

J. D. ALLEN EDITOR.

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BUTLER MISSOURI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1885.

The following states will hold state elections this year: Connecticut, Nov. 4; Iowa, Nov. 3; Minnesota, Nov. 3; New York and New Jersey, Nov. 3; Ohio, Oct. 14; Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, Nov. 3; Virginia, Nov. 2.

The discrimination in freight rates by the railroads is greatly agitating the citizens and newspapers of St. Louis. If the freight business is in as bad a fix in St. Louis as represented by the papers, something should be done.

What has become of Steve Elkins? We have not heard of him for a long time, and now that politics are warming up a little over in Ohio, and the campaign fund will need looking after, Steve should not be ignored by the republican party.

The order of President Cleveland in regard to the removal of cattle from the Indian Territory has been obeyed by the kings and all but about 75,000 head have been removed. The loss to the cattle men is not half so great as at first predicted by the newspapers.

Mr. Talmage, general manager of the Wabash, refused to accept the compromise of the difficulties between the Knights of Labor and the Wabash road. This refusal on the part of Mr. Talmage will, in all probability, cause a general strike of the employes of the road, and a fierce battle may be looked for.

Gov. Hoadley opened the democratic side of the campaign at Hamilton, Ohio, the other day in a masterly argument. He called upon John Sherman and Judge Foraker to drop the bloody shirt and talk upon the living issues of the day, as the war had ended years ago. His defense of the democratic party, both state and national, was to the point, and the thrashing he gave Sherman and Foraker will raise blisters on their hypocritical backs.

The seizure of Yap, one of the principal Caroline Islands, by a German war ship, has thrown all Spain into the wildest excitement, and war between the two powers is a foregone conclusion unless Germany relinquishes her hold. In Madrid, the excitement ran so high soldiers had to be called out to suppress the mob. The German coat of arms was pulled down, and dragged through the streets and burned in front of the office of the ministers of the interior amid yells of "Down with Germany."

T. S. Skinker, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, representing a number of gentlemen who hold bonds against this township, appeared before our county court Monday and Tuesday and occupied considerable of its time in speech-making. His business was to urge upon the court the necessity and importance of an early levy to pay the coupons upon the new compromise bonds to be issued. Mr. Skinker is a good lawyer and a sleek, oily-tongued talker, but his arguments tell like so many drops of water on the back of a duck, as the court has no idea of being so premature as to levy taxes to pay bonds not yet issued, signed or delivered. From what we can learn, the court is going very slow in this bond business, and whatever it does, will be done on mature thought and advice of the very best counsel from our people most largely interested. The responsible position occupied by our court in the compromise of these bonds is not to be envied. Its every act will be closely scrutinized by our people and its doings closely watched. Knowing this fact the court will be exceedingly careful in what it does, and we opine this bond matter will be handled with kid gloves, economy and sound judgment.

A CRANK.

A crank is a species of the genus homo, an unfeathered biped that roams around at will, generally with a wild fanatical idea or scheme that his poor weak brain is to revolutionize society, and that he is endowed with power by supernatural agencies to accomplish this purpose. Generally he is a harmless creature that only amuses society, hence he is allowed to wander at will and is not molested. Such a one is our greenback friend, Jesse Harper, sometimes prefixed by the sobriquet of Honorable. The said Jesse has no visible means of livelihood, but goes around over the country and wherever he can gather a few humble followers of the so-called party together, he spouts forth on the old stereotyped speech (there is only one), interspersed with stale old jokes. He attempts, in his poor weak way, to ridicule the press, and when he gets through he passes the hat. Now we presume this is all right for Jesse to do this, but he has no right to defraud and deceive the people to get them out to his little mite gatherings by advertising to deliver a lecture on "Hard Times, Cause and Remedy," and then to deliver a red hot political speech. The TIMES has at all times exposed frauds, and it will continue to do so, no matter on whose toes it tramps. If the Hon. Jesse wants to make greenback speeches let him so advertise and not attempt to deceive the people by his lecture scheme. But then he is a harmless old crank with no method in his madness and we apologize to our readers for being compelled to thus kick a corpse.

The Slanderer

The Versailles Gazette referring to the Becher letter states: "Missouri has been traduced by such living adventurers until the people are coming to be well nigh sick of it. If the country doesn't suit them, they can easily pull up and leave it, and we are sure of one thing, the State will lose nothing by it. There is no commonwealth in the Union that affords better advantages for industrious and honest people to not only make a living but plenty of money besides. The grand idea seems to be with some new-comers, that Missourians are a set of greenhorns, and all that the new-comer has to do is to move in and run things to suit himself. Once here and located, he finds it altogether different. He discovers that Missourians are like the mass of people of other States—intelligent, progressive and prosperous. The state of affairs being so different from what the new-comer anticipated, his plans are upset, and he vents his spleen upon his kind neighbors by writing back to his former home a letter full of malicious misrepresentations. This does not apply to all new-comers. It is only an occasional one who is mean and contemptible enough to so basely misrepresent facts. Missourians are known to be proverbial for their hospitality, and they give new-comers a hearty welcome, showing them every kindness that could be wished for or expected. The Gazette likes to see them come and locate with us. It likes to see them prosper and living happily with their families. It likes to see them enjoy the friendship and confidence of the people; and it likes to see them truthful, honest industrious and neighborly. But it detests the new-comers or the old, who sees bad in everything; who can't say a good word, when the facts warrant it, for their neighbors or the country which they have adopted as their home. It is a filthy bird that fouls its own nest. The slanderer, whether he revile his neighbor or his country, ought to be made to suffer the penalty as much so in one case as in the other."

"Slander, that worse of poison never finds An easy entrance to ignoble minds."

We see from the columns of the St. Joseph Gazette, that Major Edwards has entirely recovered from his severe attack of apoplexy at Higginsville, and is enjoying the best of health, and ere long he will be back at his post, and take hold of the pilot wheel of the Gazette with renewed vigor. This is good news, and his thousands of friends throughout the state will be glad to learn it.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31, 85. As autumn approaches the bustle and activity around the Government Departments comes with it, and in pleasing contrast with the quiet and dullness of the summer months. Already government officials of both high and low degree are wending their way toward the Nation's Capital in great numbers, fortified by a few weeks' recreation for a hard winter's work.

Secretary Bayard will return this week from Wilmington in his own State; and so will Secretary Whitney return. It is said that the latter proposes to devote a great deal of attention to the preparation of estimates for the Navy for the next fiscal year, and has already formulated instructions for the guidance of the chiefs of the various Bureaus of his Department in submitting data to him for his report.

The condition and needs of the Navy formed the subject of protracted and sharp debates in Congress last winter, and it is believed here that they will receive more consideration the coming session than they have for some years, and heated and racy debates may consequently be looked for.

When such questions as the tariff, modifications of the civil service rules, and the land and railroad laws that are of so much importance to the west, are among some of the leading subjects for Congressional action, an unusually exciting session may be expected.

A call made at the House and Senate post offices furnishes the information that there are not more than eight or nine members of the House, and fewer Senators, in the city just now. These post offices, located in the Capitol building for the special convenience of members of Congress, are open the year round, and information as to the whereabouts of a member can at most any time be obtained from the efficient and obliging officials in charge. The number of letters received here for members when Congress is not in session is appalling. If constituents would send their letters to the member at his home, except when Congress is sitting, their cases would receive much prompter attention.

A paper is being circulated in some of the government offices here ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining information for use in the Biennial Register, prepared and used by the Departments as a reference book. The paper calls for the name, age, place from whence the clerk was appointed; influence on which appointment was made, etc. Its circulation at this time and the nature of the information called for is regarded as ominous of coming changes, and consequently there are a great many clerks on the anxious seat just now. The life of a government employee here in these perilous times is not an enviable one by any means. The strain on the nervous system occasioned by uncertainty and anxiety as to his future vocation is beginning to be seen in the careworn expression of his face, and unless relief comes soon the consequences may be serious. Young men don't seek to serve your country in an easy government clerkship at Washington.

Judge Maynard, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has decided an interesting pension question. Under Section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, if a pensioner dies leaving no widow or children, the pension due at the time of death cannot be paid, except so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expenses of the "last sickness and burial" of the decedent, and only then provided there are not sufficient assets to meet such expenses. A pension amounting to \$2,000 in the aggregate was recently granted, but the claimant died before payment was made. Application for payment was then made by a person who rendered a bill for \$4,000, as expenses incurred during the last sickness of the pensioner, on the theory that his sickness was continuous from the time the soldier was wounded—20 years ago—until he died. The comptroller

holds that the phrase "last sickness," as used in the statute, means the sickness which is the immediate cause of death, and cannot be applied to a long period of disability, such as existed in this case, and from which no fatal results were to be immediately apprehended, and under the construction of the law disallowed the claim.

President Cleveland has sent to the National Museum a petified squirrel. It is about the size of a common gray squirrel and was taken from the heart of a tree by some woodmen in the pines of Central Wisconsin, near Knowlton. It is of a brownish color, as hard as a rock, and as natural as life, even to the kink in its long bushy tail. The president has heretofore invariably returned all presents sent to him, but regarding this one as a subject of public curiosity and of interest to science, he sent a personal letter of thanks to the donor, saying that it would be carefully preserved and placed in the Government National Museum.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Atkins is opposed to the transfer of Indian Affairs to the War Department, and recently expressed himself in very strong terms about the reports of the Indian disturbances in the west. He denied the truth of the reports, and said that they originated with army officers who wished to be appointed in charge of the Indians. After seeing what he had said in print the Commissioner regretted that he had used such strong expressions, not because he did not believe what he had said to be true, but because he did not think that one branch of the public service should criticize another in such a public manner. In short, he apologizes and reiterates what he said. Gentlemen of the army, take it as you please and make all out of it that you can.

When Mrs. Jellyby's domestic affairs were so unfeelingly portrayed by Dickens it was shown that, while the good lady was spending all her energies in providing spiritual culture for the people of Boobyboulah-Gha, her own children were suffering from neglect, the world laughed at the whimsical picture, wondering whether such things could be. But a worse case than this is reported as a fact by a London paper. It is shown by undoubted evidence that thousands of the poorest and most wretched girls and young women of the great city earn their scanty wages sewing and binding bibles, which the missionary associations distribute among the heathen. The idea of grinding a few coppers of extra cheapness out of the miseries of poor English girls that the word of mercy may be sent by well-paid officials to the interior of Africa or the islands of the South Sea, is peculiarly British. It recalls an old song which used to be heard in the streets of London, one quatrain of which, after an adjuration to England's might, ran thus:

Thou rear'st at the proud church dome Above the houseless head, And send'st at the heathen bibles While thy children lack for bread.

According to all accounts, Secretary Bayard's diplomatic correspondence with the president of Hayti for the release of ex-Consul Van Bockeln of New York was short and to the point. The ex-consul had lain in a miserable dungeon for more than a year, during which President Arthur's secretary of state, Mr. Frelinghuysen, had preferred a number of courteous requests for his release. Finding that no attention had been paid to them, Mr. Bayard made a peremptory demand, indicating that it would be followed by a man-of-war. The prisoner was promptly released, and allowed to return to America to die of consumption contracted through his imprisonment. Mr. Bayard's policy toward Austria has been marked by the same sense of American dignity, and it is evident that there is to be no more of the pusillanimity which has allowed the American flag to be insulted by countries whose entire territory does not equal a Texas county.—Mo. Republican.

For every man killed in war ten have been sent over the gulf with the corkscrew.—Chicago Leader.

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Wives! Mothers! Daughters! Be Your Own Physician! A lady who for years suffered torments worse than death from Uterine Troubles, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, suppressions, &c, and who had despaired of being cured, found a remedy which completely cured her. Any sufferer from such troubles can use the remedies and thus cure herself, without revealing her condition to any one, and without subjecting her womanly modesty to the shock of an examination by a physician. The prescriptions and full descriptions for use, sent free to any address, securely sealed, enclose one (two cent) stamp. Address, naming this paper Mrs. W. J. Holmes, 638 Broadway, N. Y. 18 6 m New York.

Notice of Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Mary E. Eton deceased, that I, James S. Hukel, administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement on resignation, at the next term of the Bates county Probate Court, in Bates county, State of Missouri, to be held at Butler on the 15th day of November, 1885; and that I will, at said time, apply to said court to resign my letters as executor. JAMES S. HUKEL, Executor.

Farm For Sale. I will sell my farm, situated in East Boone township, one mile east of Burdette, containing 50 acres. Terms to suit purchaser. THOMAS BALGUM.

Itch and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by W. J. Linsdown, druggist, Butler, Mo. 49-197

Notice. Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the estate of William E. Jones deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Bates county Probate Court, in Bates county, Missouri, bearing date the 15th day of August, 1885. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to her for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred. LUCRETIA JONES, Administratrix.

Order of Publication. STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF BATES, In the Circuit Court of said county, November term, 1885. John H. Kennett, plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Kennett, defendant. Now at this day comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Crockett & Smith, and files in petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant, Elizabeth Kennett, is not a resident of the State of Missouri. Whereupon it is ordered by the Clerk in vacation that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against her in this court, the object and purpose of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from said defendant upon the grounds of abandonment, and that unless the said Elizabeth Kennett be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Butler, in said county, on the second day of November next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and a decree of divorce be rendered accordingly. And he is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the Butler Times, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Bates county, Mo. for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the first day of the next term of Circuit Court. J. R. JESSKINS, Circuit Clerk. A true copy from the Record. Witness my hand and the Seal of the Circuit Court of Bates county, this 25th day of August, 1885. J. R. JESSKINS, Circuit Clerk.

Trustee's Sale. Whereas, Elizabeth Pulliam and T. J. Pulliam her husband, by their deed of trust, bearing date April 17th, 1884, and recorded in the recorder's office of Bates county, Missouri, in Book No. 32, page 323, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying, being and situate in the county of Bates and state of Missouri, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16), township thirty-nine (39) of range thirty (30), containing ten (10) acres more or less, in trust, however, for the following purpose: In trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in said deed of trust described; and, whereas, said note is long past due and remains unpaid; Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I will, on Wednesday, September 9th, 1885, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house, in the city of Butler, county of Bates and State of Missouri, sell said real estate to the highest bidder, at public vendue, for cash in hand, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said note, interest and costs. F. M. ALLEN, Trustee.