

The Butler Weekly Times.

L. VI.

BUTLER, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

NO 51

BLOOD CURDLING.

A Sickening Chapter of Cruelty From Central America.

Managua, November 5.—The Diablic of San Salvador says a mob of two hundred men assaulted the houses of Jesus Paredes, Thomas Padilla and Captain Panche in Ahuezalco, in the Department of Sonsonate, and murdered them all, with the wives and children first mentioned. Subsequently murdered the police captain and several others. The victims perished number fourteen. The houses of Pareja, Padilla and Panche were burned. The crimes were committed owing to a dispute as to the proprietorship of some lands.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Peace was restored in Cundinamarca and Santander owing to the active intervention of the Federal Government. The town of Guaduas, which was captured by the rebels, who subsequently laid down arms, was the scene of many atrocities. A picket of twenty-five who had defended the school for five hours were slaughtered. The body of a commander was subsequently exposed to the most terrible indignities. On the following day a number of houses were sacked and several were burned. Numerous assassinations of a fearful and cowardly character were perpetrated. One is described: On the 5th, Lazarengulo was murdered at Raizal under circumstances which would shock savages of the worst class. They seized him and tied his arms together and then put him on a horse when he was immediately shot from behind. Directly he fell, and the horse also fell upon him. They gashed his eyes out, broke the joints in his legs, broke his nose, chin and almost chopped him to pieces.

WORK IN THE CANAL.

Dredges, tugs, excavators and men continue to be employed in quantities and numbers for canal. The work continues with activity, new contracts are daily being given out, and during the coming dry season 50,000 men will be employed along forty-seven miles of work. The Panama Railroad is in excellent working condition at present.

There was a rich widow who read a matrimonial advertisement in which a man in Savannah represented himself to be the seeker of a spouse. She answered, and a short, sharp correspondence ensued. Photographs were exchanged. That of the man showed a face remarkable for its beauty of features, and as he had six feet in height, weighed 200 pounds, and was straight as an arrow, the widow had no reason to doubt that he was a very Apollo. She forwarded certificates of a good character, wrote in a glowing intelligent manner, and confessed with great frankness that he was poor. But when the suitor presented himself at her residence, she saw to her horror and dismay that he was a mulatto. His features were the fine Caucasian ones that were shown in the photograph, but his color was brown.—N. Y. Sun.

Exit Dudley

In whatever condition other men may leave public office, W. W. Dudley has gone out in shame. No man ever used a public position more ignominiously than he did the pension bureau. Its whole power was wielded to partisan purposes, with utter disregard of all considerations of decency or policy. Dudley may, therefore, retire to his well-earned shame with the assurance that the country knows and recognizes it.

Missouri's Wealth.

The following shows Missouri in a true light:

The valuation of taxable property in Missouri for 1884 is \$720,000,000, being an increase of \$61,000,000 over that of 1882. Real estate has increased from \$443,000,000 to \$492,000,000; personal property from \$173,000,000 to \$187,000,000; and the valuation of railroads, bridges and telegraph lines from \$30,000,000 to \$41,000,000.

The items in the personal list show a decided appreciation of farming wealth: Horses increased from \$25,013,000 to \$27,000,000; mules from \$8,355,000 to \$9,382,000; neat cattle from \$25,425,000 to \$25,910,000; sheep decreased from \$2,150,000 to \$1,842,000; hogs increased from \$5,000,000 to \$6,296,000. Sheep are the only species of farm stock that show a falling off.

Money, notes and bonds increased from \$53,587,700 to \$58,789,000; corporate companies from \$11,132,000 to \$15,855,000, and all other personal property from \$29,514,000 to \$42,218,000.

It is known that in all parts of the state except St. Louis, city property is rated below its real cash value for taxable property. For example, the 1,192 miles of railroad are rated at \$38,000,000, when we have the authority of the railroad commissioners for saying they are really worth \$95,000,000. The telegraph property is put down at the low value of \$500,000, although it is worth three times that. Farms are valued at \$8 to \$12 per acre, when they are worth \$16 to \$20. If we estimate that the aggregate property of the state is rated at two-thirds, its real value is over \$1,000,000,000.

Odd Election Wagers.

Some very odd wagers were laid on the Presidential election. A Wheeling man agreed, if Cleveland was elected, to count every tie on the Baltimore and Ohio road, between that city and Washington, his opponent to do the same thing if Blaine triumphed. A Louisville man was to shave his eyebrows one year in case of Cleveland's election, a like condition being agreed to by his adversary should Blaine succeed. A Wheeling traveling man pledged himself to present a young lady with a sealskin sash if Blaine was the next President, while she was to pay him forty-eight kisses in instalments of four, should her favorite be defeated. In Charleston, West Virginia, two local politicians bet for and against the proposition that Blaine would receive a larger majority in the electoral college than Garfield did, the stipulation being that one should, if he won, ride a blind mule through the streets of Charleston, accompanied by a drum corps, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., while if he lost he should swim the Kanawha river from bank to bank during the same hours, the bet to be paid as soon as the result was known. Aside from wagers thus tinged with the ridiculous, the betting all over the country was small as compared with 1876, the rates having ruled at \$100 to \$70 in favor of Blaine on the general result, and \$100 to \$85 on Cleveland in New York.

Two ladies were conversing about the late war. One said, "It is too bad that Jeff. Davis is disfranchised." "Disfranchised," the other remarked, "I did not know it, how long has he been disfranchised?" "Why, ever since the war." "The other lady, smilingly: "Well, I don't see how that can be, I assure Mrs. Davis has had one or two children since the war."—Ex.

Errors of youth in male or female, causing shyness or inability to look another in the face, pimples, nervousness, etc., can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Kidney and Bladder Pills.

Dickens, Trollope and Reade.

Dickens, so often accused of extravagance and repetition, was far more temperate and reserved, had a finer instinct for selection and suppression than Reade. Here again, as in his apparent unconsciousness that fact done into fiction may easily or may ever become disgusting and insufferable, he reminds us of the too conscientious and too assiduous author of "Nana." What has been so absurdly—not to say, so impudently—attempted in the cases of Samuel Richardson and Walter Scott would be less an outrage than a service to the genius and the memory of Charles Reade. Their masterpieces may be destroyed by evisceration; they cannot be condensed by compression. More than one or two of Reade's, if taken duly in hand by some less incapable restorer than the mutilators of "Guy Ranning" and "Clarissa Harlowe," could only gain by the sweeping removal of much undigested rubbish. The author's own principles of selection may not have been as capricious as it appears; but when he struck out of his longest novel that admirable "autobiography of a thief," which is one of his finest and most thoughtful pieces of work, it is difficult to understand why he should retain so much else which smacks alternately of sensational play-bills and nauseating police reports. This little record is nothing less than a masterpiece of tragicomedy; the fellow's style is perhaps the very finest evidence of his creator's dramatic faculty which could be adduced from the whole collection of Charles Reade's romances. That faculty, however, brilliant and versatile as it is, is never so thoroughly or so strikingly displayed in the full completion or consummation of the work undertaken as in the vivid energy of single scenes, the vivid relief of single characters. The same, we must confess, may be said of all his contemporaries—even of the great masters who gave us "Esmond" and "David Copperfield." Mr. Trollope, in his singularly candid and interesting, as well as amusing, estimate of his own and other men's work, does not pretend to anticipate a survival of remembrance for more than two or three among the well nigh innumerable figures of his industrious and pertinacious invention. It should be disposed to assign a fully equal chance of survival to several others of their kindred, but when he foretells oblivion or neglect for Mr. Reade on the ground that he has left no such living and enduring figures—not "a character that will remain"—in any part of his work, the judgment seems to me as rash and foolish as his remarks on the rashness and foolishness of Mr. Reade's own bearing and behavior on various matters of controversy are sensible and sound. Reade's unhappy and ludicrous habit of sputtering at any objection taken to any part or feature of his work, or yelling and foaming at any reflection cast on anyone who had the fortune or misfortune of his friendship or acquaintance, was less injurious to his fame than what his friendly rival has justly stigmatized as his amazing misconception of the duty—nay, the very nature and essence—of literary honesty. It must be allowed that he was rich enough to have dispensed with borrowed or stolen goods, that the assiduous who should attribute his pilferings to the necessity of conscientious incompetence, to the compulsion of intellectual penury, would stand self-confuted and self-convicted of stupidity as perverse as Mr. Reade's own fancy that he could honestly buy the produce of another man's brain and honorably pass it off as the produce of his own.—Swinburne in the Nineteenth Century.

The Prohibition Paper.

Mention was made in yesterday's Democrat of a prohibition paper which was soon to be started in this place. Following up the pointer a reporter was enabled to get all the particulars about this new enterprise which will soon take shape and form and be launched on the tide. Col. Ben Deering is to be the editor, manager and proprietor of the paper which will be known as the Missouri Transcript, which will be issued weekly and semi-weekly. But Col. Deering is not alone in the enterprise, since he will have the financial aid and editorial assistance of Judge Baker of Springfield, Charles P. Johnson of St. Louis, Dr. John A. Brook of Warrensburg, and other workers in the cause in Kansas City and St. Louis. Mr. Deering says he alone is interested in the proceeds and that the paper will be his when established. The first issue will appear Tuesday afternoon and be dated Wednesday. Thereafter the semi-weekly will appear on each Wednesday and Saturday. It is proposed to make this paper the organ of the prohibitionists of the state. The weekly, which will start with a subscription of 500, will be a nine column paper, while the semi-weekly will be a five column paper. Mr. Deering expects support by local and near town subscriptions to his semi-weekly, and looks for support from all over the state for his weekly. Mr. Deering says it has been determined by the prohibition party to push prohibition right forward until prohibition is an established fact, and if this cannot be done through the organized parties it will be done without them. The establishment of the paper is the first move in that direction and in December a convention will be held composed of the leading prohibitionists of the state. Mr. Deering said it was probable that the convention would be held in Sedalia.

In answer to the question as to how the prohibitionists felt over the canvass in this state, Mr. Deering said they felt very greatly encouraged, and while the vote was not as large as was expected, it came from quarters where strength was least expected. It is a fact, known to the prohibitionists, continued Mr. Deering, that two-thirds of St. John's vote in New York was given him by democrats.—Sedalia Democrat.

One of Henry Newman's Choicest Political Reminiscences.

Henry Newman, who lately retired from politics, was speaking of close elections, last night at the Southern, and after the others in the group had given their instances, said: "In 1844 Henry Clay carried Tennessee by 133 votes, owing to a curious loss. In Fentress county, among the mountains, was a precinct of 118 solid votes for Polk. Owing to lack of books or paper in that region the tally was kept on a poplar shingle. The person to whom it was entrusted for delivery to the county seat lost it on the way. Thus Polk, instead of carrying the state by five votes, lost it by 113, owing to the poplar shingle of Fentress county." Nobody had any instances to cite as more historically close than this one.—Post-Dispatch.

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Montrose Mystery.

Montrose Mo., Nov. 14.—Edward Eagle, a well known business man of Montrose, left home last Sunday night, telling his wife that he was going to Clinton, and would return Monday night. But since then he has not been heard from except from through the conductor on the train on which he left.

The conductor states that Eagle paid his fare from Clinton to Sedalia and was not seen afterwards. Today, J. G. Dorman, his father-in-law received a memorandum book and letter for Mrs. Eagle from her husband, dated St. Louis, stating that he hoped everybody would forgive him and intimating that he was going to drown himself.

The letter and memorandum book were picked up on the wharf in St. Louis. His brother-in-law, A. Dorman, goes to St. Louis to-night in search of him. He was a member of the firm of J. G. Dorman & Son, general merchants. For some time it has been known that he was financially embarrassed. His wife is almost a raving maniac from the shock.

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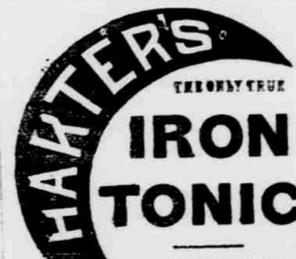
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