THE ABILENE REFLECTOR.

VOL. I. ABILENE, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS, JAN. 24, 1884. NO. 23.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, J. J. Miller, Sheriff of the County of Dickinson, in the State of Kansas, by virtue of the authority vested in me, as such Sheriff, do hereby proclaim and make known that on

Tuesday, 5th day of February, 1884,

a General Election will be held in the various election districts and voting precincts of the said County of Dickinson, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning and closing at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of choosing the following Township offices, to-wit:

ONE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE,
ONE TOWNSHIP TREASURER,
ONE TOWNSHIP CLERK,
TWO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
TWO CONSTABLES AND
ONE OVERSEER FOR EACH ROAD DISTRICT.

Witness my hand at my office at Abilene, in said County of Dickinson, and State of Kansas, this Fourteenth day, of January, A. D., 1884.

J. J. MILLER,
Sheriff of Dickinson County

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A SPECIAL alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Dickinson County, State of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein Robert Chapin is plaintiff, and John J. Collins and others are defendants, I will, on

Monday, January 28th, A. D., 1884.

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, County of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots number one (1), two (2,) three (3) and four (4), in block number nineteen (19) in Kuney and Hodge's addition to the town (now city) of Abilene, in Dickinson County, State of Kansas. The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the Court in said cause recited in said special alias order of sale

Witness my hand this 26th day of December, A. D. 1883. HENRY LITTS,
19—5t] Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kansas.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Dickinson county, Kansas, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, February 12th, 1884, for the building of a stone sidewalk in front of the Court House block in Abilene. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk in Abilene. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
[SEAL] RICHARD WARING,
(23-3t) County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Dickinson. }

Office of County Clerk, Jan. 14, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day of January, 1884, a petition signed by Wm. J. Ducker and 25 other householders, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the s w corner of section 19, township 14, range 4, east, and n w corner of section 30; thence east on section lines 19 and 30, 20 and 29, 21 and 28, 22 and 27, 23 and 26, till within about 10 or 15 rods of Lyons Creek; thence northeast and southeast around a certain bluff back to section lines 23 and 26; thence east on section lines 23 and 26, and 24 and 25, to intersect Junction City and Marion Center road.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Gugeler, S. C. Maughermar and R. O. Hiddleson as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Liberty township, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, A. D., 1884, and proceed to view said road, and to give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
[SEAL] RICHARD WARING,
(23-2t) County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Dickinson. }

Office of County Clerk, Jan. 14, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day of January, 1884, a petition signed by A. W. Ponflin and 17 other householders, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at s w corner of section 21, township 13, range 1, east; thence north on the section line to the northwest corner of section 4, township 13, range 1, east, or as near as practicable.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John Silvey, W. L. Simmons and John Hoover, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Lincoln township, on Monday, the 18th day of February, A. D., 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
[SEAL] RICHARD WARING,
(23-2t County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Dickinson, }

Office of County Clerk, Jan. 14, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day of January, 1884, a petition signed by Andrew Sitler and 12 other householders, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the n w corner of section 15, township 11, range 2, east; thence east on section line 40 rods; thence in a southeasterly direction about 20 rods; thence in a northeasterly direction so as to come on to section line again 80 rods east of place of beginning.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. W. Robson, A. R. Dornberger and Joseph Underhill, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Cheever township, on Thursday, the 14th day of February, A. D., 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
[SEAL] RICHARD WARING,
(23-2t) County Clerk.

Farm For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm consisting of 160 acres, 2½ miles east of Chapman. 80 acres under cultivation, 50 in wheat, 3 in orchard, balance in corn land; also 50 acres in pasture, balance meadow. One stone house, stone stable, two good wells, wheat and corn field under fence. For further information enquire at my place.

29-3m JOHN BALSIGER.

Timber Farm for Sale.

One hundred and sixty acres of land, 40 acres timber and 70 acres bottom land, in Noble township, is offered for sale at $25.00 per acre. A good house, barn, corn cribs and other improvements on the place. Chapman creek runs through the farm, which can be utalized for agricultural or stock purposes. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

MRS. ISABELLE HAIRE.

Stone for Sale.

Those wanting Building or Dimension Stone Sills, Steps, Corners, Pavement or Crossing stones of the best quality, should call on the undersigned at his home in Sherman township. WM. AULP.

STOCK SALE!

I will sell at my residence, five miles due west of Industry, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on

Thursday, January 24th, 1884,

120 Hogs, Cows, Horses.

TERMS:

All sums of $5 and under cash, on all sums over $5 a credit of eightmonths will be given at 7 per cent. interest, purchaser giving note with approved security. Five per cent off for cash.

F. STEINBORN.

S. ROTHSCHILD

HAS COMMENCED HIS

Mid-Winter Clearing Out Sale of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,

At Prices that will put in the Shade all 10, 25 or even 50 per ct Reductions.

Being determined to keep up my reputation of always having NEW GOODS, and desiring to prepare for my new Spring Stock, I marked all my Winter Goods at such prices that will insure a complete clearance. Now is the time to buy. Prices have never been lower, and will not be as low again. If you do not need the goods now, it will pay you to buy and lay them aside until you want them.

FOR BARGAINS COME TO THE

Palace Clothing Store.

OGDEN, WENTWORTH & HILL,

DEALERS IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Tinware, Table and Pocket Cutlery.

No Fancy Prices!

To Sportsmen—We have in stock a fine line of breech and muzzle loading guns, all kinds of gun fixtures and ammunition.

The Farmers—Would do well to notice our large line of Furst & Bradley and N. C. Thompson Plows, the Thompson Mowers, and the Schuttler and Whitewater Wagons.

Garland Stoves and Ranges—An immense line of them always on hand

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK MANUFACTURED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Remember the Place—Corner Broadway & Third. [No. 1—3m

City Mills.

S. A. FLENNER has rented of Mr. Humphrey his interest in the CITY MILLS, and on and after Nov. 1st, 1883, the business will be carried on by

STODDARD & FLENNER.

Farmers who have wheat in store have been credited on our books with the balance due on November 1st.

STODDARD & FLENNER.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

I have bought the stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

at Kenyon's and will continue to sell at greatly reduced prices until the present stock is closed out. You are invited to call and see me at Kenyon's store.

T. S. BARTON.

"John Brown's Place in History."

The following extract is taken from Senator J. J. INGALL's interesting article which appeared in the February "North American Review" under the above heading.—EDS.]

It is not necessary now to discuss the wisdom or unwisdom of the policy of non-resistance which had prevailed to this juncture among the friends of freedom in Kansas. Their situation was difficult and delicate. The National Administration was the ally of their insolent and brutal foes in Missouri and the South. Rival ambitions distracted their councils. Many of the colonists from Illinois, Indiana and other States along the border, though opposed to slavery, were equally hostile to free negroes, and insisted that they should be excluded from the State. Some favored immediate emancipation; others thought slavery should not be disturbed where it existed. Diplomacy was required to avoid dissension. Passion, violence and retaliation might have invoked more irreparable disasters, though nothing could have much retarded the crisis which we now see had been long impending.

John Brown regarded the policy as nerveless and emasculated. It became soon apparent that he was in earnest. His impatient criticisms upon the political leaders were caustic and intolerable. He was not a politician, and wanted no office. He had no sympathy with the demand that Kansas should be a free White State. He belived in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man.

The effect of the destruction of Lawrence was instantaneous. Emboldened by their long immunity, the pro-slavery leaders openly avowed the policy of extermination, and called upon their folers, in the chastely picturesque language of the Squatter Sovereign newspaper, "tar and feather, drown, lynch, and hang every white-livered abolitionist who dares to pollute our soil."

The company to which John Brown and his sons belonged had marched to the relief of Lawrence on the 21st, but learning of its destruction, had camped in the valley of Ottawa Creek, several miles South. The next day, Major Williams, a neighbor and friend of the Browns, rode into camp and told them that trouble was anticipated on the Potawatomie. 'Squire Morse had been notified to leave the Territory within three days. John Grant, Mr. Winer, and several others in the same neighborhood, had received similar notices from George Wilson, the probate judge of the county. Judge Hanway of Lane, who lived near, and whose death occurred recently, says the conspiracy was formed to "drive out, burn and kill; and that Potawatomie creek was to be cleared of every man, woman and child who was for Kansas being a free State."

Among the most active and resolute of these "law-and-order" partisans were the Doyles, father and sons, the brothers William and Henry Sherman, Allen Wilkinson and George Wilson. Wilkinson, a native of Tennessee, was postmaster, and had been a member of the bogus lsgislature. He was a violent ruffian, and his widow remarked to Dr. Gillpatrick, the first person who called on the morning after his death, that she had often urged him to be more quiet and moderate in his language, but that he would not heed her advice. When the news of the fall of Lawrence arrived, Henry Sherman raised a red flag over his cabin, and announced that the war had begun. Henry was an amiable person. In a previous judicial proceeding he declared, under oath, that he "would rather kill that old man who wore spectacles and lived on the hill than to kill a rattlesnake." The object of his animadversion was the Rev. David Baldwin, long afterward resident at Garnett, in an adjoining county.

The story of the death of these men has been circumstantially told by James Towsley, who accompanied the expedition, and, barring some tawdry rhetoric, is fairly repeated by David N. Utter; but he omits to add what Townsley says in his statement on the 3d of August, 1882, to the effects of the killing. His words are:

"I became, and am satisfied that it resulted in good to the Free State cause, and was especially beneficial to the Free State settlers on Potawatomie Creek. The pro-slavery men were dreadfully terrified, and large numbers of them left the Territory. It was afterwards said that one Free State man could scare a company of them."

Judge Hanway, before quoted, says:

"I did not know of a settler of '56 but what regarded it as amongst the most fortunate events in the history of Kansas. It saved the lives of the Free State men on the creek, and those who did the act were looked upon as deliverers."

One of the most eminent of the Free State leaders, who is still living, writes:

"He was the only man who comprehended the situation, and saw the absolute necessity for some such blow, and had the nerve to strike it."

Another prominent actor writes:

"I wish to say right here about the Potawatomie Creek massacre, which has been the theme of so much magazine literature, that at the time it occurred it was approved by myself and hundreds of others, including the most prominent of the leaders among the Free Stae men.

"It was one of the stern, merciless necessities of the time. The night it was done I was but a few miles away on guard, to protect from destruction the homes of Free State men and their familes, who had been notified by these men and their allies to leave within a limited time or forfeit their lives and property. The women and children dared not sleep in the houses, and were hid away in the thickets. Something had to be done, and the avenger appeared, and the doomed men perished,—they who had doomed others."

It was the "blood-and-iron" prescription of Bismarck. The pro-slavery butchers of Kansas and their Missouri confederates learned that it was no longer safe to kill. They discovered, at last, that nothing is so unprofitable as injustice. They started from their guilty dream to find before them, silent and tardy, but inexorable and relentless, with uplifted blade, the awful apparition of vengeance and retribution.

* * * * * *

Carlisle says that when any great change in human society is to be wrought God raises up men to whom that change is made to appear as the one thing needful and absolutely indispensible. Scholars, orators, poets, philanthropists, play their parts, but the crisis comes at last through some one who is stigmatized as a fanatic by his contemporaries, and whom the supporters of the systems he assails crucify between thieves or gibbet as a felon. The man who is not afraid to die for an idea is its most potential and convincing advocate.

Already the great intellectual leaders of the movement for the abolition of slavery are dead. The student of the future will exhume their orations, arguments and state papers, as a part of the history of the subterranean history of the epoch. The antiquarian will dig up their remains from the alluvial drift of the period, and construe their relations to the great events in which they were actors; but the free men of this era who will loom forever against the remotest horizon of time, as the pyramids above the voiceless desert, or mountain peaks over the subordinate plains, are Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and Old John Brown of Osawatomie.

John Brown of Kansas.

The Reverend UTTER's article on JOHN BROWN in a recent number of the *North American Review* had been preceded by an illustrated sketch of his Harper's Ferry raid in the *Century*, and the two articles seem to have formed a basis for a considerable discussion, *pro* and *con*. Truly, the soul of the "old man" of Osawatomie "goes marching on." JOHN BROWN'S acts have given his name to history and placed it in the national memory, and it is to be hoped that a true estimate of his character may be arrived at before the death of those who were contemporaneous with him, and whose personal knowledge of facts will be very valuable to the historian in the final summing up. *Apropos* to the above, we clip the following from the last issue of the Junction City *Union:*

"At the annual meeting of the State Historical Society, the orator, Hon. James S. Emery, took the anti-John Brown side of the controversy concerning the old man. As to the general fact we have only to say that the millions around the world who have deified John Brown will never hear a word of our controversy regarding him, and the Pottawatomie murders will never reach them and will make no difference if they do. It was very able, thoughtful and interesting lecture, and it was listened to with the closest and most respectful attention by an audience who were no doubt largely antagonistic to its sentiments. We had hoped to have a copy, in time for this week's issue, as it contained a paragraph of great local interest. It was stated in the address that in the summer of 1858, John Brown came to Manhattan and called a caucus of some half a dozen free state men, who assembled in the basement of a stone dwelling. Brown stated that there lived at Ft. Riley a very wealthy and influential pro-slavery man, who was of great service to the cause of slavery, and he proposed to assassinate him. His hearers were horrified by the proposition, and they informed Brown that they would not do such a thing and would not permit him to do it. They told him that the man in question while prominent in pro-slavery circles, used his wealth in aid of free state as well as pro-slavery settlers, was a clever and useful neighbor, a valuable citizen and not in the slighest deserving of assination. The man Brown alluded to was Col. Robt. Wilson, then sutler at Ft. Riley. Abraham Barry, now deceased, was one of the parties to the caucus, invited by Brown, and is the authority for this story. Barry was a man of veracity, and enthusiastically free state. The story is in shape to assume a wide prominence.

A syndicate of stockmen has leased 6,000,0000 acres of land of the Cherokee Indians for an annual rental of $100,000. This was a fraud upon the Indians, and is a wrong done to the whole American people. Surley, "the mills of God grind slowly."

Welcome Them Back.

There are a good many men in all parts of the Union who became antagonistic to the Democratic party during the war, whose early education and ways of thought naturally are opposed to the Republican party, with which they have since acted. The definite stand on the question of free trade, and in opposition to monopolies, which the Democracy took in the selection of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker, will drive many of these men to seek their early affiliations again. Among these are General John Cochrane, of New York, who, we are proud to see, has already announced himself as prepared to come over. We extend to all such the hand of welcome, and bid them God speed!

From a recent interview between General Cochrane and a New York *World* reporter, we extract the following:

"And now you return to the Democratic party?"

"Yes, and I will briefly tell you why. The principles which have controlled my political life are those of the Democratic school, in which I was educated, I diverged from the Democratic party on account of its course in respect to the late war. I continued for a number of years to act with its adversary under the force of association and political habit. But the issues of the late war and those raised by its results have drifted from the stage of action into political oblivion. The views of the Republican party of to-day are the views that I have always antagonized."

"Then your refusal to act any longer with the party is on national and not on local political grounds?"

"The position that I now occupy is simply this: The republican party practically advocates a protective tariff. I believe in a tariff for revenue only, or, in other words, a judicious tariff. I also see plainly that in the coming contest between capital and labor the Republican party is committed to the interest of capital and monopolies and against the vital interests of the classes whose separate labor constitutes the very capital. The Republican party and capitalists seem to be persistent in their efforts to be the oppressor of popular rights upon which our scheme of constitutional government is founded. It is also my opinion that the tendency and measures of the Republican party are towards a centralization of power inimical to the welfare of our government, and menacing inthe far future its existence. These are a few of the reasons which have prompted me to become once more a democrat. I have not left the republican party. It has left me. I am standing by my principles."

How the Democrats Blunder.

The *Republican*, as well as certain "Independent" papers, take special delight in pretending that the democrats are continually "blundering." They keep their courage up all the year round by their shivering fund on this subject, and when the elections are over and their banners are trailing in the mud they hysterically proclaim that the democrats have again "blundered" into victories. They play so continuously on this string that even many democrats themselves are partly persuaded that such is the fact. Hence, let us see what kind of "blundering" the democrats have been guilty of in only the past three or four years:

They have held their own in the United States Senate.

Thep have changed the United States House of Representatives from a republican body of 12 majority, to a democratic one of 77 majority.

They have elected a democratic governor in California in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in Colorado in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in Connecticut in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in Kansas in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in Michigan in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in Nevada in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in New York in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in Pennsylvania in place of a republican.

They have elected a democratic governor in Ohio in place of a republican, and also a democratic House and Senate.

They have elected a democratic governor in Tennessee in place of a republican.

Not to say anything of the election of Butler in Massachusetts a year ago, and the sweeping democratic victory in Virginia a few weeks ago.

If this is "blundering" the democrats do not need to be as much alarmed about it as the republicans.

Straws, Big Straws.

Henry Ward Beecher, whose republicanism has been of such staunch character that it has at times called upon his congregation from the pulpit to stand by that party if they value their salvation and the peace of the country, has unequivocally announced to a representative of the New York *Herald* his determination to support the democratic ticket if democracy advocates revenue reform and the republican party opposes the same.

That well known East India merchant A. A. Low, a republican of the strictest dye, and whose purse has ever been at the command of the republican campaign committees, says: "Mere party questions can count for little in 1884 compared with the burning ones relating to the tariff and the currency."

Mr. Alexander E. Orr, one of the largest grain and produce commission merchants in the United States, has this to say, "If the democrats show the capacity and the desire to meet the tariff issue squarely, and deal with it according to sound business principles, they will draw out an independent and a republican vote that will surprise the professional politicisional politician.

Mr. Field, the head of the great dry goods house in Chicago, has stated "Whichever party advocates revenue reform is bound to win."

From every section of this great country comes up the cry of revenue reform and reduced taxation. Democracy must heed these warnings. There is no other live issue before the people. Import duties of every description must be reduced if we would foster those "infant industries" of which we hear so much.

A "tariff for revenue only," is and always has been democratic doctrine and will be the battle cry of the party in the coming campaign. And with the question before the people there can be but one result—an overwhelming victory for democracy.

Four Hundred and Fifty Spittoons.

One charge which appears in the report of expenditures by the Clerk of the House of Representotives for the last fiscal year probably has no parallel in the outlay of any other legislative body in the civilized world. Here are the items—and they go to prove the recklessness of the Republican party in squandering the people's money.

Ott & Brewer—For 13½ dozen decorated parlor spittoons	$ 337 60
Ott & Brewer—For 6 dozen spittons	120 00
Ott & Brewer—For 6 doz cuspidors, maroon	120 00
Ott & Brewer—For 6 doz cuspidors, pearl	120 00
Ott & Brewer—For 6 doz cuspidors, blue	120 00
Ott & Brewer—For 2 casks	3 50
Ott & Brewer—For 2 crates	5 00
Total	$826 00

There were two hundred and ninety-three members of the last House. They were supplied, according to this account with four hundred and fifty spittons. In the selection of ornamental colors for the official cuspidors, the Clerk of the House discarded those of the national flag, and substituted maroon, pearl and blue, probably with a view to artistic effects on the floor.

Low Tariffs Popular.

Since the New York *Herald's* interview with leading business men demonstrated the popularity of free trade ideas, there has been a change in the tone of rabid protection papers. They have suddenly cooled off, and are looking behind on their path to "crawfish." When the issue is squarely made there will be need for all the argument the protectionists may have at command; and they will be taxed to the uttermost to maintain their position before the reading and the thinking people of this intelligent country. It is quite easy to sit in the editorial chair and write that protection is the winning policy because a few manufacturers want it; but it is another thing to demonstrate the truth of the assertion by "counting noses." A canvass of the active business interests of the country will convince many politicians who are talking protection that they are on the wrong track.

The President of the United States Cremation Society says that there are 5,000 persons in this country pledged to have their bodies burned. There is as yet only one crematory—that at Washington, Pa.; but the plans are drawn for another, and the society is raising the money to build it. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed. The building will, besides the furnace, contain a room for the resuscitation of persons who would otherwise be burned or buried alive; another for the keeping of bodies by refrigeration until the arrival of distant mourners, who might wish to take part in funeral ceremonies; and a third in which any desired rites may be held.

Printers are odd people. They lock forms, dislike pi, "set" all day standing up, have numerous "chases" "justify" all they do, and "prove" it whether right or wrong; set the type in a "stick," and then put it on "galleys," like anything "fat," and are often making "impressions."