

Glassed With Her Neighbors.

The article from the Emporia Gazette entitled "What's the Matter With Kansas?" has had a vogue in the east that is most prejudicial to the entire west, particularly to Kansas and Nebraska. This article, exhibiting an Ingalls-like facility in phraseology, was, so far as I know, first reprinted in the Chicago Times-Herald. Then it appeared in the New York Sun, and was constantly referred to during the campaign in Chicago and New York. Two or three weeks ago the Sun printed it again. Mr. White, the author of the article, was animated by a desire to rouse the people of Kansas from their condition of political idiocy, but it did not save the state on election day, and the only effect in the east, where it has received an immense amount of attention, has been to intensify the feeling that Kansas, and unfortunately Nebraska, is linked with her neighbor to the south, and is hopelessly given over to the worst form of incandescent dampfoolishness. Nebraska has always had to suffer for a good many sins not her own. In the region where it is most valuable to have a record for general reliability, there is in the popular mind an indefinite idea that out in the west beyond the Missouri, Lewellings and Waites are vastly in the majority; that Indian outbreaks and all sort of riots are common; that crankism is rampant, and I have found very few people who in their condemnation of the west separate Nebraska from Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. Just now the people of Nebraska are congratulating themselves on the fact that in spite of populist victory in that state, there is one alluring rift in the clouds. Governor Holcomb has managed to preserve a certain amount of conservatism, altho' surrounded by a howling mob of fireaters, and to him the people in Nebraska who have something at stake, who desire to see the reputation of the state kept as bright as possible, are turning with hope. The governor, with very commendable willingness, has assured the public that he will do all in his power to prevent any legislation this winter that will have a tendency to reflect on the intelligence, honesty and good faith of the people of Nebraska. So there is an idea—in Nebraska—there is to be nothing disgraceful in the state house, and that the state will stand out in bold relief from her sister populist state. But here, in New York, which is one of the two principal places where it is desirable to have all real facts that are to the credit of Nebraska thoroughly understood, not one man in five thousand ever heard of Holcomb or his patriotic assurance. The only idea the people have is that all populists are alike, and that in Nebraska they are on top, and that settles it. They paraphrase from the Emporia Gazette article and say, "Oh, out there in the west the people started in to raise hell, and now they are suffering from overproduction." Then they smile in a self satisfied way and dismiss the subject.

Here are just a few editorial extracts from one New York paper, the Sun that happened to be at hand when I was writing this article. They deal almost exclusively with Kansas, but as I have said in the popular view here, Kansas and Nebraska are one. The sneering tone in these remarks is characteristic of all the New York newspapers when they are speaking of the west: The gentleman named Leedy whom the Populists of Kansas have elected as Chief Magistrate of the Fool capped state, writes a letter to the Kansas City Times in reply to what he regards as the aspersions of the Eastern newspapers. Mr. Leedy first refers to the circumstance that there is at present an insufficiency of school accommodations in the city of New York. "These inhuman people," he says, "are so eaten up with avarice and greed that they allow their own children to grow up under their

own noses in ignorance." On the other hand, as Leedy points out, "there is not a school district between the Missouri river and Colorado, nor from 'No Man's Land' to the Nebraska line, where the citizens of Kansas have not provided free and ample school privileges for every child within our borders." With the logic of the violent ward, Leedy argues from these premises that there can be no truth in what the eastern newspapers say about populism in Kansas. As the next Chief Magistrate of the Fool Capped state triumphantly expresses it: "Slanderees from a people who have sunk so low in the scale of civilization as that, is a certificate of good character of which we should be proud." This is a smashing retort, from the point of view of the violent ward. But it would be interesting to know in what particular school between the Missouri and the Colorado line Mr. Leedy acquired his syntax.

The dismal and pathetic spectacle which Kansas now presents to her sisters in the union of states, is relieved to some extent by the courage and hopefulness of level headed individuals like the editor of the Emporia Gazette. This truly great journalist, whose remarkable article entitled "What Is the Matter With Kansas?" was one of the features of the recent campaign, is a Moses in the wilderness, a sane man in the very middle of the violent ward. The Emporia Gazette returns to the subject of Kansas's predicament with quite as much energy as and considerably more cheerfulness than it manifested before election. Mr. White admits that the work before him and the other sane men of Kansas, that is to say, the redemption of the state from the control of lunatics, is a tough enough job and that it is hard to know where to begin. He traces the trouble back to peculiarities of the original Puritan Pilgrims, emphasized by present conditions affecting their descendants in Kansas.

We find news in the Marshall County Democrat, a late Bryan organ, which is a more rational explanation than the alleged love of silver why Kansas voted for repudiation: "Haskell county has been bankrupted by fee grabbers. There are only 100 taxpayers left in the county, and their burdens are so heavy that they will let go and run the first opportunity. The people wanted to reduce salaries and made a strong appeal to the last legislature for a reasonable fee and salary law. As a result they got a law which made an increase in the fees and salaries of their county officers to \$1,300 annually. Haskell county scrip is worth only fifty cents on the dollar." The freely coined silver dollar would have fitted Haskell county's case to a cent. It would have been worth fifty cents of our present money, the exact value of Haskell county's scrip. The fraud of free silver must be seen now by a great many more people than those who saw it before Nov. 3.

Can any good thing come out of Kansas? Yes, Peffer's whiskers are good things in their way, and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease's bonnets, and besides a great many good persons come out of that state and never go back. Some good things in the shape of opinions, uttered in Kansas about Kansas, have acquired wide circulation in other parts recently.

Possibly the men who are responsible for the importance of Toms and Jacks in republican politics in Nebraska are thinking heavy thoughts now as they contemplate the devastation. There is no doubt whatever that if a good, clean, able man had been nominated two years ago, and there had been a reasonably decent legislature, and this year, another proper gubernatorial nomination, with a strong ticket throughout, Mr. Holcomb would not now be called upon to offer excuses for the tendency of populists to throw bombs. For he and his colleagues would be where the republicans are now—in a powerless majority. W. MORTON SMITH, New York.

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First publication December 5. SHERIFF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein Union Central Life Insurance Company is plaintiff, and Thomas Sewell et. al. defendants, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1897, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to wit: The southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), the southwest quarter of section thirty six (36), all in township eleven (11), north range five (5), east of the 6th P. M., in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, A. D. 1896.

JOHN J. TROMPEN,

Jan 6

Sheriff.

First publication December 5. SHERIFF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein Cora K. Pitcher is plaintiff and Jeremiah Mickel and Harriet S. Mickel defendants, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1897, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to wit: Lots one (1) and two (2), in block fourteen (14), in Pitcher and Baldwin's Second addition to University Place, Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of December, A. D. 1896.

JOHN J. TROMPEN,

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Sheriff.

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