

Abilene Weekly Reflector.

VOL. V.

ABILENE, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS, JUNE 21, 1888.

NO. 43.

We want all the

GOOD FARM LOANS

WE CAN GET,

At as Favorable a Rate of Interest as can be obtained elsewhere.

Call on us before you make your Loan.

The Abilene Mortgage Co.

Office up-stairs over Citizens Bank.

Topeka will have an ice plant. Now the politicians can keep cool.

The more the people consider the "Crawford County System," the more they don't like it.

Presiding elders' terms were, by the M. E. general conference, extended from four to six years.

It is reported that locusts are inflicting their presence upon Minnesota. We hope the reports are exaggerated. Kansas wishes no people a visitation from the grasshoppers.

The Wichita Journal heads a dispatch, "Sheridan Dyeing." This is the most unkindest out of all. No one, not even his worst enemies, ever accused gallant Phil of that.

The Yale faculty has just issued an iron-clad decree which prohibits absolutely the use of intoxicating liquor by any of the societies made up of students of that university.

Noble Prentiss thinks it a strange contradiction that, while slavery has just been abolished in Brazil, thousands of people are voting the Democratic ticket in enlightened America.

One of the questions asked a candidate by the Military Examining Board is: "What is the weight of a regiment of cavalry?" Why not ask how many spoonfuls of sand in a sand bank?

John X. Lewis, of Boston, who makes the clothes of the Beacon Hill dukes and does a business of over \$1,000,000 a year, was once a slave, and followed off Sherman's army in Georgia.

It is believed that New York's new method of executing murderers by electricity will preserve the beautiful smile which illumines their faces as they announce that heaven's gate is open wide for them.

The money spent for drinks in an American city of 200,000 inhabitants is put down at \$25,000 per week the year round. That is \$1,300,000 thrown away, and worse, and seven-tenths of it comes from day laborers.

The editorial columns of our exchanges bristle with complaints regarding the villainous postal mail service with which this country is cursed. Says one, after stating that it takes a paper ten days to make a two days' journey: "If President Grover cannot do something better for us with his 'reformed' service, we move that in future shipments of postal matter be made by the old ox-team route, which was more reliable and in many instances as fast."

A writer in the Hutchinson News puts it thus: "Four more years of rebel rule and not an old soldier in America will hold an office, unless he votes the Democratic ticket. Fifty-seven crippled veterans were put out of office in the departments in Washington during the first year of Cleveland's reform (?) administration, and their places filled with rebel soldiers or able-bodied northern or southern Democrats. And yet we are told that Cleveland has done more for our soldiers than any Republican President, but with the official record before me I brand it as a campaign lie."

There is every prospect that the political campaign of the present year will be the most salutary through which the country has passed since the great civil war. It will be a campaign of education for the people on one of the most important subjects that effect their well-being and that of the republic as one of the nations of the earth. Never before, at least not within the recollection of the present generation of voters, has the question of a sound tariff policy been brought to a direct issue before the people, and consequently the country has never had the education upon the principles and working of such a policy that can only come from a popular agitation, arousing the attention and exciting the keen interest of the great mass of the people.

How Gresham Gave Railroad Laborers the Preference Over Bondholders.

In 1883 the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company (a narrow-gauge line between Toledo and St. Louis) had run largely behind in the payment of wages. The road was losing at the rate of \$1,000 a day, and the men when they were paid received receiver's checks, which the men could only dispose of at a discount of from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar. The matter was brought to the attention of Judge Gresham, then United States Judge at Indianapolis, and he directed the bondholders to pay their men promptly in cash or shut up the road. Judge Gresham thought he could run the road and earn enough to pay operating expenses. To this the bondholders replied that they would like to have the court do that, and Judge Gresham replied that was just what he meant to do. He rejected at once all the names proposed for receiver by the bondholders, removed the old receiver, and appointed Gen. John McNulta (now receiver of the Wabash) to run the road directly under the orders of the court. The appointment of McNulta gave great offense to the bondholders, who filed a protest against the appointment and gave notice of their abandonment of their property as being worthless. Gen. McNulta, however, took charge and soon changed the condition of the road. While it had lost \$1,000 a day before, it now made about \$350 a day. After a while he had a large surplus on hand and proposed to pay back labor debts, to which the bondholder's committee objected and applied to Judge Gresham to restrain the receiver from paying out the money for back wages. Judge Gresham was indignant and peremptorily refused to grant their request, and at once issued an order directing the receiver to pay all labor claims in preference to all other claims.

Disreputable Politics.

It is unfortunate for the American public, wisely says the Detroit Free Press, that there are men so low in their tastes and so ignorant of the proprieties that they are willing, not only, but really desirous, to make the Presidential campaign of 1888 the counter-campaign of 1884. A dispatch from New York City is to the effect that certain politicians there are preparing to make this element of filth a feature of this year.

The political history of this country cannot find any equal to the methods of 1884. Not only was a political warfare waged which was a disgrace to politics, but a reflection upon the sense, the decency and the intelligence of the American people. The best people and the ablest newspapers, without regard to party affiliations, set the seal of their emphatic condemnation upon the whole proceeding. Charges upon one side were followed by charges upon the other. Recrimination followed recrimination. Honor and decency were alike forgotten and the newspapers were filled with details which were not only wholly irrelevant to the conduct of a political campaign, but which, to the better class of the various communities, were decidedly offensive. The protests against this course were many and so loud that it was generally believed, at least it was hoped, that no such campaign would ever again disgrace the history of American politics.

Whether or not public taste shall be vitiated; whether or not a desire for newspaper scandal shall be cultivated, largely remains with the newspapers. As the educators of a majority of the people, the press should be united in opposing any such prostitution of its columns. Let us seek to elevate and purify politics instead of debasing and making it objectionable. And let it be the aim of party managers and the papers to enlist the aid and sympathy of the best spirit of the nation and not to aberrate it by the inundation of filth into our political campaigns.

The Democrats are going into the race this year on a free-trade platform. Dickinson county farmers cannot afford, one of them, to support a doctrine, which, if carried into effect, will rob them of good markets for their products.

Gath says that he heard a Massachusetts camp follower remark that he had come out on the train from Massachusetts, which contained about all of the St. Louis delegation, and that there was just one decided, uncompromising, unapologizing Cleveland man among them all.

Prof. Blake, of the Kansas Farmer editorial staff, prophesies that Kansas is going to be in the front rank of States that produce grain. Plenty of rain and warm weather for the corn will follow the harvesting of the wheat crop, which is already past danger from drought or chinch bugs.

There is considerable curiosity being manifested to know what Grover will say in his letter of acceptance. It is announced that Grandpa Thurman will go soon to Washington to help Sonny Cleveland fix up the document. It is safe to wager that little will be said regarding a second term.

The New York Tablet, one of the most influential of the Roman Catholic organs in this country, says: "We warn Grover Cleveland that not 40,000 nor 50,000, but 100,000 Irish-Americans in the Empire State will manifest at the polls their condemnation of his pro-British, un-American and anti-Irish policy."

The Kansas City Times recently gave a column to telling the Democrats "How to win in Kansas." The Leavenworth Times thinks it can give an infallible rule. It says: "If the party can carry it out we can give a much shorter method, to wit: Prohibit schools and legalize saloons. Even then it would take years and years."

"Last year," remarked a stock man who owns a farm, "I sold my wool for cash. This year I get no offers, but if I should get the prices quoted, for 1,600 pounds, I would lose \$100. It is all on account of the Mills bill and the free wool nonsense. 'Vote for Cleveland,' did you say? Ask me if I am a fool with the experience I have had with my wool."

The Panama canal is still being worked upon. Most of the work now being done is at the excavation of the heads of the locks where the masonry is needed. The work between it is intended to carry on while the masonry is being erected and the gates, etc., placed in position. In this work of canal-building there are now employed about 5,000 laborers on the ten locks, and about 1,000 skilled laborers, besides a small army of clerks. De Lesseps may see his favorite scheme completed yet.

Emperor Frederick is dead. The honor of ruling over one of the greatest nations on the earth was his but for a short time. He had it in his heart to better his people's condition, and for that reason the civilized world will the more deplore his decease. That any improvement in Germany's condition will be made by the despotic, high-spirited William, who has already ascended the throne, is extremely doubtful; though it is perhaps too early to judge. Again goes up the cry, "The king is dead; long live the king."

A serious charge has been brought against Prof. Townsend, principal of the Boys' High School at Philadelphia, and the matter will be brought up for investigation at the next meeting of the School Board. It is charged that he insulted the memory of George Washington, the allegations being that he told his class in history that there was a colony of colored people in one of the Western States who were the descendants of Washington, the mother being a black woman. Prof. Townsend denies the charge, and says that it is gotten up to defeat him for re-election. The matter has caused considerable comment.

These are facts! The Democratic party has had control of the house of representatives for six years, says the Topeka Capital, during which time the surplus revenues have grown to be oppressive. In all that time the party has not been able to present a measure which even the Democrats could unite on. As a party they are consequently responsible for all the evils of a surplus in the treasury vaults and the consequent danger to the money market. They are entitled to the credit of having by a crude and in a dangerous way averted actual calamity last year, but the want of statesmanship on the part of the Democratic leaders is the basis of the whole trouble. Time and again the Republicans since the war have reduced revenues internal and custom duties, and did so in the last Congress in which they had control of the house. In view of these facts the Democratic platform is a tissue of misstatements and is misleading in every way.

Neither Bandanna Nor Shirt.

General Bradley T. Johnson has been waving something lurid for the benefit of the friends of the "Lost Cause." It was not a bandanna, that is certain; for he was not at St. Louis, but at Baltimore, and the only noble old Roman whose praises he sounded was Jefferson Davis. It was the Confederate flag which he figuratively unfurled in the Maryland cemetery where southern soldiers are buried, and he did not hesitate to flaunt it in the face of the loyal North on the very day of President Cleveland's renomination. This brief passage gives the spirit of the Brigadier's appeal for unity in this period of "reconciliation and goodwill" under the undivided Democracy.

The South is progressing. She is not dead. These old Confederate soldiers and their descendants elect ninety out of every 100 Congressmen, thirty-four of the United States Senators, and the President of the United States. The Government of the United States is controlled by Confederate soldiers. These old Confederate soldiers are not idle. Their work for twenty-six years in Government, in railroads and in industrial enterprise of all sorts is making itself felt all over the land. In 1890 Texas will send twenty-five men to Congress. The anxiety will then be not who can carry New York in election, but who can carry Texas. Every Confederate soldier carries with him, chained to his heart, a casket of his dead hopes and aspirations which he will carry with him through life as Douglas did the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, to show his devotion to the cause for which he fought. I cannot forget Jefferson Davis. He is a patient statesman and hero. He is renowned for his patriotism. I hope he will go down to his grave with the disfranchisement his enemies have put upon him, for I am sure he never would accept the right of suffrage except by unanimous consent, of which there is not the remotest hope.

If veterans of the Union armies will read these incisive sentences they will not be at a loss to understand the President's reluctance to sign relief measures for their impoverished and bedridden comrades, or his refusal to attend the last National Encampment. The Confederacy is in the saddle and it rides as it pleases. The soldiers who fought against the Union virtually elected President Cleveland and little short of a majority of the United States Senate. The President's main reliance for re-election is upon the same Confederate host, who will deliver to him without a struggle the electoral vote of every one of the southern states. When General Johnson says that "the Government of the United States is controlled by Confederate soldiers," he may be indiscreet, but he tells the plain truth. The Brigadiers who with him cannot forget Jefferson Davis, but on every occasion speak of the arch-conspirator of the Rebellion as a patient hero, an exalted patriot and a noble martyr, have not, indeed, been idle since the war. They have regained for the South the supremacy which it enjoyed in slavery times. They control Congress and the National Administration. They hold the fate of every Northern industry in the hollow of their hand.

General Johnson may have chosen an unfortunate day for flaunting the glory and power of the Confederate soldier, but he blurted out the truth. His triumphant speech may not accord with the Democratic cymbals in convention over the restoration of peace, harmony and fraternity in the American Union, but there is more sincerity in it than there was in any declamation that was heard in St. Louis. While the delegates there assembled fluttered their red bandannas in a frenzy of emotional partisanship, he gazed with devotion at the old Confederate flag and calmly rehearsed its victories and conquests since the collapse of the Rebellion.—Tribune.

Reading Them Out of the Party.

The fiat of the Administration has gone forth, says the Iowa State Register, and all Democrats who refuse to subscribe to the free trade programme are to be excommunicated and cut off without right of clergy. The Administration organ at Washington has just printed a fierce attack upon Randall and all the Democrats who follow him, declaring that they are traitors to the party and should be disowned and repudiated. It insists that Mr. Cleveland hereafter shall treat them as enemies and that no Democrat who refuses to accept the free trade doctrines of the President's message and the administration bill, shall receive any favor at Mr. Cleveland's hands. Thus the crack of the whip is heard and the bulldozing tactics of the administration fairly begun. It is nothing new, however, for the free trade majority of the Democratic party to attempt to intimidate and suppress the protection minority. It has tried this before and always failed. It will have no better success now. Mr. Cleveland may threaten and may use his power to club recalcitrant members as has always tried to do, but he will find each time that a little minority of self-respecting Democrats will come up smiling after each attack. Free trade can't be crammed down the throats of the entire Democratic party without a very vigorous protest from a few.

CALLS FOR REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

State Convention.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, on July 21, at the hour of 12 o'clock, for the nomination of candidates for a session of the Supreme Court, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Delegates to the conventions mentioned above shall be elected by county conventions, duly called by the several county Republican committees, under such rules and regulations as may be by them prescribed. The county conventions to be held not later than May 6, 1888. The date of appointment of delegates to said State conventions will be one alternate to each 400 votes cast for Timothy McCarthy, for Auditor of State, November, 1887, or fraction of 200 or more votes. One delegate and one alternate each will be allowed to all unorganized counties, and counties organized since November 2, 1886. Delegates are apportioned to the several counties as follows, to-wit:

Allen	1	Logan	1
Atchison	1	Lyon	1
Barber	1	Marion	1
Barton	1	Marshall	1
Bourbon	1	McPherson	1
Brown	1	Madeira	1
Butler	1	Manly	1
Chase	1	Mitchell	1
Chautauque	1	Montgomery	1
Cherokee	1	Morris	1
Cheyenne	1	Morton	1
Clark	1	Nemaha	1
Clay	1	Ness	1
Coffey	1	Norton	1
Comanche	1	Osage	1
Cowley	1	Osborne	1
Crawford	1	Ottawa	1
Davis	1	Pawnee	1
Decatur	1	Phillips	1
Dickinson	1	Pottawatomie	1
Douglas	1	Rawlins	1
Edwards	1	Rego	1
Ellis	1	Rice	1
Elsworth	1	Rooks	1
Franklin	1	Rush	1
Garfield	1	Russell	1
Grant	1	Sedgewick	1
Gray	1	Shawnee	1
Greenwood	1	Sheridan	1
Greeley	1	Sherman	1
Hamilton	1	Smith	1
Harper	1	Stanton	1
Harvey	1	Stevens	1
Haskell	1	Sumner	1
Holtzmann	1	Thomas	1
Jackson	1	Trego	1
Jefferson	1	Wagoner	1
Jewell	1	Wallace	1
Johnson	1	Washington	1
Kearney	1	Watts	1
Leavenworth	1	Wilson	1
Lincoln	1	Wyandotte	1
Lane	1		
Leavenworth	1	Total	48

The voters of Kansas who are in favor of a free and untrammelled vote and a fair count, who favor the strict enforcement of the law, who cherish the defenders of the country and favor a liberal pension to all who are disabled, who favor laws which will protect home productions, home manufacturers and home labor, who favor free schools and popular education, and who are in favor of again placing the government in the hands of those who saved it instead of placing it in the hands of a few unscrupulous men, are cordially invited to participate in the primaries, county and State conventions. F. I. BOWMAN, Chairman.

Senatorial Convention.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the 22nd Senatorial District of Kansas, consisting of the counties of Clay and Dickinson, will be held in the Town of Industry on Monday, August 27, 1888, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for State Senator. Each county will be entitled to a representation of eight (8) delegates and eight (8) alternates. D. A. VALLEY, Secretary.

County Convention.

A Republican county convention will be held in the court house in Abilene, on Saturday, July 21, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of choosing delegates and alternates to represent the Republican party of Dickinson county, as follows: Six delegates and six alternates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held at Topeka, Kansas, on July 25, 1888, to nominate a candidate for the office of governor, state treasurer, auditor of state and other state officers. The delegates to the county convention will be selected by the holding of Republican primary elections in the various voting precincts and wards, as has been customary for a number of years past, on Thursday, July 19, 1888, between the hours of two and six o'clock, p. m.

Abilene, First Ward	3
" Second Ward	3
" Third Ward	3
" Fourth Ward	3
Banner township	3
Buckeye township	3
Cheever township	3
Detroit	3
Enterprise	3
Flora township	3
Fragrant Hill township	3
Garfield township	3
Grant township	3
Holland township	3
Hayes township	3
Hope	3
Jefferson township	3
Logan township	3
Liberty township	3
Lyon township	3
Noble township	3
Newbern township	3
Ridge township	3
Rinehart township	3
Sherman township	3
Sand Springs	3
Solomon City	3
Union township	3
Willowdale township	3
Wheatland township	3
Total	50

At the county convention held at the court house in Abilene in the fall of 1887 the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we believe the "Crawford county system" of holding primary elections preferable to the one now in use in this county, and hereby instruct the County Central Committee to adopt the same.

"By this we mean that the primary election for county officers shall be held each year on the first Tuesday in September; that the returns duly certified shall be forwarded at once to the secretary of the central committee; that the central committee meet on the first Friday after the primary election and canvass the returns, and declare the voters nominated by the Republican party who have received the most votes for the respective offices. That each commissioner district elect two members of the central committee, and that the whole county elect one at large at the primaries. At the last county convention which met to elect delegates to the congressional and district conventions, an effort was made to rescind the above resolution; this was opposed on the ground that the convention was not fully attended and the people had not discussed the question at their primary meetings. After discussion, it was finally resolved that the county central committee call special attention to this subject so that the voters might discuss this question at the July primaries, to the end that their delegates to the county convention July 21st may be prepared to vote intelligently and in such manner as will be a fair expression of the opinions of the Republican voters of the county on this question. We were with another resolution that was adopted at the Republican convention last fall as follows: Resolved, That we, as Republicans, ought not to honor in our votes any person whose adherence to the principles of our party is questionable. We respectfully urge upon all Republicans the duty and importance of attending the primary meetings, and especially considering the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for county offices. J. M. HONES, Chairman.

LAST CALL

OF SIMON - ROTHSCHILD.

ONLY 30 DAYS LONGER

IN MY PRESENT LOCATION.

The balance of the stock MUST GO inside of Thirty Days--Lower Prices than Ever. Bargains! Bargains! in Everything!

Take advantage of this opportunity, and buy clothing at your own price. Don't make a mistake by delaying, but buy now. As the time is short and July 1st will soon be here, then it will be too late to secure the Greatest Bargains in

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Valises,

EVER OFFERED IN KANSAS.

REMEMBER

Only 30 Days More

OF SIMON ROTHSCHILD'S

GREAT

Closing Out Sale.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. For Sale by BARNES & NORTHCRAFT