THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BOSTON SWEPT BY FLAMES.

Twenty Acres of Business Blocks Licked Up Like Shavings.

LOSS ABOUT FIVE MILLIONS.

Just When All Human Effort Was Powerless the Wind Suddenly Changed and the City Was Saved.

The Worst Since 1872.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thanksgiving has been ushered in in Boston by the greatest fire since the calamity of 1872.

It began at 8:15 a. m. and by noon had burnt over twenty acres in the heart of the city, entailing a loss of $5,000,000.

The fire limit is bounded by Harrison avenue on the east, the rear of Washington on the west, and Summer street and Essex on the north and south.

It first broke out in the big dry goods house of Brown, Durrell & Company by a badly connected electric light wire and had undoubtedly been burning for a long time before it showed, for when the alarm was first sounded the whole rear portion was in flames. The building was a massive brown stone structure six stories high. The first two floors were jammed with dry goods and the second floor was occupied by the Woonsocket Rubber company. The top floor was used as a store room by Jordan, Marsh & Company.

The second, third, fourth and general alarms were sounded one after another and inside of forty minutes thirty-eight steam and ten chemical engines were massed around the conflagration, but this deluge, combined with a pouring rain, had no effect, and the fire leaping across narrow Kingston street seized upon the five-story brick hat factory of Lamson & Hubbard, No. 90 Bedford street, and the six-story brownstone building of Taylor Brothers, wholesale clothiers, cutting off the firemen. They hastily beat a retreat, leaving engines Nos. 6, 7 and 9 and Hays truck No. 14 to their fate. A lot of men, despite the furnace around them, pulled chemical engine No. 2 out of danger, while three streams of water played on them to keep them from roasting.

Seeing the whole two blocks between Harrison avenue and Chauncey street were bound to go, Chief Webber sent calls for aid from Lynn, Salem, Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester and all the suburban towns. The various railroads were hurriedly cleared, and by 11 o'clock the fire engines began to arrive in town, the mob of people who filled the streets cheering them lustily.

By this time the entire town was alarmed, and business men came rushing frantically to their offices, only to be turned out of danger by the police. Many wept, swore and begged frantically to be allowed to get at their books, but they were kept from the crashing walls and flying slates. Nothing Whatever of the contents of the building was saved, for the fire spread rapidly. By 11 o'clock the fire had enrolled all the buildings between Harrison and Chauncey and Sumner and Essex streets, when fortunately the strong southeast wind which had been prevailing, driving the fire into the heart of the city, shifted to the west and blew the fire back over the burnt section saving Boston.

The casualties were happily few, two laddermen being the only ones injured fatally, one from falling walls, the second from a gas explosion, which cut his head nearly off. After crossing Chauncey street the wind changing enabled the firemen to halt it, but by this time no less than 100 of the finest warehouses in the city had been destroyed.

It was in the heart of the woolen and linen district, many of the buildings being the agencies and warehouses of the big New England mills, and they had just got in their winter stock. The loss at noon is roughly estimated at $15,000,000, but no idea of the insurance can be obtained. It is thought it will be about two thirds. The residence section being spared, there was an absence of those scenes which make a city fire so appalling. By noon the fire was under control, and fifty engines were keeping it at bay.

A Later Account.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The most disastrous fire from which Boston has suffered since 1872, and one in which the property loss rivals the great conflagration at Lynn Tuesday, broke out about 8:20 a. m. today in a six-story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Company, and occupied by Brown, Durell & Company, dry goods, Bedford street, corner of Kingston.

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

The first alarm rung in today was immediately followed by the first general alarm in Boston since 1872.

Today's conflagration razed 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-Durell building. At 8:45 they had spread to the shoe and leather exchange building, another large granite structure adjoining Brown, Durell & Company 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 & Company, the upper stories of which were burned. Three stores along Chauncy street toward Sumner were burned.

On the south side of Bedford street the fire jumped across Kingston street from Brown, Durell & Company'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 Exeter Place, 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 Exeter Place, 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 used 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 court, 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 streets 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 & Company, 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 stores 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.

Two firemen have been missing since morning and it is feared they were crushed by falling walls. Several narrow escapes are reported.

Several people in the building on the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets were overcome by smoke, but were rescued by the bravery of Police Sergeant Kimball, Patrolman Haynes and ex-Councilman Harry. A policeman and several firemen are reported seriously injured or burned.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is attributed to electric wires.

Latter estimates of the loss places it at nearly $6,000,000. 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 would be ascertained today amount to nearly $2,750,000, 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 some of them.

The following is a list of the shoe and leather firms burned out, a great many of them being the Boston houses of large factories in other portions of New England: C. E. Aldrich & Company, the Appleton shoe company, W. F. Barrett & Company, A. Bates, the W. C. Brien shoe company, Burton & Company, Copeland & Hartwell, John S. Fogg & Company, Frank S. Gaye, J. W. Hart & Company, L. P. Hawkins & Company, Howard & Foster, W. Ireson & Company, I. N. Keith & Company, S. Keith & Company, the Lynn boot and slipper Company, H. T. Marshall, Adolph Meyer & Company, George H. Nichols, J. A. Parker & Company, B. J. Patton, Perkins & Joyce, Joshua H. Putnam, Rogers & Webber, Royce & Gaff, the Stimson-Stephenson shoe manufacturing company, W. H. M. Tenney, L. W. Tyler, Walker & Brown, the Woonsocket rubber company, Myron Woodbury, the Brockton last company, the Herbert & Rand company, the National thread company, O. O. Patton & Company, the Brockton-Blakely burnishing machine company, George Clark, Duprey & Magas, Lotts finding machine company, Wheeler & Cummings, Woodward & Wright.

Leather houses—R. G. Solomon of Newark, N. J.; J. S. Bennett & Brothers of Little Falls.

On nearly all of the above the losses are practically total. Brown, Durrell & Company carried goods in stock to the value of upwards of $800,000 and the stock will be a total loss. The insurance on this is $378,000. Jordan, Marsh & Company's shirt factory was insured for $20,000. The Woonsocket rubber company's stock was insured for $50,000; Taylor Brothers, hats and caps, $75,000.

The Great Fire of 1872.

The former great conflagration which swept over part of the area of the present fire commenced at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, November 9, 1872, raged all night and the greater part of Sunday and licked up $100,000,000 worth of property. In those few hours 776 buildings, most of them magnificent structures of stone and iron, were consumed as though they were built of wood. Twenty persons perished in the flames.

The fire broke out in a large four-story granite store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets. Before the fire engines arrived on the scene the flames had communicated to the other houses in the vicinity and in less than twenty minutes the whole broad facades extending down Kingston and Summer streets were one sheet of flames, and the heat was so intense as to force the firemen away. A strong breeze sprang up and the flames spread with remarkable rapidity. The firemen struggled heroically but in vain. Barricades for their protection were put up, but they melted before the fiery element like wax. So terribly intense became the heat after a while that it passed through the brick walls of adjoining buildings to the fronts of warehouses on the other sides of the streets, igniting and consuming the latter without any direct contact with flame.

About 3 a. m., attempts were made to stay the progress of the flames by blowing up the buildings in its pathway with dynamite, but proved futile, and the magnificent portion of the city bounded by Washington, Summer, Bedford, Water and Oliver streets burned to the water's edge.

The entire space occupied by the wholesale dry goods dealers, wool merchants, boot and shoe, hide and leather dealers, and clothing houses, met total destruction. Not a wool house was left standing. Every wholesale clothing house, with a single exception, was burned, and but three or four dry goods commission houses were left standing. The fire thus burned over the widest area of massive and apparently indestructible commercial palaces in America, sixty-five acres.

Big London Blaze.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The White drapery establishment at Aldershot burned today; loss £100,000.

Stockinet Mills Destroyed.

HARTFORD, Nov. 28.—The Stockinet mills of the Hartford carpet works at Thompsonville burned last night, loss heavy.

A Bigamist from Nebraska.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 28.—J. M. Helmstetter came to Dallas some months ago and married a beautiful young lady here. A former wife arrived from Nebraska yesterday bringing along several young Helmstetters. The bigamist was arrested at Rusk last night on affidavit of wife No. 1, he having fled to that town on her arrival.

Miners Entombed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A tremendous land slide occurred at Bradenburg today, completely choking up two shafts and entombing a number of miners whose rescue is doubtful.

THE SILVER MEN ADJOURN.

A Committee Appointed to Do Propaganda Work.

EVILS OF DEMONETIZATION.

It Has Worked the Practical Violation of Every Contract Existing at the Time the Act was Passed.

The Debtor's Hope.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—In the silver convention this morning a resolution by Fitch of Nevada was adopted, providing for the appointment of a national silver committee, which should be empowered to call another national silver convention and provide for the election of delegates; also to provide for the organization of state and national silver leagues for the promotion of the objects of the convention. A committee was selected, among the members being W. E. Phelps, Elmwood, Ill.; Allen Root, Omaha, Neb.; L. H. Weller, Nashua, Ia.

Congressman Bland, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following preamble and resolution as the deliberate opinion of the convention.

Resolved, that the demonetization of silver has worked the practical violation of every contract then existing in the United States, entailed unaccounted losses, reduced prices more than 30 per cent and that its effects is practically to make debts perpetual; that it causes a contraction of the currency, which reduces values until there is no profit left to the farmer, planter or men of small capital who depend upon the sale of their products for returns for their labor; that we believe a certificate of the government, backed dollar for dollar by gold and silver coin in the treasury of the United States is a safe and sound currency and has been approved by the people; that considering the contraction caused by the surrender of national bank notes during the past three years and the vast sums that must be collected by the cancellation of government bonds during the next three years, the necessity of restoring silver is as manifest as is the justice of such a policy; that the gold and silver of the west pouring in a steady stream upon the east for forty years vitalized every form of business there and steadied and upheld the credit of the nation through a great war and made resumption possible, and that what we now demand is no more than justice to the interest of the east than of the west as the productions of the east exceed in value the productions of the west; that we believe in the equal rights of gold and silver and the free coinage of both, and that no nation ever had or ever will have too much gold and silver coins; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fifty-first congress be requested by this convention to provide at its first session for the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollers of the present weight and fineness, to be legal tender for all debts, public or private, equal with gold, and that when such provision is made that the secretary of the treasury be requested to coin $2,000,000 worth of silver as now authorized by law.

Mr. Bland announced that a gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Weller, desired his report printed as part of the proceedings of the convention and he would offer no further opposition to the adoption of the majority report. He did this in the interest of harmony. The report of the committee on resolutions was then adopted by a vote of 135 to 7.

A resolution offered by General Ginter of Missouri favoring an international silver congress during the world's fair was tabled.

A resolution thanking the Associated press for the able manner in which the work of the convention had been presented to the people of the United States was unanimously adopted.

Fitch of Nevada was called to the platform and delivered an address, after which the convention took a recess.

Mr. Fitch, in an exhaustive speech on the labor difficulties, laid all the blame for the poverty stricken condition of the working classes at the door of the capitalists who demonetized silver. "For twenty years," said he, "we have had abundant prosperity, but at the end of it we find wealth centered in a few hands. What has the laborer for his twenty years of toil? He can boast that the aggregate wealth of the nation has largely increased, of factories established, cities erected, rivers bridged, transcontinental highways reaching from ocean to ocean. He can call the roll of millionaires and thousands will respond where before the war there was less than five hundred. He can wipe the sweat from his weary face and reflect that among the 8,000 millionaires may be enumerated twenty American citizens who gathered $150,000,000 from the toil and tears of 60,000,000 people. He can walk weary and shelterless in the shadow of the palace he has built, but may not enter. I seek not to assail the rights of capitalists or to arouse against them the prejudices of poverty or unthrift, but for twenty years capital has tampered with the people's money and gathered to itself illicit gains by increasing the burdens of industry.

"The fight for the restoration of silver is a fight of debtors against creditors, the laborer against the capitalist, the poor against the rich. It is useless for the monopolists to tell us prices have been reduced because of the increased production in India. This may be an approximate cause, but I say the prime cause will be found in silver demonetization alone. England has become today the greatest silver consumer in the world, and yet in all her vast empire she produces less than 7 per cent of the world's supply, and Germany, the co-conspirator in the work of demonetization, produces less than 3 per cent. England is the bunco steerer of the world and Uncle Sam is the gentleman from the rural districts. How much longer will our miners, planters and farmers consent that the senators and representatives at Washington shall continue to legislate in the interest of Wall street? Is it not time for the American eagle to rise and shake the Liverpool salt from its tail? [Great applause]. It may be that sudden remonetization of silver would produce some temporary disturbance in Wall street, but the eastern and western boundaries of this nation are not found between Pearl street and Broadway. We are here to represent the cottages and cabins of this country and their interests should be protected though the bulls of the Wall street bucket shops bellow with rage.

At the afternoon session a committee at large of ten members was appointed, including Hon. A. E. Stevenson of Illinois. A committee was also appointed to prepare a memorial to congress, after which the convention adjourned sine die. The delegates were given a banquet tonight at the Merchants' exchange.

DRIVEN FROM HIS HOME.

An Old Man Charged With Arson After a Heartless Eviction.

GOLCONDA, Ill., Nov. 28.—About two years ago Mr. Harrington Channahan, learning through his official position as recorder of deeds of this (Pope) county that there was a defect in the title to certain lands then in the possession of old Nathan T. Hart, bought in for the nominal sum of $8 an outstanding claim and began an ejectment suit against him.

Hart had lived on the land for over thirty-five years, claiming it under a tax title, and had paid the taxes upon it and brought it to a high state of cultivation, but was, nevertheless, defeated. After attempting, unsuccessfully, however, to obtain compensation for his improvements, he was evicted and forced to seek a home with his son-in-law.

His old homestead was sold to a stranger, but only a few days after the trade a notice was posted on the door of the house threatening the burning of the building if anyone should endeavor to take possession of it. The purchaser began preparations to move in, when, just as his arrangements were about completed, the building burned.

Hart was at once charged with the crime, arrested, and his preliminary examination set for yesterday, but in the interim he waived an examination and was held in bond. He is a man who has heretofore stood well in the community, is seventy-five years old, and was never in a court house until sued by Channahan. His friends claim the arson was the work of an enemy who wishes to get him out of the way.

AT A CRITICAL STAGE.

The French Chamber in the Ratification of the Elections Process.

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PARIS, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The chamber has now reached a critical stage in the ratification of the elections process. Up to the present it has dealt almost solely with elections, about which not two similar opinions were possible. Its future conduct will give it a measure of moderation and impartiality. So far the majority does not appear to have decided on any direct line of policy. It is divided between two conflicting inclinations. On the one hand the opportunists, or at least the more moderate among them, thoroughly understand that a systematic system of invalidation would be taken as a signal of a revival of a policy of intolerance and party strife, while the radicals, on the other hand, have made invalidation a outrance their watchword, believing, with reason, that such a policy will effectually prevent any coalition between the right and the moderate republicans. On Monday last two members of the right were validated despite the strenuous opposition of the extreme left, whereupon the organs of that party broke out into a loud, fierce declamation against the opportunists. The latter became rather afraid of their own moderation, and, to buy their pardon, at the ensuing setting annulled the election of Arnault, a royalist, against whom there were no real causes for discontent. This, by the way, is a favorite way of acting with the opportunists. For every step they make towards a moderate policy they take two towards radicalism. With regard to the invalidation of the election of Comte Dillon, the case was different. The law was formed, and as a necessary consequence of the sentence of the high court of justice Dillon lost his rights of citizenship. It is somewhat incomprehensible that the right refused to accept the position and that it should by voting in Dillon's favor have made demonstrations no less illegal than sterile. Of a more complete character is the election at Clagancourt. The committee engaged on the question has so far not been able to come to any definite decision. An opinion which appears to obtain a large measure of support is that Jaffrin's election is not quite satisfactory or legal, but there is some slowness to formally move its invalidation owing to the fear that another election would result in the return of Boulanger. As the law at present stands the people, under universal suffrage, could elect an ineligible not once but several times over. In some quarters it is proposed that the law should be revised in the sense that any circoscription which should persist in electing an ineligible candidate after his election had been once annulled should forfeit its right to representation in parliament during the remainder of that session.

A SHIP BLOWN TO PIECES.

An Explosion That Shook the City of Marseilles.

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MARSEILLES, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A terrible explosion this evening caused widespread terror throughout the city. The three-masted ship Ville de Marseilles, with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of powder shipped for Mozambique, caught fire. An attempt was made to blow up the ship with dynamite without success. The fire in a short time reached the forehold, where there were 1,000 barrels of powder. A terrific explosion followed. All the windows for a mile around were shattered. Fragments of the ill-fated ship were found 500 meters away from the scene of the disaster. No lives were lost. The ship belonged to Singlar & Company of Marseilles.

William Astor Chandler.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—William Astor Chandler has just arrived from a hunting expedition in Central and East Africa. He is in splendid health and spirits and says he made a journey not achieved by any other white man. He had an escort of 123 Zanzibaris. He started from Mombassa and went to Ingieri, where Captain Dawney was killed. Only once did he have trouble with the Massai, when they attempted to steal a rifle from one of his men. He says the men who accompanied Stevens revolted at Ingieri. The return route taken by Stanley he considers the wisest possible selection. Chandler left Zanzibar November 3.

Americans in London Eat Turkey.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Americans here celebrated Thanksgiving day according to home fashion, or as nearly as it could be approached in a foreign land. Turkey was the principal feature of many dinners. Mince pie there was, too, but it was not the genuine article. Dinners were given by Minister Lincoln, Consul General New and by quite an army of unofficial Americans, all of whom toasted the old flag patriotically and enthusiastically.

Americans and Germans Dine.

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BERLIN, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Five hundred Americans dined in the great hall of the Kaiserhoff this evening. Minister Phelps presided. The health of the president and emperor was drank standing. To the latter toast Herbert Bismarck responded and proposed the health of Minister Phelps. He told how proud Americans were of their country and the guests applauded tempestuously. Alvary sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and gave as an encore "Suawanee River."

Minister Reid Gives a Dinner.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Minister Reid and Consul General Rathbone gave dinners today. Among the guests at Reid's dinner were Solomon Hirsch, minister to Turkey, William Waldorf Astor and Captain Zalinski.

Steamship Arrivals.

At London—Sighted: The Hekla, from New York for Stettin; the City of Berlin, from New York; the Canada, from New York for London; the Michigan, from Boston.

At Baltimore—The Caspian, from Liverpool.

At Queenstown—The Germanic, from New York.

At New York—The France, from London.

At Queenstown—The Arizona from New York.

At New York—The State of Nebraska from Glasgow and the Cuflo from Liverpool.

CAPTURED BY AN ELEPHANT.

A Nebraska Town Has a Lively Thanksgiving Day.

SEVERAL STORES LAID WASTE.

The Townspeople Turn Out and Subdue the Brute, but Not Until a Great Amount of Damage Was Done.

A Peculiar Predicament.

WEST POINT, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The usual loungers at the depot this morning were more than ordinarily surprised when the up freight train, No. 4, backed in on the sidetrack and all hands were called to assist in unloading the local freight. To the great surprise of all, Station Agent Drebert called for one elephant. All was commotion at once, but the animal was safely landed on the platform and word sent immediately to Messrs. Sonnenschein & Valentine, the parties to whom the animal was billed, to come and receive their freight. Sonnenschein repaired to the depot and was lost in admiration of the fine points of the animal, but when the freight bill was presented, which was about $500, refused to pay the same.

Word was at once sent to headquarters at Omaha to find out what was to be done.

In the meantime the elephant had broken out of the crate in which he had been confined and had started up the principal street of the city. His first objective point was a livery stable, which fronted on the street, evidently in search of a thanksgiving dinner. From here he made a raid upon the front of Crawford & Drake's new brick block, smashing in the entire plate glass front. Crossing the street he entered the drug store of Thompson Brothers and demolished one entire side of their elegant store building. His career of demolishing was stopped here. Coils of rope were thrown around him and, followed by the entire populace of the town, was led back to the depot in triumph. It seems that Sonnenschein & Valentine had ordered the animal for advertising purposes some time last spring, but not hearing from their order, had given up all thoughts of ever receiving him, and are not prepared to care for him. In the meantime Agent Drebert is anxiously awaiting orders from headquarters, while sixteen men are employed for the night to guard the animal.

[Inquiry was made at Union Pacific headquarters yesterday regarding the mammoth, but no one knew anything concerning it. At last the general freight agent, J. S. Tebbetts, was found in the act of getting outside his annual turkey, and in reply to questions asked, he stated:

"My dear sir I am not running a zoological garden, although I confess we have an elephant on our hands. It is a fine quadruped, and is as gentle as a kitten. It is for sale. It will drive single or double, is kind, and will not kick over the traces. This elephant is very fond of children, but was never known to eat more than one at a time. He was four years old quite a while ago, was sired by Jumbo, the late Barnum mammoth, and is dammed—his dam is unknown. He has a record which I now forget, and is 160 hands high. You can have him by paying the freight charges and the cost of the baled hay he has eaten and will eat."

"O, yes, I forgot; I also have a box of white snakes, the same species that are on exhibition at the musee. I see that their bills say that but one lives at a time. This is a mistake. The one they have was born triplets. I have the other two. In addition I have two white monkeys at Sioux City. These are very rare in these parts. In fact, they are scarce. But if you see any one who wants a couple send them around, and, by the way, don't forget my elephant. He will be painted white without additional cost if you desire. A piece of the white meat, please," and Tebbets resumed his meal.

Southwestern Nebraska Teachers.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Southwestern Nebraska Teachers' association met in the district court room in this city this evening, with a large attendance. Hon. E. F. Warren delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Prof. Blaymy of Bellevue and Superintendent F. D McClusky of Lincoln. Superintendent Rakestraw of the Nebraska City schools delivered an interesting address, after which a brilliant reception was given at the Young Men's Christian association hall.

The programme for tomorrow will be full of interest. In the morning Prof. G. E. Barber of the state university and Superintendent Wells H. Skinner of Crete will read several interesting papers, which will be followed by discussions, participated in by Superintendent Forsyce of Auburn, Superintendent Gardner of Tecumseh and Prof. Ostrom of Nebraska City. A lecture by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, on the subject of "Trees," will be an attractive feature of the morning exercises. In the afternoon the session will be held in the institute for the blind, and those who will take part in the exercises there will be Prof. A. M. Chamberlain of the Christian university of Lincoln, Rev. George Hindley of Weeping Water, Superintendent G. R. Chatnam of Humboldt, Superintendent W. W. Drummond of Plattsmouth, Miss S. G. Kreibell of Syracuse, Miss M. Evelyn Bliss of the state normal school at Peru, Prof. J. H. Parmalee of the institute for the blind, Mrs. Emma Edwards, Elliot school, Lincoln, and Superintendent F. D. McClusky, Lincoln.

State Superintendent George B. Lane, Superintendent J. L. Melvin of Nemaha City, Superintendent M. G. Jones of Salem and Superintendent C. P. Cary of Fairbury, will take part in a discussion.

The evening exercises at the court room will consist of a business meeting, reading by Prof. E. W. Hunt of the state university, and a discussion by Prof. George I. Faraham of the state normal school, and Superintendent T. H. Bradbury of Wahoo.

The present session is one of the most interesting and important ever held by the association.

Buffalo Bill's Daughter Married.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Nov. 28.—H. S. Boal and Arta Cody were married at the Cody residence in the suburbs last evening. The ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Episcopal church. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. No cards were issued. The young people left after the ceremony for Denver and points west. Among the numerous and elaborate presents was a draft from the bride's father, Colonel William F. Cody, for $5,000, and a deed to a cosy cottage in which Mr. and Mrs. Boal will take up their residence on their return.

A County Treasurership Contest.

KEARNEY, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A contest in the county treasurership was filed in the county court at a late hour last night. R. M. Grimes, the republican candidate at the recent election, was beaten by H. Fred Wiley by 170 votes, and Grimes brings action on the grounds of illegal tickets being used by the people's party. "Republican state ticket" was printed on the top of these tickets, and the people's candidates were printed on the same. Attorney General Leese has decided that these are specific grounds for a successful contest by Mr. Grimes.

Central City Postoffice Burglarized.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Early this morning burglars broke into the postoffice, blew open the safe and secured $300 in cash, mostly out of the money order department, which the postmaster is not allowed to deposit in other than national banks. There is no clue, although the perpetrators are believed to be one of a local gang.

Will Have to Amputate His Hands.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Albert Nelson, living five miles north of Chapman's had his hands so badly mashed in a corn sheller Tuesday that amputation was necessary.

MULCTED A SALOONIST.

A Hastings Man Secures Damages Caused by a Whisky-Drinking Son.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 28.—An important damage suit has been decided in the district court. The case is one that arises under the provisions of the Slocumb law and is about as follows: In 1888 Henry Frieling ran a saloon in this city in his wife's name. Next door to the saloon George Wood kept a billiard room. Wood's son, Lew Wood, a minor, assisted his father in attending to the billiard room. Early in October Wood went to Colorado and left the boy in charge. Soon after Wood left the boy commenced drinking and inviting his comrades, also minors, to drink with him, for which he spent nearly all the money received for billiards. On October 23 the boy learned that his father would return in a day or two. His courage forsook him and he dared not face his father. He took all the money he had left, about $75, and skipped out. Wood returned and found the billiard room closed and the boy gone. He did not learn of the boy's whereabouts until the January following and the boy did not return home until last September. Wood sued Frieling and his bondsmen and claimed $4,200 damages. In the trial of the case all of Wood's allegations were proven. The defense did not put a witness upon the stand, apparently relying upon the plea that it was unlawful for Wood to employ the boy around the billiard room. The jury was out about one hour and returned a verdict fixing the damages at $3,155. Frieling has moved to Denver and his bondsmen are left to settle the bill. It will now be hard work for a sixteen-year-old boy to obtain a drink of in this city.

HARRY HALL RECAPTURED.

Apprehended By Warden Hopkins at Provo City, Utah.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Harry W. Hall, alias Walton, alias Wright, who escaped from the state penitentiary January 5, 1888, while under a life sentence from Cheyenne county for murder and robbery, was captured today at Provo City, Utah, by Warden Hopkins, who has been on his track like a veritable sleuth hound since his appointment to the position he now holds.

Hall's escape is doubtless as fresh in the public mind as though it were but yesterday. It was attended by such circumstances that unpleasantness resulted between the governor and Warden Hyers, and ultimately led to his resignation or removal.

Warden Hopkins is en route home and, barring accidents, will reach this city with his prisoner Friday night.

HERE'S A GREAT SCHEME.

A Plan to Have Sullivan and Jackson Fight on Lake Tahoe.

CARSON Nev., Nov. 28.—Sports in this city and Virginia are making a scheme to have Sullivan and Jackson fight on Lake Tahoe for $25,000, the mill to take place on a big barge in the center of the lake. The barge, which is to be built for the occasion, will be a raft made of logs borrowed from the Lake Tahoe Flume company. The raft will be larger than an acre of ground, and will have in the center a pit twenty-four feet square, filled with earth and tamped down hard. There will be a big tent over the ring to keep off the sun, and the raft will be reached by steamers plying from the shore. The raft will be anchored on the state line, and only the holders of $100 tickets will be permitted to witness the mill. The managers at present wish to be kept in the background. They expect to receive $50,000 gate money, give a $25,000 prize, run free trains from San Francisco to Truckee for ticket holders, and have a fight to a finish without gloves.

Having the raft on the line of the two states, the exact location will not be named until an hour before the fight, the authorities will be evaded, and none of the experiences of Richbury repeated. The air is always cool and pleasant at the lake, and the idea is to have the fight early in the spring, with the permission of the California Athletic club. Several moneyed men of San Francisco are in the scheme with parties in this state.

GOULD AFTER THE ATCHISON.

A Rumor on Wall Street Which is Generally Believed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A rumor has been persistently circulated during the past week that Jay Gould is trying to buy control of Atchison stock. A decline in the stock is said to have been engineered for that purpose in the face of the announcement of the success of the reorganization plan. It has even been hinted that Gould is behind this movement and is picking up stock in both New York and Boston. Yesterday a special dispatch was received on Wall street which read as follows: "Manipulation of Missouri Pacific, Atchison and St. Louis & San Francisco is attracting attention and is generally credited to Gould, whose holdings of Atchison have been estimated as high as 200,000 shares. Although no stock appears in his name, a large amount has been transferred to Grant & Company of New York." Jay Gould has always been credited with a desire to obtain the control of the Atchison and St. Louis & San Francisco roads. There is a great deal of gossip about the 'Frisco company in Wall street.

THE SANTA FE HOLD UP.

Nine Gamblers Arrested on Suspicion of Being the Robbers.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nine men supposed to be the perpetrators of the robbery on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Monday night near Berwin, Indian territory, are now in jail. They are all gamblers. Some of them were arrested at Ardmore and two at Berwin. The arrests were made by deputy marshals and City Marshal Honeycutt of this place. The officers are very reticent, but it is claimed that they have a strong case. The prisoners were taken across the country to Berwin this afternoon. There is a reward of $1,000 each for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. Other arrests are expected to follow at once.

Two of the robbers are known to have been in this city last night and disappeared as mysteriously as they came. The authorities will not give the names at present, but admit the arrests. Deputies are still scouring the country in the vicinity of Berwin.

Living High on Charity Money.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28.—The police have discovered that a man named Inglis, who acted as custodian of the relief money of Spokane Falls at the time of the great fire and who, it is alleged, skipped with a large amount of the money, was in this city this week scattering money lively in high life. They say he left for Toronto Tuesday.

The Weather Report.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair weather.

For Iowa—Fair.

For Nebraska and South Dakota—Fair, much warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

Wreck on the C. & O.

IRONTON, O., Nov. 28.—A disastrous wreck occurred at Ceredo, on the Chesapeake & Ohio road, this morning. A train was thrown from the track by a washout and the engineer and two brakemen killed.

NEW YORK SOLID FOR REED.

In the Speakership Race the Field is Far Behind.

THE PRIZE IS ALMOST WON.

If the Maine Man's Swiftly Flying Feet Fail Not He is a Winner—Western Men May Trip Him Yet.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.

Nothing will defeat Reed in the race for the speakership at this stage but the disgust of the members from the west, south and northwest at the application of the unit rule. This old time method of carrying conventions and creating artificial sentiment in favor of one man was abandoned in New York state years ago. It never thrived to any great extent in the republican party and the attempt to bring it to the front as a factor in the present campaign has disgusted those men who are in the habit of thinking for themselves. Hot Senator Quay of Pennsylvania owes his own political prominence to his ability to compel others to bow to his will in spite of their own individual inclinations. Senator Quay is the one man who is trying to coerce the entire Pennsylvania delegation into voting as he dictates, and the chances are that he has been successful. The unit rule in New York is a scheme first suggested by ex-Senator Platt. He has not attempted to compel any of his followers to vote for Reed. He is too adroit a statesman to try any such scheme. He knows that to try the coercion policy would be ruinous and he has in consequence been quietly at work through his most trusted lieutenants all summer to bring about a unit policy on the part of the members from New York. He knew at the outset that his particular friends are Reed men, and it was therefore only necessary that they should make their colleagues see that the better policy would be to unite on some man. This plan has worked to a charm and the action of the New Yorkers tonight in deciding to support Mr. Reed was only what every one knew last week would be the outcome.

Senator Hiscock, who arrived here yesterday, has given out the idea that it was to him that was due the unity of action on the part of members from New York, but if Senator Hiscock had announced last spring that he wanted Reed elected the result might have been that the unit rule would have never been applied in New York. It would have had a contrary effect and instead of unity of action the nineteen members would have been likely to have voted for nineteen different candidates if there had been so many in the field. It was not until Reed had consulted Mr. Platt that he really knew who was wanted for speaker.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the men claimed as certain to vote for Reed all, or nearly all, come from the sections of the country where the influences of the Union Pacific and the Canadian Pacific railroads are strongest.

It is particularly true that the solid New England support claimed for him is due in great measure to the effective work of one or two Boston gentlemen who are greatly interested in a change in the interstate commerce law desired by the Canadian Pacific. The votes of the members from Oregon, of the members from Minnesota, Kansas and other western states which are claimed for him are also said to be controlled in a measure at least by one or the other of the two great corporations above referred to. Still, in spite of all this and the atm