

STATE NEWS.

The following is the vote by counties cast for supreme judge at the last election:

Table with 4 columns: COUNTY, T. H. NORVAL, J. H. AMES, W. P. WILSON. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Diphtheria has abated vanished in Fremont. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad will build a new depot at South Sioux City. Some of the Omaha street railway lines have been abandoned because they do not pay expenses. A generous citizen of Lincoln gave one hundred turkeys to the poor of that city on Thanksgiving day. The Beatrice oat meal mill is experiencing difficulty in getting all the oats needed for grinding purposes. The Young Men's Christian association in Fremont, organized one year ago, has now a membership of 136. The Times says the Grand Island girls will meet an equal number from any community in a race of ebbing gum. The demand for box cars for shipping grain is so great that the railroads cannot begin to supply them fast enough. Campbell wants a new school building, the present accommodations being insufficient for the number of pupils attending. Members of the W. C. T. U. in Cass county will meet at Plattsmouth December 5 and 6 to form a county organization. The work of improving the river at Plattsmouth has commenced. Congress at its last session voted \$500,000 for this work. At Hastings Judge Gaslin fined two jubilant attorneys \$5 each for slapping their hands when the jury's verdict was announced. It is announced that Mrs. Arta Cody, daughter of Buffalo Bill, will be married to a Mr. Bowl, a real estate dealer of North Platte. The Express says there has never been a time in the history of Beatrice when business was as flourishing or prospects as bright as to-day. The health officer at Lincoln has been instructed to quarantine all cases of diphtheria. The disease is quite prevalent in the city. Grand Island will be treated to a course of lectures this winter. The lecturers are men of wide reputation and a literary feast is expected. Several gospel army women at Crete armed themselves with whips and administered a lashing to two or three boys who interfered with their street services. By breaking into the postoffice at Central City burglars secured a haul of \$300. They ruined the safe, but left no trace from which a clue can be formed. The Citizens' Cigar Bank and J. P. Stuebner, merchant, all of York, made assignments for the benefit of creditors. The bank will probably pay creditors in full.

A man whose name is not given got on a roaring drunk in Grant. He laid down to sleep off the effects of his debauch and when he awoke was minus \$110. A rumor is afloat here to the effect that the Union Pacific will build a branch line through Palmer from Fullerton to St. Paul, and the people are greatly excited thereat. While investigating the mysteries of a revolver Chris Jensen, of Ames, accidentally shot himself through the hand. No bones were broken and the wound is not dangerous. Professor H. W. Caldwell, of the state university, has been invited to read a paper on "History in Our College," before the Nebraska state teachers' association next March. The commissioners of Lincoln county have changed the name of Morrow precinct to that of Plant, in honor of the late Henry D. Plant, one of the early settlers of the precinct. At Davenport a great religious revival has taken place. One hundred and twelve persons have professed conversion and 106 have united with the various churches of the town. In the vote at Omaha on Thanksgiving day to issue bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to aid the Union Pacific in building a depot, the proposition carried by an overwhelming majority. Bertie Hawkins, a Lincoln frail sister, tiring of the disreputable life she had been living, attempted suicide by taking poison. The physician with his stomach pump arrived in time to save her. The corn shellers of Unadilla tried to form a pool to keep up prices, but two or three wouldn't join the trust, and the consequence is there is a war of rates raging, much to the delight of the farmers. The herbarium of the state university has just been increased by a set of the Nebraska lichens, which have been carefully determined by Mr. T. A. Williams, one of the rising lichenologists of the country. George Bullock, one of the party who robbed Gardner Stevens near Ragan last week, has been captured with one of the stolen horses in his possession. His chances for a term in the penitentiary are flattering. Comptroller of Currency Casey has authorized the First National bank of Cozad, Neb., to commence business on \$50,000 capital, and with the following officers: George A. Brown, president; Thomas E. Benson, cashier. Rev. G. W. Wainwright, district superintendent of the American Bible society for Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, will hold services in Auburn, December 8, with the view of establishing a Bible depository in that place. James Shields, who was tried and convicted at North Platte of having obtained money under false pretenses, received a sentence of one year in the penitentiary. It was proven that he had fraudulently obtained a loan of \$50. Several of the scientific teachers of the state university are planning an extensive trip to the northwest next year in the interests of science. The arrangements are nearly completed and the success of the project is well nigh assured. H. S. Boat, and Miss Arta Cody, daughter of Colonel William F. Cody, were married Wednesday at North Platte. After the ceremony the young people left for Denver and other points west. Among the presents from the bride's father was a draft for \$5,000. The state development association is still in the back ground. It has so completely passed from public notice that no one seems to think it worth while to inquire what has become of it. When questioned the officers have only the stereotyped answer: "Wait till spring." Lincoln is trying hard to secure good, pure, fresh water, but so far has been unable to do so. A number of wells have been sunk, but the result has always been salt water. Now they have resurrected the scheme to tap the Platte river and bring the water there in pipes. The lot known as Capitol square, on which the Omaha high school building now stands, has been deeded to the city by Governor Thayer in obedience to an act of assembly designed to carry out the provisions of the original grant from the federal government to the state providing that upon removal of the capital the property should revert to the city of Omaha. To relieve himself of further worldly cares Lew Garrow of Wakefield went into a drug store and called for a dose of strychnine. The druggist was on to him however, and gave him sugar of mill instead. He said good-bye to his friends, took the medicine and went home to die. He is now on very good terms with the drug clerk. Custer county will hold its second annual farmers' institute at Broken Bow December 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Custer county agricultural society. Assistance is promised from Professor H. H. Nicholson and J. S. Kingsley, of the state university, and W. P. Wright, of Nemaha county, who will conduct the institute. Emil Oberg, of Oakland, this county says a Tekamah dispatch, was arrested last week for bastardy. The trouble was compromised by his consenting to marry the girl. He borrowed money of the girl's father to come to Tekamah and get his marriage license, and it now turns out that he is missing, having used the borrowed money to get out of the country. All the parties concerned are highly respected people of the community in which they live. William Balonousky, aged 13, was smothered to death in a grain bin in the Schiltz brewery, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANNAMAKER'S TALK  
SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF HIS ANNUAL REPORT

He Favors an Educated Postal Man For General Manager—Not Enough Force to Attend to the Work—Legislation Asked for a Limited Postal Telegraph Service—The Department Not Yet Ready for the Reduction in Postage.

The Postmaster's Recommendations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Postmaster General Wannamaker, in his annual report, says: "The postmaster general, with his advent into office and the taking up of the duties of the department, finds that other new officers have also entered the field. The whole organization at the top is changed and the work falls into untried hands. This constant change will continue, but from a business point thus to unsettle the service can not be beneficial to any department. The postmaster's first, second and third assistants have too much work to attend to, and more officials are needed. A fourth assistant postmaster general is needed to be in direct charge of the railway mail, foreign mail, the money order office, the registry and supplies divisions and the dead letter office. A general manager, one of the best educated postal men in the service, is also needed, a man charged with the general management of the service, whose controlling grasp should remain while others come and go; also a general secretary to whom should be referred all plans of improvement—a man whose business capacity and authority would bring about reforms at once without the usual delays, sometimes of months, existing under the present cumbersome and antiquated methods."

Of the proposed limited postal telegraph service, which the postmaster general hoped to have outlined in this report for congress to consider, he says: "I confess to disappointment that the negotiations with the Western Union telegraph company did not lead to the scheme I hoped to submit whereby the people at large could have the benefit of the telegraphic service at popular rates. It is stated that merchants, bankers and newspaper men, now the principal customers of telegraph companies, with a lower telegraph rate and with stations at the windows of the postoffices an entirely new class of business would grow up, affording great convenience to many not now in the habit of using the wires."

"The great propriety and advantage of a united service cannot be questioned from the point of convenience and economy to the people. There is no reason whatever why the night messages of telegraph companies should not be delivered as postal matter by the first morning delivery carriers. This is properly postoffice business and would add to the profits of the department. The vast net work of wires covering the country could easily reach many of the village postoffices and would benefit more people than by stopping at railroad stations, which are often a mile or more distant from where the people live. An experiment could be easily and quickly made to ascertain whether the demand for a cheaper telegraph service exists as is claimed. It could be done without any outlay of money by the government and with no interference with the existing telegraph interests, inasmuch as it would create, as stated, a new class of business."

He asks for legislation to bring about the establishment of such a limited postal telegraph service. On the Sunday mail service the postmaster general says he will make use of all the minimizing of postoffice work on Sunday, because he believes the government should, as far as possible, make no requirements which will prohibit its employees from enjoying a day of rest. The postmaster general does not favor the extension of the parcel post system. All the postoffice buildings are overcrowded and could not make space for an enlarged package business. When the postal service is carried nearer to the point where there is an excess of revenue this business can be considered.

Of the lotteries and the mails he suggests a law for jurisdiction over the offense by the courts at the offices of delivery, the same as at the mailing offices, thus making the office continuous between the office of mailing and that of delivery and enlarging the opportunity to convict. He also recommends an amendment to the postal laws which will permit the mailing of works of fiction as second class matter. In the special topics discussed by the postmaster general he recommends a double postal card for return answers, the establishment of a postal museum and the prompt delivery of all letters on which the postage is not prepaid and to collect double postage.

Touching the civil service the report runs thus: "The postal department has an individuality of its own. The ordinary good clerk of the government might suit perfectly well in any other of the civil places, but for postoffice work he must almost learn a trade. There ought to be a kind of apprenticeship with promotion. With 150,000 employees rightly selected, who feel a proper pride in representing the government and are alive every day to improvement, the postal service would soon become the best in the world." The report recommends that larger discretion be given for making contracts for carrying foreign mails with American registered vessels.

It is recommended that all places of a population of not less than 5,000, or where the postoffice has shown a gross revenue of \$7,000 for the previous fiscal year, shall have the benefit of the free delivery system. An early consideration is suggested on the question of establishing postoffice savings banks at 10,000 of the fourth class offices in towns where such facilities are most needed, leaving the extension of the privilege to be determined after a trial of two years. Regarding 1 cent postage the report says that if introduced tomorrow it would reduce the revenue by nearly \$15,000,000, and the department is not ready for this while the present deficiency exists.

Wannamaker is heard. HAVANA, Nov. 28.—There is apprehension here over the Pan-American congress. The impression here is that the American government seeks to isolate Cuba by shutting the ports of the United States to all her products and then ruin her commerce, industry and agriculture interests, the ultimate object being to induce Spain to abandon the island to the natives or the United States as a useless burden to the mother country. The idea is not unfavorably received by a small party of annexationists to the United States, but is strongly opposed by the conservatives and liberal autonomists in Cuba as well as Cuba. In order to combat its effects the Spanish minister of colonies has proposed to make a considerable reduction in the custom tariff in Cuba and Porto Rico on goods imported from the United States. It is generally doubted here, however, whether this policy will have the desired effect if the American government is bent upon carrying out its supposed scheme of isolation.

CALAMITY IN BOSTON.  
THE CITY SWIFT BY THE GREATEST FIRE SINCE 1872.

Mammoth Business Blocks that Covered a Space of Two Acres Licked up by the Angry Flames—The Aggregate Losses Foot up to Ten Millions—Several Firemen Lose Their Lives—Particulars of Boston's Former Great Fire.

Two Acres of Business Blocks Burned. Boston, Nov. 29.—The most disastrous fire which Boston has suffered since 1872, and one in which the property loss rivals the great conflagration at Lynn Tuesday, broke out about 8:25 a. m. yesterday in a six-story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Company, and occupied by Brown, Durrell & Company, dry goods, Bedford street, corner of Kingston.

The great fire of 1872 broke out on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, and the alarm for yesterday's fire was rung in from the same box which heretofore that memorable conflagration that consumed nearly \$100,000,000 of property.

The first alarm rung in yesterday was immediately followed by the first general alarm in Boston since 1872. The conflagration raged for six hours and burned over two acres of territory, covered by magnificent structures and entailed a loss now estimated at \$5,000,000. The general alarm was soon followed by calls upon all the neighboring cities and towns for assistance.

Flames were soon pouring from all the windows and the roof of the Brown-Durrell building; at 8:30 they had spread to the shoe and leather exchange building, another large granite structure adjoining Brown, Durrell & Co. on Bedford street. From the other buildings the flames swept in great masses across Bedford street to the opposite corner, thence across Kingston street along Bedford to Chauncy, where it was stopped in the store of Farley, Harvey & Co., the upper stories of which were burned. Three stores along Chauncy street toward Summer were burned.

On the south side of Bedford street the fire jumped across Kingston street from Brown, Durrell & Co.'s to the big sandstone building owned by F. L. Ames and occupied by Taylor Brothers, and this was consumed. The great granite building known as the Nevins block at the corner of Chauncy street was the next to go, and the entire block clear around Rowe place to Kingston street was consumed.

The fire then crossed Chauncy street to the stores which are enclosed in Essex terrace, a small street running from Harrison avenue to Chauncy street. Here the firemen got control. At Rowe place the fire was partially checked from going toward Essex street, but quickly moved toward the opposite side to the immense Allen & Larrabee buildings, occupying the square between Bedford street and the Harrison avenue extension of Essex terrace, at which point its further progress was checked.

The scenes about the fire were replete with excitement and activity. The territory bounded by Kingston, Bedford and Chauncy streets was the principal theatre of destruction. Here the conflagration leveled everything. Within an hour after the fire alarm sounded the whole structure of Brown, Durrell & Company's building collapsed with a tremendous crash. Flames were darting from the doors and windows and the interior of the block was a glowing furnace. The dry goods and other combustible articles with which the floors were packed burned to a white heat. The granite crumbled and the iron girders melted away like ice. The streams from the engines were dissipated in vapor before they touched the fire. Suddenly the cry arose:

"The walls are falling! Back! Back!" The crowd surged back for their lives. Startled by the shouts the firemen dropped their hose and ran to save the fire apparatus. There was a confused and deafening roar and a dense cloud of smoke and dust mounted heavenward. When it cleared away the luxurious palace of trade had vanished, only a fantastic heap of bricks, shattered stone, twisted iron beams and broken columns marking its site. Two engines and an aerial ladder and water truck were ruined beyond repair. The scene was one of thrilling grandeur. The towering Ames block, occupied by Taylor Brothers, was ablaze from roof to basement. The floors fell with a stunning noise leaving but the mere shell. From this building the fire was steadily eating its way through to Chauncy street despite the thousands of gallons of water thrown on it. A succession of sharp explosions indicated the force of the compressed heated air in the firm's rooms, and broken gas pipes were playing their part in the conflagration. The immense stores occupied by Samuel Williams and Brigham & Company, corner of Chauncy street and Rowe corner, marked the furthest progress of the fire in that direction. Although apparently fire-proof, it was completely gutted. On the corner of Chauncy and Bedford street a large block occupied by Smith, Hogg & Gardner and others was in almost as bad a plight, and the buildings between these two were utterly destroyed. The leaping flames succeeded in crossing Chauncy street to the upper stories of the huge Allen block, largely occupied by Farley, Harvey & Co. and those adjacent as far as Essex place. It was hard to direct streams of water effectively and for a time it seemed as though Warren street might yet be reached. The firemen here made a grand rally. Many lines of hose were carried through the street on Harrison avenue and the foe was strongly fought. Other hose was taken up stairs and used from the windows across on Bedford street. Still other streams were directed on the flames and finally the further progress of the fire was stayed.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is attributed to electric wires. Later estimates of the loss place it at nearly \$5,000,000. About two hundred firms were burned and 100 agents of New York and western firms had their headquarters destroyed. The agents of a large number of insurance companies interested were seen by a reporter and asked as to their losses. The risks which could be ascertained amount to nearly \$7,750,000, while a large number of companies are yet to be heard from. The fire, coming as it does, on top of the great blaze at Lynn, is a crushing blow to many of the smaller insurance companies, and it is not at all unlikely

that it will cause the suspension of them.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1872. The former great conflagration swept over part of the area of the city commenced at 7 o'clock evening, November 9, 1872, and lasted the greater part of the night and the greater part of the day. In those few hours, most of them magnificent structures of stone and iron, were as though they were built of paper. Twenty persons perished in the fire. The fire broke out in a large granite store on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets. Before engines arrived on the scene had communicated to the other buildings in the vicinity and in less than ten minutes the whole broad facade of the Kingston and Summer street sheet of flames, and the heat intense as to force the firemen strong breeze sprang up and the spread with remarkable rapidity. Firemen struggled heroically. Barricades for their protection up, but they melted before the intense heat. So terribly it came the heat after a while that through the brick walls of the buildings to the fronts of warehouses the other sides of the streets and consuming the latter with direct contact with flames.

About 3 a. m., attempts were made to stay the progress of the flames by the buildings in its path dynamite, but proved futile, a magnificent portion of the city by Washington, Summer, Bedford and Gliver streets burned to the edge.

The entire space occupied wholesale dry goods dealers, chandlers, boot and shoe, hatters and dealers, and clothing houses, destruction. Not a wood house standing. Every wholesale house, with a single exception, burned, and but three or four commission houses were left. The fire thus burned over the area of massive and apparently indestructible commercial palaces in America, 20 acres.

Boston's Loss \$10,000,000. Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—The bankers here look for no bad effect from the recent fire. One of the largest owners of property here, F. L. Ames. The individual loss, however, is abundantly able to bear their losses. The general sentiment regarding the effect of the fire is encouraging on a closer analysis. William R. Gray of C. Rogers agency estimated the loss by fire at \$10,000,000.

The burned district to-day is a scene of desolation. A portion of the pavement spent the entire night before the big blaze, while a considerable number of officers are still guarding the ruins. The walls of some burned buildings are in a very bad condition and the owners are plating the razing of them to the ground to prevent the possibility of a gang of men have already begun to tear away the debris.

The wholesale small ware business in Boston is, with a single exception, wiped out, but all the firms will business as soon as suitable quarters are secured.

This morning an attempt was made to find the remains of the missing Tokor and Buckley, in the Brown, Durrell & Company's building, but they were found buried under the ruins. Further attempt to find bodies made this afternoon.

The aggregate insurance on property destroyed is \$3,753,720, as he can be learned. The state commission says, with the exception of two or three new or smaller ones, there is no probability of the success of any insurance companies.

Burglars carried off \$400 worth of clothing from a Washington, Pa. store. A special from Gainesville, Tex. in regard to the train robbery, the Frasher, the guard of the train more than twenty shots at the robbers, and that one of the gang, Frasher, was fatally wounded. Frasher's further attempt to find bodies made this afternoon.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS. Quotations from New York, Chicago and elsewhere.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various market items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, etc. with prices for different grades and locations.