. Their counsel, the Hon. A. L. Knapp, waived examination, and they were committed in default of heavy bail, as follows: Nelson Driggs, $10,000; Mrs. Driggs, $20,000; August Slater, $30,000; Nicholas and Barbara Studrait, $10,000 each.

THE OLD OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The case of S. P. Archer against the Ocean National Bank was resumed to-day. C. S. Stevenson, Cashier of the bank when it was robbed, and subsequently its President, testified that he had no idea that the bank was to be robbed, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding; that he had neither planned the robbery nor had anything to do with its accomplishment.

JAIL ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Sam Winston, who deliberately murdered Monroe Fulton, who had given no provocation, at Murfreesboro, a year ago, escaped from the Murfreesboro Jail at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by sawing the bars of his window. Cap Vackey, a notorious robber, escaped with him.

A GUY FAWKES PLOT.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—A quantity of nitro-glycerine was exploded last night under a window of Harvard College building, and several hundred panes of glass shattered. It was a narrow escape from more serious damage. Some of the students, it is said, were the perpetrators.

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—John and Thomas Dowdell, father and son, No. 44 Henry street, quarreled early this morning, while drunk, and the father fatally shot his son.

CAPITAL SENTENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—John Nolan, indicted for the murder of James H. Noe, was this evening convicted in the Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 10.

WAR OF RACES IN KENTUCKY.

Flat Rock, Pulaski County (Ky.), Correspondence Somerset Reporter.

You published some time since an account of the war between the negroes and natives, and the excitement caused by it. Well, hostilities have commenced again between the same parties. It seems that three negroes in the employ of Mr. Cummings were on their way from his place to Mr. Farris' store, 2½ miles from the former place. When passing the saloon of William Helton they were stopped by him, and he commenced talking to them. While talking to them Red and John Helton stepped out of the house and fired on the party, but with what effect is not ascertained at this writing. The negroes at once made their way back to their camps and told their story. It was but few minutes after, another negro was passing along and was stopped by the same parties, but it is not necessary to state what occurred, as he tells his own tale. On learning that one of their party were in the hands of the Heltons and likely to be foully dealt with, they resolved to rescue him at all hazards. In a few moments about thirty of the negroes had started to the rescue. When they arrived at the house where the shooting occurred they were told the whites had started to Beaver Creek, or Flat Rock, where a sister of the Heltons live. The negroes were not long in reaching the place, being only a short distance behind the Helton party, eight in number; but when the negroes arrived there were only two to be found, John Helton and Jo Holloway, who were guarding the negro they had captured. Holloway at once hid himself between two beds, but did not escape altogether; he was shot in the hand and shoulder, though not seriously. John Helton was instantly killed, when the negroes returned to their camp, after releasing the captured negro. The negroes seem determined to stay on the work until it is completed, and defend themselves from any and all aggressors. Mr. Cummings is using every effort in his power to restore peace in this vicinity.

Mr. Cummings says he is willing to let the authorities settle the difficulty if they will take it into their hands, as it is as necessary to the progress of his work as it is to the interest of the community at large. I am sure he is advising the negroes in his employ to take no steps that will endanger the peace and well-being of the community. I think the trouble to-day originated in the return of some negroes who have been gone ever since the killing of Peter Helton. It is reported that his friends have been trying to raise a party to capture them since their return. They say they only want those interested in the killing of Pete. But those fired on this morning were not concerned in that affray and felt no fear whatever of being molested, hence they were passing by the saloon kept by a brother of Pete Helton.

Below I give the statement of the captured negro:

Lee Weaver, colored, states: I have been here only four days; came from McNamara's work on the C. S. Railway, and was going over to Douglas & Doty's work, and when passing the saloon of William Helton I was halted by Red Helton, who asked me if I had seen anything of the boys that was shot at this morning. I answered no; that I did not know that anybody had been shot at. I had my hands in my pockets at the time; he ordered me to take them out; he then searched them and took from me one ten-dollar and two five-dollar bills and my knife—not worth 10 cents. He then took me into the saloon, and he and his party drank out about $4.50 of my money, after which they started with me to Beaver Creek. They had put a rope around my neck, and in this condition I was escorted by Red and John Heldon, one Holloway, and five others,—all armed with rifles except two Irishmen, who had clubs. I was told I would be hung at 6 o'clock; but after we arrived at Beaver, John Helton and Holloway were left with me with the rope still around my neck, while Red said he was going after reinforcements to attack the negroes at Cummings' at night, but we had only been here about an hour when the men who were shot at previous to my capture came up in force and demanded admittance to the house, which was refused, when the door was broken in and Helton and Holloway were fired upon, the second shot taking effect in Helton's breast and the third in his head, killing him instantly. He died holding the rope that was around my neck. Holloway, who had hid himself between two beds on the first alarm, was shot in the hand and shoulder, though not seriously. He begged for his life, saying that he was an innocent party, though he told me on the way here that he had come 30 miles to assist in an attack to be made on the negroes at Cummings' to-night. Of course the boys released me at once, for which they have my heartfelt thanks.

Since the killing of John Helton and the wounding of two or three others there has been but little demonstration by the belligerents.

The negroes of Cummings' work are well armed. It is said that the muskets which they have were placed in their hands by the contractors. It appears that this was the only resort, as the work could not be prosecuted so long as the hands had no arms with which to defend themselves.

Henry Inman and several others who were altogether innocent have been shot at by the negroes in the last few days. The negroes were mistaken in that they guessed those men were enemies.

To show the extent of this warfare, it is said that one day last week thirty-nine negroes went to the house of Mrs. McCabe, armed with new muskets and pistols, hunting for the Heltons, though they seemed to have no ill-will toward any one except the Heltons and their allies.

AN "HONORABLE" FORGER.

Mr. Lucius W. Pond, of Worcester, Mass., who prefixed Honorable to his name, has been lamented for some weeks past as a prominent addition to the list of unaccountable disappearances. His absence is now regretted by the large number of persons whom he swindled. His custom was to remove by some chemical preparation all the writing on notes in his possession except the signatures, and fill them up with increased amounts. The microscope has now revealed the trickery that was perpetrated, suspicion having been previously excited by people finding their names affixed to notes which they were certain they never engaged to pay. Out of notes to the amount of $30,000, only one genuine one has been found. One, curiously enough, had been altered from $1,000 to $500. It is now known that two or three years ago a man visited Worcester for the sake of selling an acid to remove blots and wrong figures from account books. Bank men at once felt that it might be used for nefarious purposes. It also proved to be so exceedingly volatile that it was not deemed profitable to keep it on sale. It is conjectured that Pond must have bought some of the stuff. It has been supposed that he jumped, or was thrown, from a Long Island Sound steamer, and some still think that such was his fate. There are rumors, however, that he is at Hamilton, Ontario, and is insane.

Mr. Pond was a prominent man in Worcester, and was something of a politician, having served at least one term in the Massachusetts Senate. He was an extensive manufacturer, and had been esteemed as a man of integrity.

How Little Alice Died.

St. Paul Pioneer.

Not long ago the Rev. Mr. Winsor, of Red Wing, Minn., met with a painful loss in the burning of his daughter Alice. Her breast, abdomen, legs, arms, and hands were shockingly burned, and after a few hours she died. She was only about 5 years old, and, as she lingered between heaven and earth a little while, she asked her mother to lie on the bed with her, and, when this request was granted, she said, "Sing to me 'I am Jesus' little lamb.'" As her stricken mother tried to press back the torrent of grief that welled up in her heart, and sang the words, the dear little sufferer made an effort, with her failing strength, to put one of her crisped arms around her neck. Afterwards, as death drew near, she requested her father to sing "Rock of ages, cleft for me," and seemed to be soothed by those grand old words.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair has stood the test of time and competition. It has established a reputation for purity and efficacy in every quarter of the world. For twenty years it has been a favorite with the people and a leader with the trade. The name "Cocoaine" has become a valuable property. We have established our sole right to its use in several suits at law, thus protecting the public and ourselves from imposition.

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GREAT WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Lot of Fancy Silks reduced to 65 cts.
Large Line Dark Colored Fancy Silks, 75 cts., worth $1,
Line of Black Ground White Stripe Silks, 75 cts.
Line of Black Ground White Stripe Silks, 85 cts., regular $1.12½ goods.
Line of Black Ground White Stripe and Check Silks, $1, worth $1.25.
Line of Heavy, Rich, and Wide Black and White Stripe Gros Grains, $1.50, regular $2 goods.
Large Variety Choice New Autumn Shades in Cheney's American Silks.
Line of Handsome Colored Lyons Gros Grains, $1.75, regular $2 quality.
Line of Rich Colored Lyons Gros Grains, $2.25, price elsewhere $2.50.
Also, Choice Evening Shades in the two above qualities.
Line of Colored Trimming Silks, at $1 and $1.25.
Bargains in Lyons Cloak Velvets, including an extra cheap quality, at $10.50.

ALSO,

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This Silk has a Deep Rich Satin Lustre and Matchless Shade. We warrant the Durability of every yard we sell.

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