

CONCENTRATED OUSSEDNESS.

Is there a Populist in Kansas who did not stand ready, after the result of the election was declared, to take his republican adversary by the hand and forgive him of all the meanness that had been perpetrated during the campaign, if the latter would only show a disposition to reform? We think not, and we verily believe that even the democrats would have shown a similar disposition. But what do we find the prevailing spirit in the defeated party? Simply a spirit of double distilled depravity and a diabolical desire to destroy, all growing out of too long continued domination.

In some localities this spirit even pervades the school room and the church, for we have heard of preachers, since the last election, deprecating the further success of the new political party, while teachers, whose greatest accomplishment is their prejudice, have driven the same into the minds of their pupils.

And so it is not much wonder that while Kansas is the most enlightened state in the union, we have a class among us who have degenerated to the level of the criminal classes in the east and south. And no wonder that our state is disgraced by such occurrences as was reported from Troy last week, a better account of which is given below. A similar incident occurred at Sedan, as shown by the following report dated November 19:

This evening during a ratification meeting, the carriage that went to the depot along with the torch light procession was stoned, and upon the return of the procession a Mr. J. G. Lewis was struck on the side of the head by a stone. Mr. Lewis is a large man and somewhat resembles Hon. Jeff Hudson. The person who threw the stone that hit him was out in a dark part of the street. Mr. Lewis is the man who was interrupted by republican hoodlums at Cedar Vale while making a speech the week before. This thing of throwing stones and eggs looks like a scarcity of arguments and will probably prove a dangerous pastime in the future.

These things have occurred at a number of places, and they do not reflect much credit upon the rule or ruin element that stood up for Kansas before the election, but now stand for anything that is contemptible and despicable and dastardly. Devoid of decency, their desperation has become a disease and they are capable of almost anything.

The Troy Times of November 18 recites the following:

At the time of the democratic parade, these ill-natured blackguards were unable to restrain their brutal propensities and showed their spite at the rejoicings of their neighbors by every means that a debased mind could suggest, limited only by their fears of their cowardly hearts. They took advantage of the darkness, at some times, and at others of the absence of the procession in other parts of town and after the latter was off the streets and assembled in the meeting in the court house, to perpetuate their malicious acts. A mere recital of a few samples of their rowdiness is enough. They snatched torches and fireworks from the hands of small boys when they could catch them at a safe distance from the procession. They threw rocks at the procession from the cover of the crowd and darkness. They sneaked around, and when they were not watched, tore down several American flags and destroyed and burned them. They shot holes through the large flag stretched

across the street and finally got an opportunity to tear it down and make off with it; but the flag was recovered before it was destroyed. The harness of Laws Mann's team was out. Jap Miller's harness was also out to pieces. Frank Jacques' team was hitched in the outskirts of town, but they hunted it up and cut his harness to pieces and chopped off his horses' tails. They cut the harness of several others whose names we were unable to learn. They broke Ole Oleson's windows. And they took lap robes from buggies hitched about and smeared them with filth and placed them back in the vehicles, so that ladies and others getting into them in the darkness had their clothes ruined.

These are samples of the depredations that this gang of vagabonds thought to be a smart way to gratify their depraved and spiteful souls. It will be noticed that all the acts were such as could be safely done in the darkness by even the most cowardly.

These crimes were committed by a lot of fellows who would be considered a disgrace to a well conducted penitentiary. They were mostly young men and boys, some of them of respectable families, as is usually the case in such low down villians. They should be arrested, and doubtless will be, as some of them are known, and the whole gang should be severely punished for their misdeeds. That much can yet be done for the credit of the town.

As for the boys among them, if they are not checked in their downward course, they are far along on their way to the reform school and the penitentiary where they belong. They are already due there, and when there should not be allowed to pollute the society of ordinary thieves with too close an association. The only excuse that can be given for them, is the poor, pitiful and cowardly one, that the ignorant fools may have been drunk at the time.

The victims of the outrages were all well known democrat or People's party men, and the howling band of ruffians who annoyed the procession with hoots and jeers were all republicans. This much cannot be denied, however much it may be denied that the republican party is responsible for their acts. While, of course, no respectable republican can endorse or be held responsible for such outrageous proceedings as these, yet the republican party is responsible for them to a certain extent. The city and county is under republican control and all the means for the administration of justice are in their hands, and their officials know or can ascertain who the guilty parties are. They could have prevented the occurrences and they have the power to punish the criminals.

CONCERNING MR. IVES.

We desire to say a word at this time in justice to Attorney-General Ives. It is well known to readers of the ADVOCATE that we were opposed to placing his name upon our state ticket. This was for public and not private or personal reasons. It was our opinion at the time that it would improve our chances of success to nominate other men. After the adjournment of the Wichita convention, we had no motive for further opposition to him, and we do not approve the spirit with which he has been pursued by some parties since that time. Mr. Ives desires to remain with the People's party. The party needs his vote, his influence, and the influence and votes of his friends, and it is not good politics or good sense to pursue any member of the party to such an extent as to force him over to the opposition in order to maintain his self respect. Mr. Ives' proposition to participate in the recent campaign might have been more generously entertained than it was without injury to the party. However, the past cannot now be recalled, and we should in the future pursue a

policy that will unite and consolidate our forces for the next contest. Let us practice no ostracism and pursue no man with anything like a spirit of persecution. The very opposition which has been persistently waged against him by a few individuals has caused his friends to suggest his name as a candidate for the United States senate, and while he has other things in view, and does not design entering the senatorial race, opposition which may appear like persecution, will create sentiment in his favor.

The ADVOCATE has no candidate for the United States senate; and while it will from time to time have a good word to say for all worthy candidates, it regards the legislature (if it should be a People's party legislature) as fully competent to make a proper selection from among those whose names will be presented for the position.

STAND UP FOR KANSAS.

The stand up crowd has manifested great solicitude for the credit of Kansas. There has been great fear expressed that the calamity howlers would say or do something to impair its good name. At the same time all the scandalous reports concerning Kansas and her people that have gone to the country have emanated from those who have expressed so much anxiety lest the credit of the state should suffer in some unaccountable manner through the success of the opponents of republican rule. This was the case in 1890, and it is the case in 1892. The following special from Topeka to the Lansing Evening News of November 22 is a fair sample of this kind of work. This is the article to which Mrs. Emery refers in her letter which appears in another column of this issue:

CRY FOR BLOOD.

SEEDS OF ANARCHY SOWN IN KANSAS.

REVOLUTIONARY DOCTRINES OF INTEMPERATE ORATORS.

MRS. EMERY SAYS THE PEOPLE ARE PREPARED TO KILL.

IF THEIR DEMANDS FOR RELIEF ARE NOT GRANTED.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

TOPEKA, KAN., November 22.—Socialism is rampant in Kansas as a result of the Alliance campaign of recent months. It began with denouncing the "Shylocks," the "Wall street Jews," the "money sharks," the "bankers." This cry was taken up by speakers and lecturers. Their text books were the writings of George, Donnelly, Bellamy and Most. Little by little the people have become used to the doctrines of anarchy until they are now preached everywhere and Kansas is literally in possession of the anarchists.

The first speech of the new dispensation was made six months ago at Caldwell, by a comparatively unknown man advocating the "bayonet and the torch." Three months later, Mrs. Emery, a goddess whom western Populists apparently worship, entered the state for a series of meetings. Her first speech was the one repeated all over the state, and everywhere she aroused unbounded enthusiasm. In that speech she predicted an uprising of the masses, who would cause the streets and lanes to flow with blood if their demands were not granted. She said:

"I predict that the next administration at Washington will attempt to establish an empire founded upon wealth unjustly

wrung from the people, and I now warn the potentates of the great conspiracy, that we are prepared to burn, kill and destroy, and that our land will be bathed in the blood of our oppressors."

Even as late as last week the chairman of the state central committee declared that if the returns by the county boards were not in strict accordance with those he had received from Populist agents, he would cause the violent death of every commissioner so offending. The principal Populist candidate for United States senator, and the one likely to be named by that party, is the man who, while a judge on the bench, declared publicly that the user of property has prior rights over the owner, and is entitled to use such property without molestation as long as he deems it to his advantage to do so.

In brief, the doctrine advocated is to take from those who have and divide with those who have not.

T. A.

Mrs. Emery's letter is a sufficient criticism of this special. Further comment is unnecessary.

HOW THE COUNTIES VOTED.

The counties of Barton, Miami, Russell, Sumner and Wyandotte gave, in the aggregate, 719 more votes for Harrison in 1892 than in 1888; but these only five counties of the 106 in Kansas, which thus increased their vote for the republicans, gave Weaver 2,710 more votes than the united vote of Cleveland and Streeter in 1888.

In Sumner the increase for Harrison was 3; in Barton, 28; in Miami, 73; in Russell, 154; in Wyandotte, 261.

For Weaver, the gain over the combined vote above named, was 135 in Russell, 285 in Miami, 485 in Barton, 619 in Sumner, and 1,186 in Wyandotte.

The Harrison increase in four years was 717; the opposition increase was 2,710; only the slight difference of 1,991. And yet our republican friends, two weeks after the election, continue to boast of their great gains. Great —!

Harrison leads in forty-six of the 106 counties of the state; Weaver and Field in sixty of them.

The "Copeland" farmer of McPherson has pluralities in forty-nine of the counties of Kansas; the philanthropic, sensible business man of Sedgwick leads in fifty-seven counties.

The total vote cast in Michigan for president this year is 25,000 less than it was four years ago. The decrease is surprising, indeed, in view of the increase of the population meanwhile, which has been sufficient to warrant a total vote of 65,000 in excess of the vote of 1888. The republican party suffered the most, as thousands of republicans, while they would not vote for Harrison, could not vote for Mr. Cleveland, and the only way left for them to express their dissatisfaction with the administration was, as they thought, to stay at home. They did so.

The official count of the vote in Kansas began at the secretary of state's office Monday morning, and is not yet finished. We shall probably be able next week to give a tabulated statement of the whole vote.

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