

Carolina Watchman

VOL. III.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 27, 1871.

NO. 6.—WHOLE NO. 797

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE NEW DISINFECTANT!

Bloano Chloralum,
Non-Poisonous, Odorless, Powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant—Entirely Harmless and Safe—Arrests and Prevents Contagion.

Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses on ships, steam-boats, and in tenement-houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cess-pools, stables, &c.

A NEW ERA IN WASHING.

LABOR, TIME
Clothes & Fuel
Saved by the use of
WALFIELD'S
COLD WATER
Self-Washing
SOAP.

Send for Circular and Price List.
AGENTS WANTED.
WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO.,
31 Murray street, New York.

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Fruit and Ornamental.

For the Autumn of 1871.
We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Small Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, New and Rare Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbous Flower Roots, Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps as follows: No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, free. No. 5—Books, free. Address: ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

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For something interesting, send your address to GEORGE W. GATES, Franklin, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.

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How it is done, and who does it. The Allen Book, 192 pages, gorgeously illustrated with 100 cuts, post-paid, sent by mail, securely sealed, for fifty cents. Grand Circular free. Address: DANA BETTS, 585 Broadway, New York.

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We will pay Agents a salary of \$500 per week and \$200 per month for each article sold. We will also pay \$100 per week for each article sold. Address: DANA BETTS, 585 Broadway, New York.

\$30. WE WILL PAY \$30.

Agents \$30 per week to sell our great and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent, honorable and pleasant work, apply for particulars. Address: DANA BETTS, 585 Broadway, New York.

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Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to no one. Address: WM. WRAY, 688 Broadway, New York.

1871. Fall Trade 1871.

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MOCK & BROWN'S

INCREASED TRADE has necessitated the buying of the largest stock of Goods they have brought to this market—comprising full lines of almost every class of merchandise—Domestic Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods of the latest and most desirable styles; ranging from the best grades to the least costly.

Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES—

A full stock and of choice selections. They also continue to deal largely in all kinds of grain, flour, &c., and buy cotton at the highest market prices for cash.

The undersigned are duly sensible of the obligation they are under to their customers for continued patronage, and shall spare no pains to please those whom they serve.

Oct. 12, 1871. **MOCK & BROWN.** (437)

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, Induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emission, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Prepared by Dr. J. C. KELLY, M. D., of New York.

Send under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, a list of six cents, or two postage stamps, by enclosing the price in a plain envelope to any address, or by enclosing the price in a plain envelope to any address.

Land Deeds, Trustee Deeds, Commissioner's Deeds, Sheriff's Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, &c. For Sale at this office.

Job Printing.

Carolina Watchman,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. J. BRUNER,
Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR, payable in advance, \$2.50
SIX MONTHS, " " " 1.50
5 Copies to one address, " " " 10.00

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, first insertion, \$1.00
For each additional insertion, " " " .50
Special notices will be charged 50 per cent higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published at the same rates with other advertisements.

Obituary notices, over six lines, charged as advertisements.

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SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
1 Square.	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$12.00
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CLEMMONS' STAGE LINES.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER JULY 3, 1871.

SALEM TO HIGH POINT—DAILY FOUR HORSE COACHES.

Excursion Tickets—Round Trip, Good until Oct. 15th.

Wilmington to Salem, ONLY \$18 05
Wilson " " " 13 85
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STAGE OFFICES—At Pohl & Stockton's Merchant's Hotel, Winston, N. C. At Butler's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

HEAD OF WESTERN RAILROAD TO ASHEVILLE:

Daily four horse coaches, except Sunday—Excursion Tickets to Asheville for sale at the principal Rail Road offices on the North Carolina Railroad.

CHARLOTTE TO WADSWORTH, AND HEAD OF W. & R. R.:

Leave Charlotte, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Wadsworth, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, making connection with Railroads at Charlotte and daily stage to head of Wilmington, Char. & Rutherford R. R. from Wadsworth. By this route passengers leave Wilmington and Charlotte Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m., and arrive at Wilmington and Charlotte next evening, resting at night in Wadsworth, each way.

Through Tickets from Charlotte to Wilmington, only \$10.

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Leave Georgetown Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Return next day.

Through Tickets via N. E. Railroad to Charleston, \$6.00.

E. T. CLEMMONS, Contractor.

SIMMONS' LIVER

The symptoms of Liver complaint are weakness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constipated, sometimes alternating with lax.

DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

a preparation roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one. It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure.

Dyspepsia, head aches, indigestion, constipation, headache, chronic diarrhoea, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c.

Prepared only by J. H. KELLY & CO., Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Price, \$1; by mail \$1.25.
For sale by T. F. KLUTZ & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF FOSTER & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to call and close up their accounts without delay, as the business must be closed up.

THO. J. FOSTER, JEHU FOSTER, JR. Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 1871. (444)

Land Deeds, Trustee Deeds, Commissioner's Deeds, Sheriff's Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, &c. For Sale at this office.

Job Printing.

THE WISCONSIN HOLOCAUST,

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The Burning of Peshtigo.

Full Accounts by Mail—Description by Eye-Witnesses—Fearful Loss of Life—Incidents of the Fire.

THE OTHER BURNED DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

RAIN AT LAST.

By last night's northwestern mails we have full particulars of the destruction of Peshtigo and the terrible loss of life which accompanied it. Below will be found an exact account of this horrible affair, and also a resume of the result of the conflagrations in other portions of that State.

The Destruction of Peshtigo:

"Amid all the disasters by the great fire which has swept over this region, perhaps the most terrible is that which has befallen the village of Peshtigo—terrible, from the great loss of life, the destruction of property, and the suddenness with which it came—striking the ill-fated village without a moment's warning, and destroying not only the lives of so many of the inhabitants, but the results of years of industry.

"The southeasterly gale of Sunday evening reached the proportions of a hurricane there. The woods which had been alive with slowly running fires for weeks, were suddenly burned with a

Whirlwind of Fire,

and without any warning, great sheets of flame were carried into the village. Those who escaped describe the scene as awful in the extreme. No attempt could be made to arrest its progress, and the inhabitants ran terror-stricken and screaming into the river, where they plunged headlong, and sought, by dashing water over themselves, to keep off the fire which filled the air. The wisest stores are about as to the loss of life, and the estimates range from two to three hundred. Very few names of those actually burned can be obtained.

The List of Missing is Large,

and the presumption is that large numbers fled into the woods northward, where some of them were perhaps burned, and others got through and escaped.

"Every building but one—an unfinished dwelling—is reported burned. The great pulp factory—one of the monuments of enterprise in this region—the extensive lumber mill and door, sash, and blind factory, many expensive dwellings, and scores of smaller houses, tenements, shops, barns, &c., were swept away.

"The fire struck the village about ten o'clock Sunday night through Oconto county. It came in a vast cloud of fire, without a moment's notice. It was so sudden, appalling, and overwhelming, that nothing was thought of but to seek refuge. The whole town was in ashes in less than two hours, and there was so much confusion that it is yet too early to obtain reliable particulars.

"One family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, were found dead together within thirty feet of the river. Large numbers are reported as having been burned in the Peshtigo Company's boarding house.

"It is impossible to give anything definite as to the loss of life. Every report from the neighborhood brings information of entire families supposed to be lost. Those nearest the river rushed into it. Those who lived any distance away were burned to death. Next morning the streets were strewn with bodies. In one case nine bodies were found together.

"We have no statistics as to the actual population of the village. The census of the town in 1870 was 1,750, of which the largest part, probably, was in the village. The village was mostly owned by the

Peshtigo Company,

of which William B. Ogden, of Chicago, is president and chief owner, and Thomas H. Beebe, also of Chicago, general manager at Peshtigo. It was the chief point of the company for its large operations on that river, and there were concentrated the offices, stores, and general headquarters. It is about seven miles from the harbor at the mouth, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is also on the highway from Green Bay to Escanaba, between Oconto and Menominee, and is a station on the Northern Extension of the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Among the main features of the place was the extensive

Pail and Tub Factory,

one of the largest and most complete in the United States, and quite new, having been running less than a year. This contained a vast amount of the most modern machinery for the manufacture of pails, tubs, churns, and other hollow wooden ware, and was in full operation with all its systems of dry-kills, sidetracks, and necessary arrangements. It had connected with it a new steam saw-mill for the manufacture of its stock and lumber. The immense engines and boilers which drove all this machinery was in what was intended to be a completely fireproof building, and are probably safe. There was also an extensive mill for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, and a variety of wood work. The company also had a large store, with a heavy stock of goods, a large hotel and boarding-house, and a great number of dwelling-houses; one of which, the residence of the local manager, was as

could make it. There were also the company's shop for the building of cars, logging sleds, and all the implements required by this great lumbering concern.

Whether it be built or not, it is yet too early to conjecture. The mouth of the river has proven to be the best point for the manufacture of lumber, but there were reasons why the upper village was better situated for other branches of work. It is also the crossing of the C. & N. W. Railway over the Peshtigo river, and favorably situated as a centre of trade for the adjacent farming country.

"The steamer Dunlap took down a load of provisions on Tuesday morning to the Peshtigo sufferers.

Later from Peshtigo.

"Passengers by steamer Union from Menominee estimate the loss of life at Peshtigo at from 100 to 150 persons.

"The steamer Saginaw brought a few of the survivors from Peshtigo on Tuesday afternoon. Among them we noticed Samuel Clark and his family. He carried in his arms a daughter ten or twelve years old, first badly burned then nearly drowned, but saved.

The Dead at Peshtigo.

"The latest accounts from Peshtigo add to the horror of the disaster. The Propeller St. Joseph arrived here on Wednesday morning with about 280 of the survivors, many of them half clad, barefooted, bareheaded, and several terribly burned.

"From Charles Woodward, who kept the Peshtigo House, we learn further particulars. He estimates the loss of life at nearly 400. The loss in the 'Sugar Bush' was much worse than in the village. They had no means of escape, while at the village the people saved themselves in the river.

"The Sugar Bush was a thrifty farming settlement, seven or eight miles long by four or five miles wide, and contained about 300 families. It was estimated by competent judges on Tuesday that eight-hundred of its inhabitants were dead. But about eight buildings were left. Twenty teams went up there on Tuesday to bury the dead.

An Incident

of the destruction of Peshtigo was the burning of the team of Charles J. Aldrich, of Big Suanico. He had been at work with horses on the pile-driver, driving piles for the railroad bridge at Peshtigo. When the fire struck the village he took his team from the barn to give them a chance for their lives; they ran a short distance, and burned to death on the road. Mr. A. saved himself in the river.

"A correspondent, writing from Menasha, Wis., on the 11th instant, gives the following additional particulars of this terrible calamity:

"I could fill columns with heart-rending incidents of this conflagration, but will only give a few as illustrative of the rest. In one instance a man took his family and fled to the bridge spanning the river. The bridge was soon on fire, and the poor, unfortunate family were nearly roasted alive, and then jumped into the river and were drowned. A woman, on seeing the fire approaching, put her little girl, a child of six years, in a well, which was nearly dry, and ran to the river herself for security. The woman was saved, and, as soon as she could, found out the locality, and her joy was so great at finding the little one alive and well that she swooned, and, on recovering, clasped her child in her arms, and ran off crying for joy.

"Too few alas were so fortunate. In many cases

Whole Families Have Perished.

In other cases men have lost their families, they being, at the time of the fire, working to save the factories. In other instances men perished in their endeavor to save their families. In one case, to which my attention was called, a little boy of seven years, is the only surviving member of a numerous family. As soon as the fire had sufficiently subsided, all that were able went to the relief of the sufferers. Blackened, charred corpses were lying in every direction, with their clothing, as a general thing, nearly or quite burned off. Many dead bodies were found in the river, and many more have since been recovered. A number have died from their bruises, while others are crippled or fearfully disfigured. The imaginative mind

Cannot Begin to Realize

this fearful calamity, much less my poor pen to describe it. The shrieks and groans of the dying, and of those who had lost near and dear friends; the ghastly aspect of the blackened corpses; the shocking appearance of many, who, badly burned and almost destitute of clothing, were running they knew not where; others in the last agonies of death, made a picture too horrid for contemplation. The sufferers have all been taken to Green Bay and other towns, where they will be kindly cared for, as hospitably is one of the marked traits of the West. The loss to the Peshtigo Company, who owned the factories and most of the town, besides large pine lands, is estimated at three million dollars, besides the loss of their extensive warehouses in Chicago.

Menominee.

A town of seven or eight hundred inhabitants, is all destroyed but three houses. Fortunately no lives were lost here.

"Mr. G. T. Tisdale, a well known citizen of Peshtigo and one of the survivors, thus describes his own experiences:

"During the day—Saturday, October 8—the air was filled with smoke, which grew more dense toward evening, and it was noticed that the air, which was quite chilly during the day, grew quite warm, and hot puffs were quite frequent in the evening.

"About half past eight o'clock at night the southwest of the town, and a dull, roaring sound like that of heavy wind came up from that quarter.

"At nine o'clock the wind was blowing heavy and fresh, and by half past nine a perfect gale.

THE ROAR OF THE APPROACHING TORNADO

grew more terrible at ten. When the fire struck the town it seemed to swallow up and literally drown everything. The fire came on swifter than a race horse, and within twenty minutes of the time it struck the outskirts of the town, every thing was in flame.

WHAT FOLLOWS BEGARS ALL DESCRIPTION.

"About the time the fire reached the Peshtigo House, I ran out of the east door, and, as I stepped on the platform, the wind caught me and hurled me some distance upon my head and shoulders and blew me upon my face several times going to the river. Then came a fierce, devouring, pitiless rain of fire and sand, so hot as to ignite everything it touched. I ran into the water, prostrated myself, and put my face in the water and threw water over my back and head. The heat was so intense I could not keep my head out of water for but a few seconds at a time, for the space of nearly an hour. Saw logs in the river caught fire and burned in the water. A cow came up to me, and rubbed her neck against me, and I bowed most piteously. I heard men, women, and children crying for help, but was utterly powerless to help any one. What was my experience was the experience of others.

"Within three hours of the time the fire struck the town the site of Peshtigo was literally a sand desert, dotted over with smoking ruins. Not a hen coop or even a dry goods box was left.

THROUGH THE SUGAR BUSH

the case seems to be even worse than in the town, as the chances for escape were much less than near the river. I estimate the loss of life to be at least three hundred in the town and Sugar Bush. Great numbers were drowned in the river. Cattle and horses were burned in the streets.

"The Peshtigo company's barn burned with over fifty horses in the stable. A great many women and children and men were burned in the streets and at places so far from anything combustible that it would seem impossible they should burn; they were burned to a crisp. Whole families, heads of families, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters were burned and remnants of families were running hither and thither, wildly calling and looking for their relatives after the fire.

"But I desist, and can only say it was awful beyond my power to describe or any one to imagine, and must have been seen to be understood."

The Green Bay American of October 12, says:

THE BURNED DISTRICTS IN WISCONSIN.

"We undertake this week, the description of the devastation by fires in this region, which have occurred since our last issue, with the utmost care. The city being threatened itself, has not only been excited and full of apprehension on its own account, but the widest rumors have constantly been rife in regard to the fires progressing on every side of us. Night after night the horizon all around has been lighted up by the conflagrations, and by day the streets have been filled with smoke, shutting in everything from sight. From country, too, it has been extremely difficult to gather connected accounts of what is going on. The settlers in every direction are closely occupied at home fighting the fire around their homesteads, and only those come in who are on hurried errands for help. But considering the general tumult, we think we have collected such brief accounts as are reliable. The main fault will be found hereafter to be in their brevity and total inadequateness to the real facts.

"The area of fire extends over all of Kewaunee county, part of Door, nearly the whole of Brown, that part of Oconto lying south of the Menominee, and part of Shawano and Outagamie.

"Of the terrible destruction of Peshtigo and parts of Marinette, Menominee, and Menominee, detailed accounts will be found elsewhere.

"The southerly wind, which prevailed during Sunday afternoon, and reached the proportions of a gale in the evening, and during that night, the destruction of houses, barns, and other property in the county, with some instances of loss of life, was fearful. A belt of country, extending from a point east of this city northward, through Brown and Kewaunee and into Door, suffered most.

THE TOWNS OF HUMBOLDT,

Green Bay, Casco, Red River, and Brussels, were sealed with a whirlwind of flame, devouring the woods, leaping across clearings, and lapping up everything inflammable in its track. Over three miles in length in the south part of Red River is burned. The whole town of Brussels, in Door county, containing some two hundred families, is burned. In this town the wife and three children of Francois Wendricks were burned. In Rosiere, Moscs Delvaux and Hypolite Ligot were burned. All of Rosiere, including upwards of one hundred houses, is burned. It is said that only four buildings are saved. Rosiere is about fifty miles north of Robinsonville.

"Peter Miller's place, about two miles east of Robinsonville, containing store, flouring mill, and many dwelling houses and barns were burned.

"Stoddard & Co.'s mill, near Red River is reported burned. Also a new mill Brussels, which was ready to run. They had a large boarding house, a store and blacksmith shop, &c., which were all

the fire entered at the southeast corner, and swept through to the northeast. Nothing could be done to arrest its forward progress, but the people labored with some effect to prevent it from spreading laterally. The burning belt widened as it advanced. About half the town is burned. At Robinsonville the two churches, Duvigne's store and tavern, and Ruben's tavern are reported as saved.

"From the southern towns of this county, we hear of little damage except of cordwood. The fight against the fire was a long and severe one, and had it not been for the rain on Monday night, they could not have held out much longer. No houses or barns are reported burned, and no lives lost.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW FRANKLIN,

about 12 miles a little north of east of this city in the township of Green Bay, had heretofore escaped the general devastation from the forest fires, but on Sunday last a heavy wind sprang up, driving the fire and dense volume of smoke from the southeast directly down upon the village. From the first it was evident that the doom of the entire settlement was sealed and no earthly power was of any avail. About all that could be done by the afflicted community was to save their own lives, and the remorseless flames swallowed up mill logs, houses, barns, crops, furniture, clothing—everything but the bodies of the citizens.

MANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS

of the fire are related. At Camp Ten-and-a-half, on the railway extension, two men spent the night in a partially excavated well. Next day, after they were gone, the top of a burning tree near by fell and filled the well with its burning branches.

"At Oak Orchard, between Oconto and Shawano, a man and his wife, and two children, named Glynn, were so badly burned in their house that the woman died soon after, and the man has since been reported as dead. They were trying to save some of their household effects, when they were caught in the flames. The appearance of the poor woman, running from the fire, with her clothes and body burning is described as horrible.

"At a lumbering shanty about eight miles above Oconto, a man and wife named Bertelotte only escaped by spending the night in a newly excavated well. They protected themselves against the falling cinders by bed clothing, kept wet with the water below them, and held over their heads. They had a pair of oxen which were saved by lying on the fresh ground thrown out of the well.

"At the Couillard Bridge, some five miles above Oconto, a large number of the settlers some sixty or seventy, were gathered one day last week, seeking refuge from the flames. They had been driven out from their houses and clearings in the country adjacent and were panic-stricken and tried on, fleeing before the smoke and flames to the nearest water.

"The prevailing idea of many of them was to reach the river and plunge into it for safety. Here one woman, exhausted by terror and travel, gave premature birth to a child. All these people had lost everything—not even saving their bedding. The roaring of the burning forests, the heavy fall of smoke which enveloped everything, and shut out the sun, the crash of trees, and the terror which inspired all, are described as akin to pandemonium.

"Some of the most ignorant and panic-stricken imagined that the end of the world was at hand.

"Some of the railway lands on the railway extension dug a pit, which they roofed over with trees, covered thickly with earth, and in this sort of oven spent the night safely.

"About two miles below Stiles lived a man named Buckley, and old resident of Oconto county. He was found in the morning dead and partly burned, lying across the doorway of his house, where he had doubtless been caught while trying to save his household effects. He had assistance the previous day in saving his barn, and it was supposed that his place was out of danger.

"Besides the places above enumerated, as having been either wholly or partially destroyed by the fires, we learn of the burning of Williamsonville, with 50 or 60 lives lost; of Birch Creek, with 13 people burned to death; Uniontown, Horn's Pier, and Big Sturgeon. At the three last places no loss of life is believed to have occurred."

"By the telegraph we are informed that copious showers set in over the burning districts of Wisconsin on Sunday last, October 16th, the first rain for two months. The fires were rapidly subsiding, and hopes were entertained that they would be entirely quenched and cause no further damage. North Howard was seriously threatened, and, it is believed, would have been destroyed except for the rain.

"News from Michigan is very meagre, but it is to be hoped that the rain which has been known to fall in several portions of that State may also there have had the same desirable effect of extinguishing the conflagrations. Before going to press we shall probably have despatches from Michigan that effect.

RESIGNED.—

We learn from the Era that Prof. J. Henry Hill, member of the House from Ingham, has sent in his resignation to Gov. Caldwell. An election to fill the vacancy has been ordered to be held November 16th.—American.

NEAR SNOW HILL,

in Greene county, resides a Mrs. Mary Stallings, enjoying the extraordinary old age of 120 years. She is a native of the State of Virginia and the widow of Richard Stallings who died many years since. Mrs. Stallings resides with her grand-children and is apparently in good health with every prospect of years of usefulness in this world before her. She employs her time mostly in knitting for her grand-children.

IN THE TOWN OF GREEN BAY,

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