

**Kem in Holt County.**

EMPORIA, Neb., Aug. 29, 1892.

Emporia is situated in the eastern part of Holt county.

It contains a population of sixteen persons. There were that many hundred people at the independent rally and picnic in Emporia, August 26.

People were here from Knox, Holt, Wheeler and Antelope counties. Among those present were Hon. John Batie of Wheeler, Mr. Bishop of Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. Freeland of Garfield county. Farmers with their families began to arrive soon after eight o'clock. Large delegations came from Page, Ewing, Inman, Orchard and other places. Music was furnished by the Ewing brass band and Verdigris glee club. Arthur Miller of Page made the opening address followed by speeches from our candidates for legislature, G. Smith of Ewing, and H. R. Henry of Minneola. The main feature of the occasion was the oration of O. M. Kem our talented congressman.

You may set it down as a fact that Holt county will give Kem over 500 majority. He will get 90 per cent. of the entire vote in this precinct.

This rally and picnic at Emporia was largely due to the efforts of our postmaster, D. C. Harrison, whose friends throughout the state will regret that after all his labors he was unable to attend the meeting on account of severe attack of sciatica. After closing his speech Mr. Kem paid a visit to his friend before proceeding to his next meeting at Bassett. INO.

**Wages at Homestead,**

A recent writer in the Resume of this city has a great deal to say about the high wages paid at Homestead. He quotes:

- Rollers, \$250 to \$275 per month.
- Heaters, \$185 to \$190.
- Heaters' helpers, \$130.
- Train men, \$97 to \$112.
- Others (average) \$80.

He says: "The total amount of wages in May was \$20,202.05." Now where does he get his figures? Let us look at the facts. In the Congressional Record of August 16, 1892, pp 7976-7, Hon. Anthony Caminetti of California, in the House on Friday, August 15, 1892, speaking of the Homestead labor troubles, cites the following facts from the pay rolls:

"3,851 persons on the pay roll, including 64 members of the staff in the city office."

"It is admitted that this month is the most favorable to the company."

"The total amount disbursed for wages was \$201,788.30; average, \$52.34, for that month. 405 men and boys, general and improvements, average only \$30.54."

"While Mr. Frick, though asked, did not give the number of those receiving low wages," he admitted that the ordinary day laborer worked 10 hours a day at 14 cents an hour.

They are careful to state in detail the highest priced labor, but neglect the same detail in the poorest paid labor.

"Eighty per cent of the employees earned from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day, and half of these no more than \$1.40 for 10 hours or \$1.68 for 12 hours, being 14 cents an hour."

Now these facts and figures from the company's own books, according to C. E. McKillips, chief clerk, and Mr. Thomas J. Crawford's letter, as quoted by Mr. Caminetti, prove that the recent writer in the Resume had got his figures mixed a little. It modifies his averages considerably.

The output for May last was 25 per cent. larger than the company's average output for the previous twelve months. These figures are authentic. How are you going to disprove them?

The writer in the Resume asks "When were such wages paid on the Pacific slope?"

Hon. Anthony Caminetti of California, who probably knows a little about it at least, cites his own observation in Amador county, says:

"Strange as it may seem, Mr. Speaker, the gold mines of the Pacific coast have for years paid out and still continue to pay, a higher average rate of wages than is paid at Homestead."

"These rates are taken from the report of the state mineralogist for the years 1888 and 1890. I can vouch for their correctness."

The Resume writer says "the cost of living in Pennsylvania, let it be noted further, is much below the cost of living anywhere on the Pacific slope." Mr. Caminetti of California, who probably knows both places better than this local writer, says the cost of living in Pennsylvania is greater. (See Congressional Record, Aug. 16, 1892, pp 79 and 78.)

Now here is a sample of the way some of the political writers give us only part of the truth Workingmen, readers, look at both these averages and think for yourselves.

We are not discussing the right or wrong of the strike, but simply want to show up the misrepresentations of some of the old party papers as to the wages paid and cause of the strikes. Yours respectfully,  
ASTROLITE.

**Shrader Challenges Majors.**

Chairman Blake and Secretary Pirtle of the Independent state central committee acting on a request from Hon. C. D. Shrader have issued a challenge to the republican state committee for a series of joint debates between Mr. Shrader and Mr. Majors.

**Clark Alliance No. 1314.**

MARTINSBURG, NEB., August 28, 1892.—I have been a member of Clark alliance since it was first organized and a subscriber to your paper, but have never seen the name of our alliance in your paper, nor do I ever expect to unless we do as much as to endorse the people's platform or contribute something to the campaign funds; or do some other act worthy to merit recognition as true people's party advocates.

Now I have all confidence that we will vote all right but how in the name of God can we expect to win a cause by sitting down and waiting for someone else to do all the work and pay all expenses? If a man travels and talks for us, we should be willing to help bear his expenses. More than that, it is our duty as men that have the people's cause at heart. We all seem willing to share our part of the profits. Why not chip in time to do some good? Our speakers can't live on wind as we have been living for years. We are liable to have that shut off at any time, and by the eternal, we had ought to if we don't get a move on us and do something. Now if this offends anybody, call a meeting immediately, and have me brought up and made an example of, for I would as soon be silent in the grave as silent when we should let ourselves be heard. Yours un ill death or victory,  
C. W.

**Gauntlets and Gloves.**

'Gauntlet' comes from the early French word gant, meaning glove. As a distinctive article of defensive dress the gauntlet did not come into use until the thirteenth century. In the time of Edward I. a leather glove covered with mail was introduced, and during the reign of Edward III. spikes of steel were fixed to the knuckles. The gauntlet of Edward the Black Prince was a formidable affair, with its steel goads on the back of the hand, the very appearance being calculated to inspire terror.

**Quoting the Doctors.**

Mother—You haven't cleaned your teeth this morning.

Small Boy—Dr. Pullem says the time to clean teeth is at night.

Mother—But you never clean them at night.

Small Boy—No'm; Dr. Fillem says

**AMONG OUR EXCHANGES**

Hon. Jerome Shamp as a private soldier served his country loyally through the war, and came home on crutches, a cripple for life, and an advocate of peace and union of these states. He stands today on the platforms adopted by the people's party. There is no issues for him to dodge and if he goes to congress he will serve his constituents at Washington in accord with his sentiments here. He will go as a free silver advocate and on the floors of congress will fight its battles, and will never miss an opportunity to work and vote for every demand entrusted to his care.—Otoe County Alliance.

Jerome Shame, of Lancaster county, was nominated for congress by the independent convention of the First congressional district held at Nebraska City, on Thursday, August 18th. Mr. Shamp is a prominent business man in Lincoln and was considered the most available man for the position.—Douglas Enterprise.

Kem's speech on the election of U. S. senators by the people is a very able production. He clearly shows the evil of the present way of electing senators. A man is no more elected to that position, but he simply buys the position.—Wallace Herald.

Van Wyck will easily be the winner in this campaign. He is unquestionably the strongest man politically in the state. The farmers and workingmen believe in him. He would make a governor of which the state would be proud. When in the senate he gave Nebraska more honorable distinction than any other senator who has represented vs. He stood against railroad corruption and extortion when he knew that by so doing he was ruining his chances for re-election. He has been a consistent and uncompromising anti-monopolist from the beginning of his public life.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

"To what base use we may return, Horatio."—Hamlet.

Let Billy Bryan answer as he travels over Missouri in the interests of Cleveland. Bryan said, with tears in his eyes, that he would be bound by no party caucus if elected to congress. But how has he acted? He has been simply a democrat—no better, no worse, than any other democrat. He is for free silver and Cleveland. So are Teller and Wolcott of Colorado for free silver and Harrison. If Bryan had been honest in his fight for free silver, he would have deplorded the action of the Chicago convention and could have been a consistent free coinage man, independent of all parties, and returned by the people. Now he is working all over the country for that tool of Wall street, Grover Cleveland.—Tecumseh Republic.

The Fourth district has done well in nominating W. H. Dech for congress. Mr. Dech is in every sense of the word a strong man among the people and the Fourth district have not only conferred a deserved honor upon a worthy man but they have honored themselves by the choice they have made of a candidate for this important office. Mr. Dech has been a persistent reformer since the movement began, is a powerful and eloquent speaker and well qualified to fill a seat of congress.—Alliance Tribune, O'Neill.

The nomination of W. H. Dech for congress from this district was the proper thing. Dech is honest and the corporations fear him.—People's Journal.

Gov. Van Wyck is gaining strength daily. Congressman Kem is walking the log of the enemy in good shape and they can't push him to either side, and the rest of the ticket is making grand s'rides for reform and success. Our people are on the aggressive. We attack the enemy all along the

**Notice of Adoption.**

Whereas, on the 12th day of August, 1892 there was submitted to the legal voters of the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, by the mayor and council of said city, the following questions and propositions, that is to say:

"Shall the city of Lincoln issue its bonds to the amount of \$47,000 with interest coupons thereto attached, payable and redeemable at the option of the city at any time after ten years from their date, and draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from their date, payable semi-annually, said bonds to be dated October 1st, 1892, and the interest and principal to be payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Nebraska, in the city of New York, for the purpose of constructing extensions of the water works of said city; and shall the city council of said city levy a tax on all taxable property of said city, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the interest and the principal upon said bonds as the same may become due and payable."

"Shall the mayor and council of the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, have the power to vote and borrow money and pledge the property of said city upon its negotiable bonds to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, to be used to defray the costs of paving, repaving, or macadamizing the intersections of streets or space opposite a levee in said city, and to levy a tax upon the taxable property of said city in addition to all other taxes sufficient to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as the same may become due."

"Shall the mayor and council of the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, have the power to borrow money and pledge the property of said city upon its negotiable bonds to an amount not exceeding \$18,000, to be used for the purpose of funding the outstanding indebtedness of said city, and to levy a tax upon all taxable property in said city, in addition to all other taxes sufficient to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as the same may become due."

And whereas, the special election was duly held on said 12th day of August, 1892, and a canvass of the votes cast at said special election was duly made by the mayor and council of said city on the 16th day of August, 1892, and said mayor and council declared said proposition carried by more than a majority of the votes cast at said election in said city, and the same is therefore declared adopted.

By order of the mayor and council this 16th day of August, 1892.

[SEAL.] D. C. VAN DUYN, City Clerk

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