

NINTH street will soon be opened up through to South Park.

PLATTSMOUTH will move right along and keep her place in the procession. Sixth street is to be paved.

THE Second ward people say "there are no flies on Councilman Jones from their ward," for when he goes after a thing that he wants, he generally gets it.

Now let every business man stand by the council and endorse all city improvements, and everybody talk Plattsmouth, for hard times are taking wings and leaving us and our fair city is bound to forge right ahead, regardless of the grumbings of the old mossbacks.

Our city dads made a move in the right direction. They ordered the sewer extended out Washington avenue towards the M. P. depot, as far as the present funds on hand for sewer purposes will pay for. The city engineer was ordered to make an immediate estimate of the cost and see how far it can be extended.

NEWCASTLE, in England, is a great coal town, and free trade has worked irremediable injury to the British industries that buy Newcastle's coal. That is why Newcastle has elected Mr. Hamond, a Tory democrat, to parliament. Mr. Hamond has been advocating protective duties, and when his election was announced in the National Liberal club they said "McKinley did it."—New York Press.

THE Richmond (Va.) Times says "there are but two parties which Virginia and the south can know, and whoever is not for the democratic party in this fight is against it." This is to be the style of campaign in the south and it will be effective. The republicans of the north, who are talking about people's party, need expect no help from the south. The people's party will have no electoral voters in the south.

A CHANCE FOR COMPOSERS.
In order to stimulate American composition, the Ladies' Home Journal has just made public an attractive series of liberal prizes for the best original musical composition by composers resident in the United States and Canada. The prizes call for a waltz, a piano composition, a pleasing ballad and a popular song, an anthem and the four best hymn tunes. The competition is open until November 1, next. The opportunity has an additional attractiveness since the prize compositions will form part of a series for which Strauss is writing an original waltz, and Charles Gounod and Sir Arthur Sullivan each an original song.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.
The action of the democratic state convention in Kansas endorsing the presidential electors of the people's party goes to show that it is anything to beat the republican party.

But what are the prospects for the parties in Kansas? The friends of the Omaha ticket believe that they are stronger in that state than they are anywhere else in the country. They virtually concede that with the help promised them by the democracy, if they can not win there they can not win anywhere. In the canvass for governor in 1890 the republican candidate had 115,000 votes, the alliance nearly 107,000, and the democracy 71,000. The republicans, who elected Humphrey, had a plurality of about 8,000 over the alliance, but their vote fell about 63,000 short of the combined alliance and democratic strength. On this exhibit the people's party, the successor of the alliance, bases its hope of success this year. But in making this estimate two important considerations are lost sight of, viz.: First, the third partyites, as shown by the vote for local officers in 1891, reached their highest strength in 1890; and, secondly, the democratic convention's action in endorsing the people's party ticket is being repudiated by representative Democrats in all parts of the state and will be resented at the polls. The elements of opposition to the republicans, therefore, will not be at all dangerous. There is not the slightest probability that the third party can poll as many votes as it did two years ago. Minor organizations never loom up very effectively in presidential canvasses. Their greatest strength is always shown in the intermediate years. The democratic protest against the combination may result in the placing of a straight democratic set of electors in the field, or it may manifest itself in a movement of the bolters over to the republican camp. In either case it may be assumed with entire safety that Kansas will in 1892 retain her old place in the republican column.

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

Employers and capitalists can shift their headquarters to the United States and other countries, and there at once obtain the benefits of the protectionist system. They can send back their manufactures to England free of duty, and compete on equal terms in the United States with native capitalists. But workmen cannot translate themselves quite so easily. They must remain where they are and see the light out. They know perfectly well that if foreign markets are closed to their productions their industries must languish and the means of existence will gradually be taken from them. They see in every shop foreign goods of some description or other. They know that in the countries where the goods come from English goods are liable to heavy duties. They cannot see that this is fair play, though it may be free trade. Hence they are ready for a change in the line indicated by Lord Salisbury. This is the judgment of men who see much of the English working classes, and if they are right it will turn out in good time that Lord Salisbury knew well what he was about when he delivered his now celebrated speech at Hastings.—Herald European Edition.

WAGES IN AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MILLS.

While all the democratic and free trade papers are howling against Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick for their reduction of 12 per cent, which may be unjust and should be resented, it would be well for them to see what these men are getting and compare it with what is paid in other countries.

The Iron Age of June 30, 1892, gives the following figures as the wage list of "a well equipped mill in Western Pennsylvania, working under the Amalgamated scale, which is the scale determining the rate of wages at Carnegie's works." We place English rates for like work in separate paragraphs:

The American wage list stands thus for the year 1891:

	Per turn.
Rollers in 7 inch mill, 12 turns of 8 hours each	\$5.25 08
Rollers in 10 inch mill, 48 turns	9.28 11
Rollers in 10 inch mill, 34 turns	7.96 02
Rollers in bar mills, 26 turns	2.10 01

Thus it seems that the lowest price paid for eight hours' work to any roller was \$7.78, and the highest for labor of equal duration was \$9.76.

We make bold to say that there is hardly one editorial writer on the regular staff of any one of the free trade papers whose editors-in-chief give orders for "slashing articles on Frick and Carnegie's starvation wages" who is paid at the rate of \$9.28 11 for 48 "turns" at his work. The English pay of a roller in iron mills is \$2.50.

English pay \$2.50 per day. American "starvation wages" from \$7.78 to \$9.76 for eight hours' work.

In which country does the modern *Legree* live—in protection America or in free trade England? Let us now consider how "heaters" are paid in American and in English iron and steel mills. The wages in the Pennsylvania mills have been as follows for the trade year just ended:

	Per turn.
Heater in 5 inch mill, 42 turns of 8 hours each	\$2.91 10
Heater in 10 inch mill, 48 turns of 8 hours each	1.62 22
Heater in 20 inch mill, 34 turns of 8 hours each	3.58 36
Heater in bar mill, 32 turns of 8 hours each	3.29 00

English pay \$1.00 for a day's work, American pay from \$5.83 to \$9.88 for eight hours' work.

The lowest priced labor employed in mills running on the Amalgamated scale receives \$1.50 per day. Its counterpart in England is paid 65 cents.

These figures are submitted to the consideration of all thoughtful people, without reference to the proposed reduction of 12 per cent at the Homestead works, though that proposed reduction affects only 325 of those who have been earning from \$5.83 to \$9.76 for eight hours' work, and does not touch the wage list that ranges from \$1.50 to \$4.50 a day. The figures prove that under protection wages in America have reached an eminence that seems incredible to the European workman.

The Homestead matter is to be determined upon evidence. If, despite a fall of 12 per cent in selling price, \$27 being the rate when the scale of 1889 was adopted and \$23.75 the rate when the agreement between Carnegie and his men expired, there still is profit enough to afford compensation to capital without reduction of the income of labor, let old rates prevail. But if reduction be necessary, the 325 men affected by it still will be in receipt of incomes far in excess of those of most preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, authors, clerks or farmers.

For Sale.
My house and three lots corner Sixth and Day, price \$1,200.
MRS. J. A. G. BUELL,
Central City, Neb., apc. E. R. B.

SIGNS ON THE BOWERY

WHAT ONE MAY SEE ON NEW YORK FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE.

The Most Distinguishing Feature of a Street That Has a Worldwide Reputation—An Avenue Wherein Are Found People of All Nationalities.

To those students of human nature who are quick to see the weak side of every character save their own, a trip up the Bowery and Park row is always fruitful of good results. There are many sights, sounds and scenes good and interesting in the stirring comedy drama, "Struggle for Bread," that the student cannot help feeling amused and interested. Then, too, the fact that nearly every one he meets is poorer than himself imparts the zest of complacency to his pilgrimage, and he steps along the hungry and wretched and the happy and careless, keeps his hand on his pocketbook and his eyes on the shifting panorama of life and makes notes.

The signs are the first things that take the wanderer's eye.
Here is "A Regular Dinner for thirteen Cents" and "Two Genuine Imported Havams for Five Cents" with interest. He feels that his barber charges him too much when he sees that he can receive tonorial attention here for five cents, with the added luxury of bay rum for ten cents, and that a clean towel is guaranteed with every shave.

A large and gaudy cartoon extolling the merits of the "Flor de Maggie Cline Cigar" attracts his attention. A small footnote says that it is changed every day, and that while the merits of the cigar will be dwelt lovingly upon, yet the cartoons will also deal with timely topics.

A clothing store near by has a big black signboard stating that this is the headquarters of the "Society for Encouraging the Wearing of Clean Shirts," whereof the proprietor is president. He cannot but feel that the society is at once beneficial, salutary and situated in its proper field, Park row.

The notice over a dingy doorway that "black eyes will be made to look natural for ten cents" causes him some vague apprehension, as it is a silent witness that he is in the land of fist cuffs and assault and battery.

But contemplation of the chalk written words that "a Delmonico lunch goes with every glass of beer" gives rise to more kindly feelings, and he soon forgets his fears.

A red nosed man rapping with a rattan at a large and startling representation of "The Wonderful Monstrosity, Jumbeto, the Elephant Boy, Half Elephant, Half Human, Now to Be Seen Alive Inside" holds him awhile. But he feels sure it is a fake and drifts on to the "Auction Sale."

A sharp eyed person in his shirt sleeves is extolling the merits of a solid gold, full jeweled, stem winding, American movement watch, cased, chased, turned and beveled, going at the ridiculously low price of four dollars. Cappers are urging victims to buy, pillers in are bawling the auction to all who pass and the burly gurdy behind the dime museum screen tries vainly to drown their cries by its jerky rendering of "Comrades, comrades, ever since we were boys, while the man at the door still raps the counterfeited visage of the elephant boy and cries that the admission is but a dime.

The crowd thickens, evening comes on, the "oysters and champagne" man lights his torch, Chinamen, bloused and pigtailed, heading for Chinatown; Italians with pushcars turning toward the bend, Greeks bound for James street, negroes for South Fifth avenue, Germans for Avenue A, Helms for Eldridge street, all homeward bound, work worn and weary, hurry past. "Beef-steak Johns" is crowded. The fifteen cent lodging houses have each their score of loungers at their dingy portals. It is night. Now the shooting galleries light up and the "ping!" "ping!" of the 22-caliber bullets ring down against the sheet iron targets. Men lurk in alleyways and slink out to demand alms. A crowd of roisterers come down arm in arm. They are college boys, down on the Bowery for fun.

A one-eyed man has song sheets for sale. He cries his wares and sells several copies to the youths.

The variety theaters open their doors and the Bowery amusement seeker surges in to see the Irish-American Four and McGiffin and McGiffin, the king pins of song and dance.

The German and Hebrew theaters are open, too, and have their crowds also. The Elite Lady orchestra has tuned up in the concert halls, and the Bowery is at its best.

The bell at the family resort is clanging for the first performance, and the ticket seller opens his little window and gets his change ready.

The clothing store "barbers" redouble their efforts to catch trade by manual force, and the Bowery roars with sounds of life and trade. Sailors, longshoremen, mechanics, all out for drink and recreation, make up the crowd.

A new venture, the "two-and-a-half-cent-a-one" poolroom, has done such good business that rivals have sprung up on every side. These places are all crowded. The frequenters are for the most part evil looking, low browed youths of eighteen or twenty years of age. They crowd the tables and Bowery argot makes their conversation almost unintelligible to the uninitiated.

The notice that "no profane or vulgar language is allowed" seems sarcastic. It is as funny in such a place as "Bowery prices for Broadway goods" is in the Cheap John clothing store. And the student of human nature notes it in his memory along with the sign—

If I Rest I Rust.
If I Trust I Bust.
No Rest No Trust.
No Trust No Bust.
All Drinks 5 Cents.
—New York World.

6th HALF YEARLY COMPETITION

The Most Interesting Contest Ever Offered by The Canadian Agriculturist.

One thousand dollars in cash, a pair of handsome Shetland ponies, carriage and harness, and over two thousand other valuable prizes for the Agriculturist's brightest readers who will have them? According to the general custom for some year past the publishers of the Agriculturist now offer their sixth half yearly literary competition. This grand competition, will no doubt, be the most gigantic and successful one ever presented to the people of the United States and Canada.

One thousand dollars in cash will be paid to the person sending in the largest list of English words constructed from letters in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist."

Five Hundred dollars will be given to the second largest list.

A handsome pair of Shetland ponies, carriage and harness, will be given to the third largest list.

Over one thousand additional prizes awarded in order of merit: One grand piano, \$500 organ, \$400 piano, dinner sets, ladies' gold watches, silk dress patterns, portiere curtains, silver tea services, Tennyson's poems bound in cloth, Dickens' in 12 volumes bound in cloth etc.

As there are more than 1,000 prizes anyone who takes the trouble to prepare an ordinary good list will not fail to receive a valuable prize. This is the biggest thing in the competition line that we have ever placed before the public, and all who do not take part will miss an opportunity of a life time.

RULES.—1. A letter cannot be used oftener than it appears in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist." For instance the word egg cannot be used as there is but one "g" in the three words. 2. Words having more than one meaning but spelled the same can be used but once. 3. Names of places and persons barred. 4. Errors will not invalidate a list—the wrong words will simply not be counted.

Each list must contain one dollar to pay for six months' subscription to the Agriculturist. If two or more tie, the largest list which bears the earliest postmark will take the first prize and so on in order of merit. United States money and stamps taken at par.

The object in offering these magnificent prizes is to introduce our popular magazine into new homes in every part of the American continent.

Every competitor enclosing 30c in stamp extra will receive, free, by mail, postpaid one of the Agriculturist's elegant souvenir spoons of Canada.

Prizes awarded to persons in the United States will be shipped from our New York office free of duty. All money letters should be registered.

Our former competition—We have given away over \$25,000 in prizes during the last two years, and have thousands of letters from prize winners in every state in the union and every part of Canada and New foundland. Lord Kilcourse, A. D. C. to the Governor general of Canada writes: "I shall recommend my friends to enter your competition. M. Brandon, Vancouver, B. C. received \$1,000 in gold" and we hold his receipt for the same. A few of the prize winners: Miss J. Robinson Toronto, \$150; J. J. Brandon Fenelon Falls Ont., \$150; David Harrison Syracuse N. Y., \$35; H. Beavis, St. Louis, \$30; Jas. Bappte, West Duluth Minn., \$50; Miss Georgina Robertson Oak St. Brooklyn, \$100; Fred H. Hill 359 State St. Bridgeport, Conn. and thousands of others.

Address all communication to The Agriculturist, Petersburg, Ontario.

THOUSANDS IN REWARDS

The Great Weekly Competition of The Ladies Home Journal

Which word in this advertisement spells the same backward as forward? This is a rare opportunity for every Madam, Miss, every father and son, to secure a splendid prize.

WEEKLY PRIZES.—Every week throughout this great competition prizes will be distributed as follows: The first correct answer received (the postmark date on each letter to be taken as the date received), at the office of the Ladies Home Magazine (each and every week during 1892) will get \$200; the second correct answer, \$100; the third \$50; fourth a beautiful silver service; fifth, five o'clock silver service; and the next 50 correct answers get prizes ranging from \$25 down to \$2. Every fifth correct answer, irrespective of whether a prize winner or not will get a special prize. Competitors residing in the southern states as well as other distant points, have an equal chance with those nearer home as the postmark will be authority in every case.

RULES.—Each list of answers must be accompanied by \$1 to pay for six months' subscription to one of the best home magazines in America.

REFERENCES.—"The Ladies Home Magazine is well able to carry out its promises."—Petersborough (Canada) Times. "A splendid paper, and financially strong."—Hastings (Canada) Star. "Every prize winner will be sure to receive just what he is entitled to."—Norwood, (Canada) Register. Money should be sent by post office order or registered letter. Address The Ladies Home Magazine Petersburg, Canada.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MAYER & MORGAN,

Still continue to be Headquarters

In the Clothing Business.

This is fully demonstrated by the fact that they have sold more goods this Spring than

THERE ARE THREE REASONS

FIRST

They own their goods as low as mortal man can buy them for spot cash.

SECOND

They sell them to their customers at as low prices as mortal man can sell them and make a living.

THIRD

They are Square and Honest in their Dealings.

Those Three Reasons are the Keystones of Their Success.

Now to show their appreciation of their increase of business they propose to give away to their customers a handsome Book, entitled "The Columbian World's Fair Atlas of the World," to every person buying goods to the amount of \$25.00, either at one purchase or in a running account. They will give them a copy of this valuable book free of charge

CALL AND SEE THE BOOK AT

Mayer & Morgan's
The Clothing Kings. Plattsmouth, Neb.

DON'T YOU THINK That Old Carpet

of yours has been turned for the last time, it will hardly stand another such beating as you gave it last spring besides we know you are too tender hearted to give it such another lashing. It will be a useless task as you cannot lash back its respectability. Better discard it altogether and let us sell you one of these elegant new patterns that we have just received.

Spring House Cleaning.

Will soon be upon us and you will want new carpets, curtains, linens, etc. We are head quarters for anything in this line. We can sell you hemp carpets as low as ten cents a yard, Ingrains as low as twenty-five cents and Brussels from fifty cents upward. This is a

NEW DEPARTMENT

with us. We have handled them with samples but, finding that we could sell them much cheaper by having them in stock we have discarded the former method and are now able to sell them at a very low price, will duplicate Omaha prices every time, kind and quality taken into consideration. Being all new goods we have no old designs in the line. We have just received an excellent assortment of

CURTAINS

We can sell lace curtains for 50 cents a pair upward, Irish Point curtains, Tambour muslin curtains, Swiss curtains, curtain screen in plain and fancy, table silks for draperies, Chenille Portieres. Also a fine line of window shades at the lowest prices.

LINENS. LINENS.

We have the finest line of linens ever brought to this city. Table cloths with napkins to match, Table scarfs, Burlap drapes, bleached table damask with drawn work and hem stitched by the yard, plain damask for drawn work, linen serim, stamped linens, an elegant assortment of towels with fancy and drawn work borders, plain and fancy Huck and Turkish Towels, linen sheeting and pillow casing etc.

WM. HEROLD & SON.