

**People's Party Song.**

An Adaptation.

Air: "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,"  
[Adaptations of old songs and old music win the ear of the people, and their old memories and associations are joined to the destinies of the new party. This is the philosophy, and perhaps the only merit, of this song. Please give it space in your paper.]

Oh, Columbia, the gem of the ocean,  
The home of the brave and the free,  
The pride of each patriot's devotion:  
A world offers homage to thee.  
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,  
When Liberty's form stands in view,  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
When borne by the tried and the true.

Chorus.

When borne by the tried and the true,  
When borne by the tried and the true,  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

We demand that old parties surrender  
The pow'r they have used to oppress,  
That to labor fair wages you render,  
And corporate gains shall be less.  
Thy mandates make heroes assemble, etc.

Chorus.

We demand for the farmer, protection  
Against ev'ry ring and combine,  
It will come with our leaders' election,  
The drift of our manhood to Time.  
Thy mandates make heroes assemble, etc.

Chorus.

We demand that the silver we're mining,  
Be coined at our mints as of old.  
That our debtors may cease their repining  
At currency wholly of gold.  
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,  
When Liberty's form stands in view,  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
When borne by the tried and the true.

Chorus.

When borne by the tried and the true,  
When borne by the tried and the true,  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
Three cheers for the red, white and blue

**THOSE APPROPRIATIONS.**

The republicans have attempted to make capital out of the fact that the independent legislature appropriated more money than its republican predecessor. The claim is extremely hypocritical. The following are the total appropriations made by the two legislatures:

1891.....\$2,886,575  
1889.....2,381,410

Increase.....\$ 505,165

A brief examination will show the causes of that increase to be as follows:

First—There were a large number of extraordinary appropriations that had to be made by the last legislature which had no counterpart in the appropriations made in 1889. The following are the principal ones:

For new buildings, apparatus etc., in connection with state institutions in 1891.....\$333,950  
Same for 1889 only.....147,700

Difference.....\$186,250

Now these appropriations are entirely in the nature of an investment. Inasmuch as every appropriation of this kind had the urgent support of the republican members there is no room for criticism from them.

For relief of drouth sufferers..\$200,000  
For World's Fair.....50,000  
For suppressing Indian outbreak.....37,200  
For 9 new district judges, etc. 56,000  
For printing governor's proclamation concerning constitutional amendment.....11,733  
Contest expenses.....10,900  
Beet sugar bounty.....7,634

Total extraordinary appropriations.....\$559,617

Now in a fair comparison every dollar of this must be deducted from the appropriations of 1891. This wipes out the increase of \$505,165, and makes a decrease of \$54,452.

Now if republicans or democrats want to criticise any of these extraor-

dinary appropriations, they should state which. There is but one solitary appropriation which they can consistently attack and that is the \$10,900 for contest expenses, and to that they can offer no just objection.

Second—It should be remembered that the population in 1891 was about 20 per cent. greater than in 1889. It is a general rule that government expenses increase more rapidly than population. So that if the appropriations of 1891 had been the same as those of 1889, that would have been equivalent to a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. But we have better than that, an actual decrease of \$54,452 not counting extraordinary appropriations.

Third—The only appropriations that are subject to fair criticism are those for the support of state institutions. It is true that a fair comparison shows them to have been a hundred thousand below those of 1889. Still they were too lavish. But the independents were not to blame. In the first place they had no data on which to base an estimate of the amount needed save that which was furnished by republican state officers and heads of state institutions. These officers made up an estimate and laid it before the legislature calling for several hundred thousand dollars more than was appropriated. The independents cut down almost every estimate. Of course they didn't know how deep to cut: They had no idea of the stealing capacity of republican office holders. Further when these appropriations came up in the legislature, the demo-republican combine fought at every turn for lavish appropriations. Every reduction was made by the independents. If the leaders of the combine had had their way the total appropriations would have been over three million dollars.

Fair minded men who will look at this matter in a reasonable way, fairly considering all the circumstances, can not avoid the conclusion that the independents in the legislature of 1891 deserve great credit for the record they made in the matter of appropriations.

However no conclusion based on the size of appropriations alone is of any great value. An appropriation is simply a permission to use so much money from the state treasury for a certain purpose. If the amount appropriated is not all needed, the balance remains in the treasury. If the amount is insufficient, it is over-drawn and the next legislature has to make up the "deficiency."

The extravagance or economy lies in the expenditure of the money and not in the appropriation of it. Now inasmuch as the independents had nothing to do with the control of the state institutions during the past two years, there can be no comparison made. After the independents have had charge of affairs for two years there will be a chance for a comparison.

There is, however, a chance for comparison in the matter of

**LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.**

For the independents had entire control in the house, and partial control in the senate. The appropriations for legislative expenses for the last two legislatures are as follows:

For 1889.....\$190,000  
For 1891.....175,000

Difference.....15,000

But this is not the measure of economy practiced by any means. That is shown by the amount which was actually expended as follows:

In 1889.....\$171,487.30  
In 1891.....144,333.35

Actual saving.....\$ 27,153.95

The statement for '89 is taken from the auditor's report for December 1890, and the report for '91 is taken from the auditor's books this 19th day of October 1892, so that it can be absolutely relied upon. The difference of about \$2,000 between the saving here shown, and that shown by a table prepared some time ago, results from the fact that some outstanding claims have been paid.

Inasmuch as the house was fully under the control of the independents, the greatest saving is shown there. The following table has been carefully prepared from the auditor's reports. It shows in a striking manner how the independents practiced economy:

No.		Officers and Employ's		Expenditures.	
1889	1891	1889	1891	1889	1891
1	1	Speaker.....	231.00	\$	216
10	8	Chief clerk's room.....	3,751.00		3,685
33	20	Enroll'g and eng. clks.....	7,300.50		3,648
2	14	Sergeant at arms.....	540.00		894
1	1	Chaplin.....	231.10		213
2	2	Postmaster and ass't.....	552.00		480
2	2	Mail carriers.....	510.00		423
3	2	Door keepers.....	756.00		441
25	12	Committee clerks.....	5,178.00		2,049
3	1	File clerks.....	828.00		642
1	1	Speaker's clerk.....	258.00		243
1	1	Clerk for Sec'y State.....	500.00		.....
1	1	Clerk for Auditor.....	21.00		.....
1	1	Time keeper.....	192.00		216
3	2	Messengers.....	748.00		504
30	14	Pages.....	3,018.50		1,316
4	2	Proof r'drs, epy h'drs.....	1,218.00		633
18	12	Janitors.....	4,446.00		2,553
14	5	Custodians.....	3,192.00		681
3	3	Watchmen and guards.....	729.00		561
4	1	Engineers and firemen.....	827.75		273
1	2	Stenographers.....	60.00		354
3	.....	Elevator boys.....	442.50		.....
166	108	Totals.....	35,510.25		20,025

It will be seen by the above that the farmer house of 1891 did the session with fifty-eight less employees than the republican house of 1889, and spent \$15,485.25 less of the people's money, notwithstanding that the legislature was in session four days longer than in 1889.

A great many other comparisons might be made but these are all that are necessary to refute the hypocritical charges made by republicans.

**A CLEAN SWEEP NEEDED.**

Mr. Hitchcock of the World-Herald has been twitted a good deal over his peculiar position in this campaign. He hasn't talked politics with his usual vigor, but the following from last Sunday's World-Herald will show that his head is level in spite of Father-in-law Crouse:

The people of Nebraska should not permit themselves to forget that it will be their duty in November to express their approval or disapproval of the Lincoln asylum steals. It must be remembered that these wrongs can never be righted while the republican party remains in power in this state. It is natural to presume that in other state institutions may be detected other frauds, but exposure will not follow so long as the republican party is at the helm. What Nebraska needs is a thorough cleaning out of republican officeholders, and the people will themselves be to blame if they fail to profit by their opportunity.

**Wolfe is all Right.**

We were considerably surprised, and quite agreeably too, when J. V. Wolfe, independent candidate for state treasurer, entered our sanctum yesterday morning. Mr. Wolfe came up from Savage on the Short Line, where he filled an engagement for Green the evening before. During his short stay here Mr. Wolfe made many friends and votes. He impressed our business men with a feeling of confidence in his ability and that he was the proper person to investigate the frauds of the treasurer's office.—Holt County Independent.

**Speeding a Bore.**

Patent medicine is for the most part worthless stuff. Now and then, however, a bottle of it may be of real service in the hands of some man who knows how to use it.

In 1864 President Lincoln was greatly bothered by the well-meant but ill-advised efforts of certain good Northern men to bring about a termination of the war. An old gentleman from Massachusetts, very bland and entirely bald, was especially persistent and troublesome.

Again and again he appeared before the President, and was got rid of by one and another ingenious expedient. One day, when this angel of mercy had been boring Mr. Lincoln for half an hour, to the interruption of important business, the President suddenly rose, went to a closet, and took out of it a large bottle.

"Did you ever try this remedy for baldness?" he asked, holding up the bottle before his astonished visitor.

No; the man was obliged to confess that he never had tried it.

Mr. Lincoln called a servant, had the bottle wrapped up, and handed it to the bald philanthropist.

"There," said he, "go and rub some of that on your head. Persevere. They say it will make the hair grow. Come back in about three months and report."

And almost before he knew it, the good man was outside of the door with the package under his arm.

Special rates given members of the People's party at the Jennings hotel, Omaha, Neb., Ninth and Harney Sts 13tf

**Oregon, Washington and the North-Western Coast.**

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far west for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet.

J. T. MESTIN, C. T. A. 1044 O. St.,  
E. B. SLOSSON, Gen. Agt.  
Lincoln, Neb.

**Bridge Notice.**

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1892  
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Sherman county, at Loup City, Nebraska, until noon of the 11th day of November, 1892, for the construction of a bridge across Middle Loup River, on half section line of Section 13 and 14, Town 15 and Range 15. Said bridge to be 200 feet long, and to rest on piling. Bidders to furnish plans and specifications. The County reserves the right to reject any and all bids. E. H. KITTELL, Co. Clerk.  
[SEAL] 16-5t

**WE MUST HAVE A CAMPAIGN FUND!!**

**BADGES!  
BADGES!  
BADGES!**

They are beautiful. General J. B. Weaver's picture on one side, and Gen. James G. Field's picture on the other side. They are made of the new metal, pure aluminum. They will be sold in lots of fifty or one hundred at 10 cents each. They will be retailed at 25 cents each. This is the best way for local committees to raise a campaign fund. Send in your orders at once and thereby help your national committee to push the work.

Address M. C. RANKIN, Treas.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Or, J. H. TURNER, Secretary,  
Richelieu Hotel,  
St. Louis, Mo.