# THE FRONTIER.

|          |   | HURSDAY BY<br>STING CO., |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| O'NEILL, | - | NEBRASKA.                |

Max O'Rell says that everyone except kings and the prime ministers of a few great powers, likes to be interviewed, and he considers it a compliment to be asked to give a newspaper his ideas.

The earl of Rosebery, doubtless Great Britain's most eligible widower, wears his face smooth and looks more like a decorous young curate than the political and social personage he undoubtedly is.

Less than thirty years ago President McLeod, of the Reading railroad, was a rodman on the Northern Pacific. He is now the head of a 2,600-mile trunk line and the employer of 100,000 subordinates.

It is reported in Augusta, Me., that Mrs. Blaine and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, were exceedingly anxious that the secretary should become a candidate for the presidency, but that he declared to them that under no possible condition would he accept the nomination.

The anomaly a woman hermit may be found in Glynn county, Georgia, in the person of Miss Ann Piper, who has spoken to but three persons in the past the product of his labor should be sixteen years. Although she lives dearer. within two miles of a railroad, she has never seen a train.

A graceful though untimely tribute was recently paid to Christine Nilsson leather, sew the shoes and finish them, by an admirer who had heard her sing "The Last Rose of Summer." At 1 o'clock in the morning he rang her Can it be for a moment supposed that door bell, and when the door was the mere fact that the wages of the opened threw in a box containing a workingman who tends to such a marose in gems inscribed "The Last Rose."

Punch, has been lecturing on "Social that machine turns out? Certainly not. Pictorial Satire." He declares that his favorite creation is the "pretty woman," and that a plaster cast of the Venus de Milo has been the silent companion of his work for thirty years. The more he looked upon her the more he saw to worship and admire.

Alexandre Ribot, the new French premier, is just two weeks over fifty years of age. He is sometimes called the masses of our people buy-cotton syouthful Theirs, and he has had s goods, woolen goods of a substantial a youthful Theirs, and he has had a meteoric career in politics during the last ten years, though previous to the time of his appointment, in 1890, as minister of foreign affairs in De Frey cinet's cabinet he was but little known outside of France.

Dr. William Everett has been lecturing on "the Saint in Literature." He thinks we are all greatly indebted to Æschylus, "the second father" of the drama, who made dialogue on the stage possible by introducing a second actor into plays, and who in his "stately and tenacious" verses teaches the doctrine of retributive justice and the duty of submission and modesty.

Old newspapers are said to make valuable anti-moth wrappers for furs made articles purchased by our worker clothing, the ink upon

## PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES

Kept High by Protection - Under Free Trade and Lower Wages the Articles Bought by the Rich Would Fall in Price, But Not Those Used by the Poor -Higher Wages, Not Lower Prices, is What the Workingman Should Strive

We often hear free traders claiming that under free trade prices would fall so much that, even admitting wages would fall, their purchasing power would not be diminished. "Suppose wages do fall," says the "reformer," "is it not true that, if prices also fall correspondingly, the workingman will be just as well off as before? We answer "Yes, undoubtedly he would." If prices would really fall correspond ingly, the workingman's condition would not be changed for the worse. But this is a supposition which is opposed to all experience and facts. It is true that if hand labor were the only factor in production, lower wages would mean correspondingly lower prices, but under present conditions, with the age of improved processes, with many articles made almost entirely by machinery, this could not be so. Let us take an illustration: When a rich man goes to a shoemaker in this country and has his feet m easured for a pair of shoes, which are to be made to order and exactly fitted to the peculiar shape of his foot, he undoubtedly pays more than he would pay for similar work in England or in Europe. Our shoemaker gets two and three times as

much as the shoemaker of other countries, and it is but natural that, even allowing perhaps for his greater skill, But take, on the other hand, a pair of shoes made by the wonderful machines which can be found in any one of our great factories, which cut the

almost entirely without the intervention of human hands, one machine turning out hundreds of shoes daily. chine are lowered would make say appreciable difference in the price of one George Du Maurier, society artist of of those hundred pairs of shoes which And yet it is just the laboring classes who buy this kind of shoes. Rarely, if ever, does the workingman go to a high-priced shoemaker and have his shoes made to order; that is reserved for the millionaire banker and the importer. The laboring man buys the factory-made article every time, and it must be said that it is just as good, just as substantial as the other. So it is with the whole range of articles that quality, collars and cuffs, tools and hundreds of other things, are all the

products of those wonderful machines, themselves only made possible by the inventive genius which protection has stimulated. That this is so every one knows.

M any a free trader has unwittingly admitted, and even that rabid "reformer," ex-Consul Schoenhof, has given invaluable testimony on this point, when he said that all substantial articles of "the whole sale process of manufacture" are cheaper here than in free trade England, but that things made entirely by hand are dearer in the United States. So we see that while lower wages would undoubtedly mean lower prices for the splendid raiments and luxuries of the rich, it would not make much difference in the price of machinery-

### PROGRESS IN INVENTION

Is Stimulated by Protection—Machines are the Product of the Genius of Mechanics, and We Never Could Have Had Any Mechanics Had It Not Been for the Tariff -Number of Patents Compared.

When, in the midst of his dogmatic ssertion that the tariff is a tax, the ree trader is confronted with statistics showing the cheapening of articles under protection, does he admit that he is wrong, that his argument is not sound? Far from it. Instead of honestly confessing that he was mistaken, he drops the "tariff is a tax" question altogether, and attempts to get out of his dilemma by answering: "Well, machinery cheap-ened these articles." The Cobdenite does not see that he contradicts himself by this answer, for if goods are cheaper on account of inventions in machinery, how can they also be dearer on account of the tariff? The fact is that the argument that improved machinery is the cause of the cheapening of commodities is merely a cloak to hide the discomfiture of the free trader, when convinced that prices have fallen under protection.

But is it true that the employment of machinery has, to a great extent, caused the cheapening of commodities? Undoubtedly. The protectionist does not attempt to deny it; nay, he even claims this as a direct result of the protective policy. Inventions in machinery are the result of mechanical skill, the product of the genius of mechanics; and how could we ever have had mechanics had it not been for the tariff? For free trade would have kept us a nation of agriculturists. We do not claim that protection is all powerful, that it can kindle inventive genius in the brains of men not born with that talent; but we do claim that by diversifying industry, by giving every man a chance to earn his own living in his own way, and by thus affording our Yankee ingenuity an opportunity to assert itself, protection as created the conditions favorable to progress in invention. That this is so is proved by the records of the United States patent office, which show that the number of patents has always been relatively far greater in times of protection than under free trade.

NUMBER OF PATENTS COMPARED. Number of patents Number of Number of patents

| granted under     | aranted und    |
|-------------------|----------------|
| revenue tarif.    | protective tar |
| 1846-1850.        | 1861-1875      |
| 26,235            | 1875-1889 23   |
| Te and the second |                |

If any other proof of the fact that protection has stimulated invention is wanted, we need only quote the words of Mr. George Carlyle, the inventor of the improved machinery in use at the new pearl button works at Detroit, established by the McKinley tariff:

But for the passage of the McKinley bill my invention would be of no value, and there would we been no incentive for me or any one else in this country to make further inventions in this line

But all this should not lead us to forget the main point-namely, the falsehoods of the free trader, who first asserts that the tariff is a tax, and then disproves his own assertion by saying that under this very tariff, which he claims raises prices, prices have fallen on account of improved machinery.

#### American Boots Cheaper.

The London Times of February quotes from the testimony given before the labor commission by Mr. J. Ingle, secretary of the Leeds Boot Manufacturers' association, the following statements, which were alluded to before in these columns:

"During the past thirteen months thirty-six firms in the shoe trade in team ran away. They were thrown out eeds had failed. He knew one place in Leeds where thousands of pounds' worth of machinery was not allowed to be worked owing to the trade unionists declining to work it at a profit to the employers. Ever since 1874 they had been importing from America men's fitting manner of Arbor day, April 22. strong boots suitable for workingmen, and selling them at 4s. 2d. a pair, or 8d. less then they could sell an Englishmade boot of the same quality. We were twenty or thirty years behind the United States in shoemaking. They employed more labor-saving machinery, the men were more expert, and the leather was cheaper. In the United States they could make up £100 worth of material at an expenditure of £17 10s., as against £30 in England; and in part of the state. Leeds the unionists were so strong as to prevent the American machines being used. Two firms had taken their business from Leeds and were now working the American machines with non-unionists. In reply to Mr. Burt, witness said that probably the persecution of the Russian Jews had brought them over to Leeds, but the people of Leeds thought it was unfair that the bread should be taken out of their mouths by foreigners, and that there ought to be a tax upon them. The houses in which these foreigners lived were in a most insanitary condition."

### NEBRASKA.

A ladies' athletic club is a new venture for Geneva. Table Rock Methodists have paid off their church debt.

erection at Wavne.

Red Cloud merchants have agreed to close their doors each evening at 8 o'clock. St. Edward citizens have raised a bonus

The farm house of Alexander Sullivan, near Schuyler, wus entirely destroyed by

ment on foot to establish a bank at Gib

is putting out 100,000 apple trees this spring.

for a few days last week and cobs furnished the only fuel. Burglars made a raid on a clothing store

at Fairmont and made away with \$33 worth of ready made pants.

ized by the citizens of Dawson and vicinity to rebuild their mills.

cided to have a town well and about \$100 was raised for that purpose.

county, killed a bald eagle which meas-

H. harris, who lives just west of Super-

received a draft for \$500 in payment for a carload of butter which was wrecked while enroute to New York.

There are twenty b -chloride of gold cure institu es in Nebraska, says the Tecumseh Journal, and it will soon be as easy to get cured as to get drunk.

and Bromfield have leased the Ferguson elevators at those points and will commence the grain business at once.

Miss Clara Snyder, one of Haynes county's popular school teachers, made final proof on her claim near Estell before Clerk Gowing at Hayes Center Saturday. Rev. J. E. Brereton, for nearly six years pastor of the Ashland Congregational church, has resigned to accept the appointment of field secretary of Doane col-

lege A special election will be held in Randolph on the 16th of April, for the purpose of voting bonds to the amount of \$5,000 to aid in boring an artesian well at that place.

Holdrege will put in twenty-five acres of sugar beets and Red Cloud twenty acres for the Grand Island factory as a test of the adaptility of the soil for raising beets.

There is talk of a stock company being formed in McCool for the purpose of putting up a brick building with a hall overhead, fitted up and equipped for lodge purposes

Harry Simpson, a Pender painter, went down to Bancroft and drew a check for \$15, signing M. Emmington's name to it. He then disappeared and hasn't been heard from since.

The Ewing creamery will open about May 1. The management has already secured 2,500 cows and expects to have over 8,000 when the fires are kindled and the churns begin to revolve.

Lieutenant, and Mrs. Trout, of Fort Robinson, were out driving when their

# **TWO FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS**

### Four Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

Sixty-Five Thousand Bales of Cotton and Eleven Blocks of Buildings Go Up

in Smoke --- Started by a Cigarette.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.-New Orleans was visited yesterc y by two of the worst fires in the city's history. Eleven blocks of buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of \$3,600,000.

Both fires were the result of careless-ness, and would have been trivial but for the extreme dryness, which was the result of a long drouth, a high wind and the inadequacy of the fire department. The latter was reor-ganized in January from the volunteer to the paid department system, and the number of firemen was reduced about nine-tenths.

The first fire started in a pile of cotton in front of the fire-proof compress at the corner of Robin and Front streets. cigarette in the pile, which in a few moments was burning fiercely. The flames soon made their way into the compress building, where 12,500 bales the stage came along the bandits went of cotton were stored. The air was soon full of sparks, which soon com-municated the fire to adjoining build-The Orleans compress, with 25,ings.

000 bales, was the first to go. While the firemen were combating the flames in the Orleans compress the walls suddenly gave way and Captain Dupee and Lieutenant Shaw and Pipe-glad they were caught. They ware man Bordeaux were buried in the trained to it by their father and the ruins. All were seriously and possibly fatally injured.

The Independence cotton yards had been engulfed and the fire covered an area of five squares. The Baldwin agricultural works and the Louisiana

rice mills, four squares distant, were ignited by the masses of burning cotton, which filled the air, but after a hard fight both buildings were saved without serious loss. A panic prevailed in the vicinity of

the fire which was close to the residence district, and people living many blocks distant began fleeing for their lives, carrying what few belongings lives, carrying what few belongin they could gather up in their haste.

There were also destroyed in the cotton district several minor buildings. The New Orleans vinegar factory was destroyed, involving a loss on the stock of \$10,000 A frame bar room, No. 329 Front street, was razed. At 321 South Front street a two-story brick building was destroyed. No. 333 Front street, a three-story brick resi-dence, was damaged considerably, as dence, was damaged considerably, as was 335 and 337 Front street, build-ings of the same character. A three-story brick how room No. 2 Utable and a state of \$2.50 per month, which was compromised at \$2. Train disings of the same character. A three-story brick bar room, No 2 Thalia street, was damaged considerably.

The cotton loss is estimated at about 65,000 bales. This would mean a loss of about \$3,225,000 in cotton alone.

It is claimed by some that the fire was the work of laborers who wished to avenge the purchasing of the presses by the trust. The fire proof press is owned by the trust in the name of the Penrose Brothers, managers. The Orleans is also in the trust in the name of Adam Borch, manager. The Shippers' press is owned by Boyd & Her-rick, who are not in the trust.

While the firemen were engaged in a hopeless struggle with the cotton fire, another blaze broke out at the corner of Laurel and Third streets, a mile away. Mrs. Valentine tried to start a fire with coal oil. An explosion fol- Chief Ramsay declared it off until after lowed, and the house was soon in flames. It was reported at the time that two children were killed by A CHEAP CHA

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The Six Sisters Who Robbed Conches New

Salmon Falls, Idaho. Boise Cirry, Idaho, April 4.-The detectives who went to the ranch near Salmon Falls of the six women suspected of being stage robbers, have placed the women under arrest and report that there is no doubt of their guilt. The women, who claim to be sisters, are said to have committed many highway robberies in that section of the country. They were dressed as men while engaged in their crimes.

The belief was strong that old man Harvey and his family were responsible for the numerous stage robberies that have occurred lately and the officers by a clever scheme caught the women in the act. There were certain spots along the road near Harvey's ranch where the robberies were done, and at one of these places the sheriff with ten men waited while the stage stopped at the house, the driver being previously instructed to betray fear of robbery because he carried a money box. The bait took and when nt of the fire-proof compress orner of Robin and Front Someone threw a lighted and soon the sheriff and his party in ambush saw six young men sneak into the little canyon and hide themselves close to the road. When forth and stopped it at the point of their guns. But the sheriff was also there and took in the whole gang, which proved to be composed of the girls who had left the house. When the arrest was made one of the girls weakglad they were caught. They were proceeds were shipped east for sale so as not to awaken suspicion in the country. The arrest of the old man is cr

### OPERATORS WIN.

pected.

The Santa Fe Raises Salarles All Along the Line.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 4.-The telegraph operators succeeded in bringing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company to time and salaries have been readjusted for the entire system. The new schedule increases the wages of the 900 operators employed by the company \$80,000 a year. Under the old schedule there were a

number of offices receiving \$20 and \$35 per month, and the petition of the tele-graphers to establish a minimum salary of \$45 per month was granted. Operators receiving over \$45 per month were increased \$5 and \$10 each, except 200 offices. In these minor patchers and chief train dispatchers were allowed an advance of \$15 per month, making the salaries of the former \$120 and the latter \$145.

The rules regulating operators and train dispatchers were also revised. At stations where there are more than two operators ten hours will constitute a day's work instead of twelve, and eight hours will hereafter be a day's work for train dispatchers. All operators and train dispatchers will be paid for extra time.

Grand Chief Ramsay left for St. Louis to confer with the superintendent of the St. Louis and San Francisco. A strike had been ordered by Ramsay on the 'Frisco April 6 unless Operator Groome was reinstated, but on receipt of a telegram from the superintendent,

About fifteen houses are in sourse o

Fillmore county republicans will hold their convention at Geneva April 9.

of \$1,000 and thus secured a plow factory.

Several alliance farmers have a move

A Falls City enthusiastic horticulturist

Bertrand suffered from a coal famine

A \$10,000 stock company has been organ-

At a town meeting at Allen it was de-

A farmer near Norden, Keya Paha ured nine feet from tip to tip.

ior, cleared \$1,300 off of his eighty ac e farm this last season. Farming in Nuckolls county pays.

The commissioners of Dawson county have decided to put in a new iron bridge across the Buffalo, east of Jewell, 16x80 feet, to cost \$1,200.

Charles Harding, of Norfolk, recently

The farmers' organization at Trumbull

them being nearly as repulsive to all kinds of vermin as camphor or coal tar paper. They are likewise good to lay on carpets for a like purpose. Being impermeable to air they also form excellent envelopes for vessels containing ice and fresh liquors.

Eugene Wolf, the cerrespondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who was recently expelled from the German possessions in East Africa, has called upon the reichstag to explain why he was expelled, and to prove that his letters did not give true accounts of the condition of affairs in Africa. He also asks that he be allowed to return to Africa. Mr. Wolf continues his attacks upon Freiherr von Loden, governor of the German provinces, and gives certainly no flattering picture of that official.

In Singapore the bridegroom must secure his bride in a race, and this custom of bride chasing is quite common throughout southern and eastern Asia. In Singapore a circular course is marked out, half of which is traversed by the maiden-encumbered only with a waistband-ere the word is given for the would-be possessor to go in pursuit in the hope of overtaking her before she has thrice completed the circle; that achieved, she has no choice but to take the victor for her lord.

Honey could be immensely improved. by the planting of the flowers known to yield a fine-flavored nectar. Every one knows the difference in the contents of the comb contents in different parts of the same country and in different regions. The Narbonne honey obtains its fine flavor by being harvested chiefly from libiate plants, such as rosemary, etc., and though it ap-pears that the Maltese honey does not, as often stated, owe its fine aroma to orange blossoms, the latter undeniably perfumes the Greek honey.

Oregon fruit growers say that Oregon is to be the greatest fruit-growing state of the union. One fruit expert says that Italian prunes grown in the Willamette valley are superior to those grown in Italy. The climate, he says, is like the great fruit region of Asia Minor. One grower has planted about 15,000 prune trees in 150 acres in the Willamette, and it is said that prunes and other Gruits are being planted in thousands of other farms. That pars of the state promises to be a vast fruit erchard in the near future.

ing men; and thus lower wages could only mean diminishing purchasing power, fewer comforts and a lower standard of living.

But this is not all. Cannot the workingman see that wages have not the slightest connection with the cost of the hundred and one things that go to make up his expenses? Will the thousand dollar mortgage on his home become less than a thousand dollars because he earns lower wages? Will the debt he owes be smaller because his income is less? Will the five-cent car fare be reduced, or the price of a newspaper, or the admission fee to the lecture or entertainment? No, these things will cost just as much as before, so that lower wages simply mean more labor to purchase a smaller amount of them The intelligent workingman cannot

but see that higher wages, not lower prices, must be the watchword in the battle to better his condition. As Wendell Phillips used to say:

The mainspring of our progress is high wages -wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a news, paper, and lift himself from the deadening level of mere' toll. That dollar left after all the bills are paid on Saturday night means education, inndence, self-respect, manhood: it increa value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railways. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner, better than a score of statutes. It is worth more than a thousand colleges, and makes armies and police superfluo

#### The Tariff Again.

The anthracite coal roads, controlling a cap tal of \$700,000,000, have combined. Free would enable the people to escape in part from the clutches of this monopoly.-Kansas City

Will the tariff editor of the Kansas City Times please refer to his copy of the McKinley bill. Paragraph 536 says: 'Coal, anthracite - free." This is a sample of the kind of arguments (?) advanced by the "reformers."

#### To the Rescue, Free Traders.

The English (tin plate) market is firm a prices which are in most cases as low as the owest on record, and in some cases below the owest on record: and it is the fact that prices are at such a low basis that has led to the that is being done in future.-Official Or-of the Tin Plate "Consumers" Association. an of th January 20.

This piece of information should spur every free trader to renewed efforts to abolish the tariff on tin plate in the interest of his British friends.

THE free trade "reformer" is sure that if the president by proclamation imposes duties on the products of those countries which will have refused to grant reasonable concessions to American products, the whole of such duty will come out of our own people. Just wait and see this free trade theory go to smash.

#### Two Questions for Irishmen

Every Irishman in this country knows that if it was not for his vote and that of his compatriots the democratic party would be without hope of success. All also know that the democratic majority in congress, a majority elected by Irish votes, proposes to build but one war ship.

The two questions that should interest them are: What power is helped, placated or in any wise pleased by this reduction of work to be given to mechanics and this cessation in our preparation for a defensive as well as offensive war except England? And,

what are you going to do about it? Keep on voting for men who serve England, and not either this country or

Ask a lawyer if he would like all those engaged in other occupations or professions to become lawyers and compete with him, and he will quickly answer, No. Ask a merchant whether he would not be glad to see all those who are now manufacturers or importers change their business and become merchants too, and he will speedily ex-

press his disapprobation of any such scheme. Yet the free traders want to make us a nation of agriculturists, and they ask the farmer to hail with joy a system that would transform all those who are now his customers into his competitors.

and knocked senseless. Mrs. Trout had her shoulder badly hurt.

State Superintendent Goudy has issued a circular to teachers of the state. The document contains suggestions pertaining to the importance of observing in some

Lizzie Groner. of Plum Valley, Knox county, met with a painful accident while driving some cattle home from the reservation. She was riding horseback and the horse becoming scared she was thrown to the ground.

There will be a meeting of the York County Horticultural society at the court house in York on Saturday, April 16. York county is now conceded to be one of the best for fruit raising in the central

Frank Bull, of Weeping Water, while riding in a wagon last Thursday seated in the rear of the bed, was jolted out owing to the horses getting scared and making a sudden turn. In striking the ground his knee was dislocated.

The Beaver Valley Tribune says: The cattle along the Sappa bitten in February by a rabid dog have since developed evidences of hydrophobia. Among others, A. E. Dawes has found it necessary to kill a valuable male bovine.

A 10-year-old son of Frank Kobo, of Liberty towship, Franklin county, was accidentally wounded in the leg by another boy while the two were playing with an old revolver. The wound, while serious, is not considered dangerous.

An exhibition of the work done the public schools of Crete has been held at the city hall this week. Work from all grades has been placed alongside of that of previous years, and the improvement is very striking and pleasing

Wayne business men have already commenced the erection of several fine brick stores in place of the frame buildings which were burned last fall, and a number of others will put up brick structures this season The walls of the new normal college are steadily rising.

The Gothenburg Independent says: It is estimated that over \$300,000 has been paid out for farm produce at this place since last year's crop was put upon the market. This is a pretty good showing. both for the business men in town and the farmers in the surrounding country.

organized a company and taken stock in a lake north of that town, made possible by the water power and improvement canal. It is the intention of those interested in the enterprise to stock the lake with fish and convert it into a summer re-

to a hay stack belonging to the Rev. John Berk, of Hickman, and which was stand ing near his barn, but by the prompt and energetic work of citizens the fire was extinguished before much damage was

the explosion, but investigation failed to confirm the report. For half an John Burns Gets Only \$10 a Week, and hour the fire was a small affair, but no engines arriving it finally spread to the surrounding buildings, which were all wooden cottages, and in two hours

the flames had swept bare an area six blocks in extent, reaching from Magazine street to Constance crossing. all about 185 houses were destroyed. The loss will approximate \$500,000.

Although the cotton compresses were sold to an English syndicate, the formal transfer had not yet taken place, consequently the loss will fail on the old owners. The cotton and the buildings and machinery were fully insured, mostly foreign companies

A careful estimate of the total insurance on both fires fixes the amount at \$3,300,000. Th . Houses Destroyed.

The following is a list of the house destroyed as nearly as can be learned: Dan Droderick's butcher shop. George R. Bovolo, two-story house, oc-cupied by himself and Dudley Selph. Double cottage occupied by Ed Craig. One-story frame occupied by Ed Bor-brais as a bakery. Single cottage owned by Man Data

Single cottage owned by Mrs. Potter

Young. Cottage owned by Mrs. Lester.

Cottage owned by Mrs. Lester. Double cottage owned by Mr. Lally, oc-cupied by Mr. Holt. Single cottage owned and occupied by Mr. Nestor.

Mr. Nestor. Two-story frame occupied by Mr. Du-gage as a butcher shop. Blacksmith.

Jouble cottage owned by Mr. Roach. Grocery store occupied by Mr. Demitry. J. B. Ballard, residence.

Two-story vacant house. Mr. Geis, two-story tenement house. Mr. McMeade, double cottage.

Mr. Vigers, grocery. Mr. Stats, residence.

R B Metta, residence.

M. C. Schenck, frame building occupied by John Hortgeller.

#### FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Incendiary Blaze at Montreal Nearly De stroys the Bonzcours Market.

MONTREAL, April 4.-This city beset by a number of fires which in four instances were of incendiary origin. At the last fire an attempt made to destroy the Bonzcours market. It came near being a success and before it was gotten under control eighteen firemen were overcome by smoke and had to be taken to the hospital, while thirty others had to be laid off for a short time. The loss is about

\$100,000.

### Buying Right of Way.

WAUSA, Neb., April 4. - A representa tive of the Yankton, Norfolk and Southwestern railroad was here Satur day and is purchasing right of way from land owners along the prospective line.

### A CHEAP CHAMPION.

That Comes Hard.

LONDON, April 4. -- John Burns' wages committee has issued an appeal for funds to help pay the famous labor leader his modest salary of £2 a week When Burns was elected three years ago to a seat on the London county council he was earning £2 a week at his bench as a fitter. He stipulated that, as he would have to give up all his time to municipal matters, workingmen of London should enable him to live by raising that sum per week by voluntary subscriptions. Consequently the John Burns wages com-Several local companies here are hard hit, however, and it is believed that two of them will not be able to weather a membr of London's municipal par-liament he has rendered incalculable service to the cause of labor, but labor has not shown much gratitude to its champion. The committee has raised the necessary money from week to week with great difficulty, and several times, as at present, the treasury has been almost empty. The fact is, the older and richer trades unions object to Burns because he is a socialist, and only the dockers' union, which he established, has contributed to the fund

THEY ARE DETERMINED.

The River Men Will Not Work Until Their

Demands Are Granted. ST. Louis, Mo., April 4.-Contrary to expectations, the strike of the river firemen, roustabouts and longshoremen is today more determined in character than at any time since the beginning. The men who deserted from the ranks of the strikers have been induced to quit work, and at noon there were scarcely fifty men at work on the river front. present there are fifteen boats waiting to load or to unload. Meetings are constantly being held and the men express determination to remain idle un-til their demands are complied with.

Distributing Millions. CHICAGO, April 4.—Pension Agent Clement today commenced the distritribution of the enormous sum of \$6,500,000 to the pensioners of this diswas trict. Of the total amount \$150,000 mar-will go into the pockets of the naval veterans, and the remainder to the army veterans, their widows and or phans.

> For Shorter Hours and More Pay. NEW YORK, April 4.-The cabinet makers and varnishers of this city went in a strike this morning. They demand sight hours work a day and the establishment of the old rate of pay. One-third of the cabinet firms One-third of the cabinet firms have granted the request and about one-fourth of the varnish men. Over a thousand men are on strike.

A number of citizens of Arapahoe have

# sort. Thursday last some small boys set fire

Ireland?