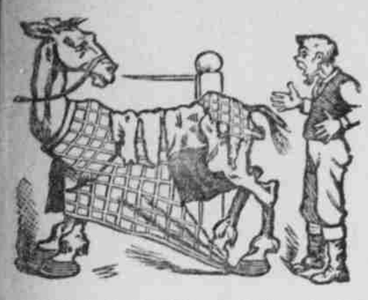

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THE McKee Plate Glass Works in Washington county, Pennsylvania, is one of the largest—if not the largest—factories of the kind in the world Farm land all over the county has nearly doubled in value on account of the great home market which is furnished them right at their doors. Speaking of the great factory a correspondent says:

"When the ground for this plant was first broken in May, 1888, there were but three farm-houses on the site of what is now a flourishing city of 7,500 people, with ten handsome churches, a magnificent school building of eleven rooms, called the Patton School, in honor of the secretary of this company, Henry B. Patton. The school has an enrollment of 500, and has now ten teachers, which force will be increased at the next term of school. There are several hotels, one of which is an elegant and substantial structure, the Marian, named after Mr. J. A. Chambers' daughter, aged nine years. Jeanette has two banks, the chief one being the First National, which is one of the most stable in the state, and two live daily papers. In addition to the plant of the Chambers & McKee Glass Company, there are several others giving employment in round numbers to an additional 1,000 persons. The Chambers & McKee Glass Company alone gives employment to 1,000 persons, to whom is paid monthly $80,000, being a higher average to the employes than is paid by any other company in the world. Payment in full is made every week to all except the blowers, who receive $20 every week, and the balance, after their accounts are adjusted, at the end of the month. Very few of the employes average over forty hours' a week, and by a rule of the workers themselves they rest during the months of July and August. The Chambers & McKee Glass Company has a capital stock of $1,000,000, and is officered as follows: James A. Chambers, president; H. Sellers McKee, vice-president and treasurer; Henry B. Patton, secretary; George E. Moore, general manager. Mr. Chambers, the president, is personally identified with numerous other enterprises of great magnitude. George E. Moore, the general manager, is a practical glass man in every sense of the word, and the officers of the company attribute to his superior knowledge, ingenuity, and grasp of detail much of the success of this stupendous enterprise from its inception until the present time. The product of this company is acknowledged by the trade to be superior to any glass made in this country and equal in every respect to the leading imported brands.

The company not only control the window-glass trade of the country to-day, but holding the position it does is destined to retain that position for alltime. Its position is impregnable, located, as it is, in the very heart of the natural gas district, adjacent to the petroleum fields and surrounded by the almost inexhaustible supply of the finest bituminous coal in the world. Come what may its fuel supply will cost less than that of any of its competitors, while all the constituents of glass are inexhaustible in immediate proximity of the plant."

NEWS NOTES.

There is $691,000,000 in the United States treasury.

In fifty-six years Chesapeake Bay has yielded 400,000,000 bushels of oysters.

The aggregate wheat crop of Kansas this year is estimated at 58,000,000 bushels.

The railroads of this country have received 181,000,000 acres of land since 1861.

In the past eight years 28,150,000 persons used the promenade of the Brooklyn bridge.

The expenses of the city and county government of New York for 1892 is estimated at $13,510,084.89.

The product of gold in the United States the last sixteen years has aggregated the enormous amount of $572,900,000.

The total valuation of Boston as published by the assessors is $909,604,180, of which $883,540,317 is taxable. The rate of taxation will be $13.30 per $1,000.

The total amount of money in circulation in the United States on June 1 was $1,604,278,509, against $1,431,193,651 a year ago, an increase during the year of $73,084,855.

Of the estimated wheat crop of 1891 of 500,000,000 bushels Uncle Sam's folks will need at least 360,000,000 for home use and will have but 140,000,000 for export.

The downward tendency of beer is on the increase. For the year ending April 30 last 30,021,079 barrels went to waist, a marked increase over the preceding twelve months.

Montana is larger than the empire of Turkey. Texas is larger than the whole Austrian empire by 30,000 square miles, and New Mexico is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together.

WHY FARMERS FAVOR PROTECTION.

Free trade attorneys vie with each other in magnifying the importance of foreign markets in face of the fact that, compared with the home market, either as to quantity of products they can consume or prices they can afford to pay, all the outside markets that by any possibility can be reached could not be forced to one-quarter the magnitude of the home market that is ours so long as we care to hold it.

The farmer is asked to believe that all that intervenes between between him and uniformly high prices for his crops is the law requiring foreigners to pay for the privilege of selling their wares in this country. True, the proportion of farmer voters who have been induced to act in accordance with such suggestion has not been so large as to afford especial encouragement; but unabated efforts to that end seem a necessity of the economic situation. The free trade propaganda is so nearly "out of meat" that help must be had from some quarter, or they must follow their whilom leader into the shadows of innocuous desuetude.

What is the true relation of the farmer to the question of a home market vs. a foreign market?

All the money the farmer can hope to secure must come from the sale of surplus crops. No matter where the market for these is found, he either must take what he sells to that market, or pay some one else for doing so. The nearer to his farm such market can be found, the less the expense in reaching it. Hence the one item of transportation really settles the question of economy in favor of the home market.

But this is not the only or really the most important fact to be considered; the foreign market for farm products is exceedingly limited, and its marts are already crowded with competitors from every nation that produces a surplus over what is required for feeding its own people. Even by accepting such prices as buyers were willing to pay, a foreign market has been found for only one-tenth of our agricultural products. The remaining nine-tenths are taken by those of our own people who find employment in some business other than farming. Not only are these better consumers than foreigners, but they are in position to pay the farmers better prices by reason of his reduced expenses in getting his products to a final market. In addition to this they are buying a long list of fruits, vegetables and similar products, that by reason of their perishable character could be gotten into a foreign market at any price.

It is such solid facts as these that in the estimation of intelligent farmers outweigh all the bribes of cheapness in what they have to buy so persistently held out by the champions of free foreign trade. Experience and sound sense teaches them that it is quite as important to find customers able to buy at paying prices as to have products to sell. And in recognition of this fact they decline to support a policy admittedly designed to shove the market for surplus products to the greatest possible distance from the farm, thus adding to the charges of carriers and middlemen, while crippling the resources of those who are now good customers and inevitably forcing many from the ranks of consumers into that of raisers of farm crops.—American Economist.

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD of Indiana is dead, and with him passed away the brainiest man in the democratic party of that state. The time-serving political trimmer, Dan Voorhees, was unworthy to tie his shoes. While Voorhees was more successful as a politician with his party, it was to the disgrace of the party that such was a fact. McDonald was a great man, and his presence in the Hoosier capital will be sadly missed.

OUR EXPORTS CONTINUE TO INCREASE.

"Bradstreet's" notices the fact that for the first nine months of the present fiscal year our exports of cotton goods have been valued at $8,458,664, or $2,300,849 more than for the same time last year.

Two-thirds of this time, in which a gain of nearly 40 per cent. in our exports of cotton goods has occurred, was under the McKinley bill which was to reduce our foreign commerce.

It is noticeable in this connection that gains in our exports are made to Great Britian and Ireland, British North America and British East Indies. But in spite of this, many persons will accept the statements of free trade papers that they believe a protective tariff prevents our ability to export; and when such papers tell them that all intelligent people believe that if we don't buy we can't sell, they say: "Yes, that's me. I always believe what the Post tel s me and I believe and I know the Post is right when it tells me I am intelligent."

According to the June report of the department of agriculture, the area of wheat has appearently increased about 8.7 per cent over that which was harvested last year and the general average of winter wheat is reported to be 96.6. The report says that whether the present price shall be maintained, or a higher value attained, depends upon the accucacy of foreign estimates, and the weather contingencise until harvest. A moderately satisfactory price would seem to be assured, with a possiblity of more remunerative rates. The opinion is expressed that a large demand for wheat is certain, much greater than for several years past and possibly the foreign shipment among the largest annual exportation ever realized. The reports compels growers to go slow in extension of wheat area, lest by excesive product there should be brought about a recurrence of agricultnral depression, but such advice would seem to be quite unnessary, if the statisticians who have calculated that by 1895 we shall begin to import wheat, because of the exhaustion of the wheat area, are not widly at fault. At any rate our farmers are not likely to go far astray in this matter, and too much wheat is not a danger to be seriously feared.—Bee.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL of Ohio has given that state a fair sample of the democratic economy that is always promised by his party in every campaign. The first year of his administration cost the state something like $1,000,000 more than the first year of Foraker's administration and $2,000,000 more than the first year of Foster's term. It cost $1,000,000 more than the revenue of the state and left the people that much in debt. It is a fair sample of democratic economy, and it explains why one democratic administration is enough at a time. The people never want a second term of a democratic governor in the west.—Inter-Ocean.

THE public debt increase for the month of May was $662,915. This is a mere bagatelle compared with the public debt increase of $139,000,000 since the beginning of the fiscal year. The scream of calamity frauds means nothing. Our country is in one of its most prosperous years.

THE annual message of the president of the Argentine Republic shows that the $260,000,000 of paper currency in circulation has sustained a loss of 80 per cent. This is the kind of money that the alliance reformers wish to have us adopt in the United States.—Globe-Democrat.

THE Friday issue of the Chicago Times contained 124 pages. This is the largest newspaper ever issued in this country.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

COL. JOHN A. MACMURPHY makes a spicy, readable paper out of the Omaha Times.

YESTERDAY was sacredly kept as a legal holiday at Nebraska City, all on account of the big circus being in town.

REPUBLICANS should look carefully to the selection of the best and most popular men in the party for office this fall. Only by the greatest care can we hope to win with the people's party and the democrats in the field.

COTTON has lately touched the lowest point since 1855, owing to the largest crop on record, and the present crop promises to be even larger than the last. It is possible, evidently, to have too much cotton as well as to have too much corn.

THERE is a deficit of $81,000 in the public accounts of Prince Edward Island, Canada, for the last year. They seem to have been doing business over there according to the democratic idea in Ohio.—Globe-Democrat.

THE democratic newspapers for the past two weeks have been making herculean efforts to throw mud upon Secretary John Wanamaker in connection with the Philadelphia broken banks, and our neighbor, the Journal, as usual, last Monday garbled a half column out of a New York paper headed "Conflicting Testimony," in which appeared a supposed extract from a letter written by John Wanamaker. It now transpires that the whole thing was gotten up by the New York papers. Even the democratic papers of Philadelphia denounce the charge as false.

THERE will be no comfort for the tin plate prevaricators in the announcement that large numbers of the Welsh workmen who have been locked out of the tinning works in the old country will immigrate to America where they are satisfied they will be able to find work in the mills already started or soon to be put in operation. These men know sometning about the busines and are certain that tin plate can be made in the United States as well as in Great Britain. There would be no immigration of this kind talked about if the infant industry was not known to be in pretty good condition on this side of the water.

CAN TRAMPS BE REFORMED?

New York is going to give its tramps a chance. A number of very prominent and wealthy men have organized an Industrial Christian alliance, something after the plan suggested by Gen. Booth. The aim is to give every man who desires to reform an opportunity for doing so. An unfortunate will be welcomed, given a bath, new clothes, medicine if he needs it, food and a chance to "brace up." Also, the unfortunate will be given work. And if he takes to the work kindly it will be considered as an indication that he is "bracing up." Sixty days will be the limit of the probation and if he has not pulled himself together in that time he will be turned adrift as hopeless.

There is a business-like air about this that is quite stirring and makes one wish that Edison would go into the scheme, and devise some means—as he no doubt easily could—of saving souls and curing dipsomania by electricity.—World-Herald.

THE AMERICAN ARMADA.

The American Armada is the name given to a fleet of three steamships that will leave Boston Harbor about the Fourth of July Unlike the Armada so well known in history, the American Armada goes on a peaceful mission, made possible by the success of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy. The three steamers, loaded with every conceivable product of American industry and handiwork, will sail for South America with the object of establishing a foothold in the South American markets. The company that is sending out the steamers is the Three American Company. Its intention is to establish agencies in all the principal South American towns, so that American producers can always have a sure and easy way of introducing their wares. The Armada, which will be accompanied by many prominent manufacturers and merchants first stop at Havana and from that city will proceed to the principal cities along the eastern coast of South America.

The effect this expedition will have on the trade between South America and the United States cannot fail to be of great importance. In this way the policy Reciprocity conceived and made a reality by Mr. Blaine, is beginning to bea fruits. The full fruition we cannot expect to see for some years to come. When in the fulness of time the policy of Reciprocity yields the results that is expected the country will have good reason to be gratful to the great statesman who will have accomlished so much in the interest of American Industry.—Irish World.

$2,500

$2,500 BANKRUPT $2,500

STOCK OF SHOES

From a St Joe, Mo., shoe failure at

WM. HEROLD & SONS

The wholesale shoe firm of Smith, Blasland & Co. of St. Joe, Mo. Passed into the hands of a receiver.

MR. JOHN T. BRITTAIN, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Brittain, Smith & Co. was appointed to that position and has consigned us $2,500 worth of the stock with instructions to place them on the market at prices that are bound to make them go. Inspection of the stock and prices will convince the most skeptical that we have followed out his instructions to a letter.

This stock is clean and fresh from a wholesale house and not an average bankrupt stock that has been pulled and hauled over the counters of a retail store, and consists of ladies, Misses, childrens, infants, mens and boys shoes; from the cheapest to the best qualities. The prices that we sell them at less than it cost to make them but they must be sold within the next 30 days. The only condition is that they are to be sold for cash. During the sale we will sell the regular line of shoes carried in our shoe department ontside of the bankrupt stock [we carry fully as many as any exclusive shoe dealer in the city] at a greatly reduced price and will make special offerings in all seasonable goods, such as white and black embroideries, flouncings, India linens, lawns, Mulls, and organdies, of which we have the largest stock we ever carried. Dotted Swiss in black and white challies in several qualities, French and zypher ginghams, India China and Surah silk for summer wear. New novelties in ladies belts, windsor ties zepher and outing flannels ladies waists and fast black stockenette, Tyrolese suits, [waist and skirt,] summer cashmere shawls, capes and jackets, and other goods too numerous to mention of which we have an endless variety.

We are offering all of our 15, 17½, and 20 cent satines at the uniform price of 8⅓ or 12 yards for a dollar.

HEROLD & SON. 507 Main St.

To Whom It May

CONCERN!

This is to notify you that S. & C. Mayer are the Leading Clothiers of Plattsmouth. They will give you $1.00 worth of Clothing for $1.00 worth of silver. Their goods are honest and reliable, and they will be pleased to show our through their new Spring Stock of Clothing and gents Furnishings.

S.& C. MAYER