BUTLER WEEKLY TIMES

J. D. ALLEN EDITOR.

J. D. ALLEN & CO., PROPRIETORS,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The WEEKLY TIMES, published every Wednesday, will be sent to any address one year, postage paid, for $1.25.

We are authorized to announce
W. R. THURMAN,
of Osage township, as candidate for the office of School Commissioner of Bates county, subject to the action of the democratic convention

We are authorized to announce
J. C. RYAN,
of Osage township, as candidate for the office of School Commissioner of Bates County, subject to the action of the democratic convention

We are authorized to announce
JAMES A. BURKE,
of Osage township, as candidate for the office of School Commissioner of Bates County, subject to the action of the democratic convention

FOR COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce
ROBT. L. GRAVES,
as a candidate for the office of collector of Mt. Pleasant township, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

CONSTABLE.

We are authorized to announce
JOE T. SMITH,
as candidate for Constable of Mt. Pleasant township, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce
C. J. McDONALD,
as candidate for Constable of Mt. Pleasant township, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce
W. M ARNOLD,
as candidate for constable of Mt. Pleasant township subject to the action of the democratic convention, Feb'y 28th, 1891.

We are authorized to announce
D. T OWEN,
as Candidate for Constable of Mt. Pleasant township, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

CLEVELAND AND FREE COINAGE.

There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland's silver letter at this time was meant to defeat the measure for free coinage now pending in the lower house of congress. It will no doubt accomplish this purpose, but what a price he will have paid for it? It will in all probability cost him the presidency. But will his letter affect the democratic party? We might answer yes and no. As a representative democrat, who once held the presidential chair by virtue of democratic votes and who is a possible nominee of that party for 1892 his utterance will weaken the party. But Mr. Cleveland is not the democratic party and his expressions as an individual, when there is no campaign in progress and the democratic party by its representatives in convention has not declared a policy on this issue, should be taken only as his opinion, and as such is deserving of no more consideration than that of any man who has made a close study of these questions.

No one will question Mr. Cleveland's honesty in this matter and in this as in all other, he has the courage of his conviction, though an expression of the same might prove disastrous to his political advancement.

Mr. Cleveland as an individual in private life, is separate and distinct from Mr. Cleveland as the leader of a great political party, and while he is sincere in his belief that the free coinage of silver is a dangerous experiment he would, no doubt, yield to the judgment of the democratic party if its leaders should declare in convention, that to be the party policy. He is a patriot and statesman and we feel assured he would not hold out his private opinion against the democratic platform and if he did he would not accept a nomination on that platform.

Mr. Cleveland's expressions on the silver question should not have created much surprise as it was only in keeping with his known opinions clearly expressed in a message to congress while he was chief magistrate of the nation, but it must be remembered that at that time the democratic party had not adopted free coinage as a settled policy. We do know that the south and west are clamorous for free silver, but whether it is the very best for the interests of these sections to adopt that policy is a question on which there is a vast divergence of opinion.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is glorious as a display of moral courage, but it is not politics. But then Mr. Cleveland never was and never will be a politician. In writing his silver letter, as in sending his tariff message to congress, he has had no thought of personal consequences. He is a man of courage and conviction. He is not always right, but when he thinks he is never afraid to go ahead. —St. Louis Republic.

A FEW OF THE BAD BREAKS OF REFORM OFFICERS.

The county court let the printing of the financial statement for 75 cts a square when the same work was done by a democratic court for 50 cents. Judge Fix protested.

The county court released a school fund mortgage on the mortgagor presenting a receipt showing that the interest had been paid to date, without regard to the principal.

The county court took the management of the poor farm away from Mrs. Hall, a worthy and highly respected widow, who has given entire satisfaction for years, and gave it to one Cox, as a reward for voting the union labor ticket. Cox was unable to pay Mrs. Hall for the extra work done on the place for which she was entitled to recover, and the two union labor judges wanted to advance him the money, $80, out of the county treasury, but Judge Fix called a halt and protested so emphatically that they rescinded the order and the Presiding Judge went down into his own pocket and loaned Cox the $80.

County Clerk Drysdale had the county's coal hauled to his own residence.

In apportioning the railroad and telegraph school monies, county clerk Drysdale took the money that should have gone to old Prairie City township and distributed it to other districts thereby cheating these school districts out of money that rightfully belongs to them. And this can not be corrected for at the next apportionment other districts will not be willing that their money shall go to correct Mr. Drysdale's mistake. To show how much these districts have lost through the blundering ignorance of an incompetent official we make a comparison of what they got in the spring of 1890 and what they received under this apportionment:

ROCKVILLE TOWNSHIP.	
Dis. No 1, 1890	$109 22
" " " 1891	48 58
" " 2, 1890	24 08
" " " 1891	10.45
" " 3, 1890	11 67
" " " 1891	5.33
PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.	
Dis. No. 1, 1890	47.73
" " " 1891	20.50
" " 2, 1890	49 88
" " " 1891	21.73
PLEASANT GAP TOWNSHIP.	
Dis. No. 7, 1890	25.80
" " " 1891	7.99
" " 9, 1890	22.79
" " " 1891	11.75
HUDSON TOWNSHIP	
Dis. No. 9, 1890	19.78
" " " 1891	9.22

Thus it will be seen that the school districts of old Prairie City township have lost over one half of the money due them under a correct apportionment and the only recourse they have is to sue Mr. Drysdale on his official bond. The taxpayers of these districts will have to make up this amount of money out of their own pockets.

Sheriff Hartsock rode 22 miles to serve notice on the plaintiff in a suit and made his returns to the circuit clerk accordingly. His deputy summoned Mr. Owen of Grand River township, as a witness in a case by leaving word with his hired girl and making his return that he had served the papers in person upon the proper party. The sheriff sent papers to Rich Hill to be served on the Rich Hill Coal company, and the boy left them at the Company's office. The papers were sent to St Louis and not returned until too late for this term of court.

Prosecuting Attorney Atkeson has passed through the first term of court, has put the county to about $2,000 expense and made one conviction, that of Pete Deming for insulting Mrs Glasson, who was fined $1. Judge Boxley assisted in the prosecution of that case.

The TIMES has no disposition to find fault, but the tax payers are entitled to know how their business is being managed and we propose to keep them well posted.

Secretary Windom's place in the cabinet is still vacant President Harrison, who urged the passage of the force bill, in order to put the bottom rail on top in the southern states now has a splendid opportunity to show his sincerity for the colored man by appointing one to a place in his cabinet.

THE SOLDIER SLEEPETH.

Gen. Sherman Closes His Eyes in Painless Death.

New York, February 14.—Gen. Sherman died peacefully and painlessly just before 2 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of his family and one or two close friends. For several hours the end had been momentarily expected. The slight improvement of Friday had aroused scarcely justified hopes, which were abandoned for the last time just at daybreak to day. From that hour till death came it was only a question of how long the almost exhausted vitality could hold at bay the last vanquishing enemy.

SKETCH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

William Tecumseh Sherman was the son of a justice of the supreme court of Ohio, and was born in Lancaster, in that state, Feb. 8, 1820. He was adopted by Thos. Ewing, afterwards Secretary of the Interior, and in July, 1836, was appointed a cadet to West Point, where he graduated in 1840. The same year he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and sent to Florida, and the following year he was made first lieutenant, commanding a small detachment at Pensecola. When the Mexican war began, in 1846, he was sent with troops to California, where he acted as adjutant general to General Kearny and Gen. Persifer H. Smith, receiving a brevet of Captain for his services. In 1850 he was married to Miss Boyle Ewing, the daughter of his old friend, and was appointed captain in the commissary department and sent to St. Louis Tiring of the army, he resigned his commission September 6, 1853, and was appointed manager of the branch bank of Lucas, Turner & Co, at San Francisco. In 1867 the affairs of that establishment were wound up and he went to New York as agent for a St. Louis firm. Then he went to Leavenworth, Kan, and practiced law during 1858 59, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy at Alexandria. When Louisiana seceded from the Union he resigned, returned again to St. Louis, and was for a short time president of the 5th Street railroad.

When the war broke out Gen. Sherman was among the first to realize the seriousness of the situation declaring that the secessionists were not a mob to be put down by a posse comitatus, as he called Lincoln's 75,000 three months men, but would have to be fought with armies. On the 13th of May, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 13th infantry, and instructed to report to Gen. Winfield Scott at Washington. By that veteran soldier he was placed in command of a brigade of Tyler's division of the army that marched to Bull Run, in which battle Sherman's command was hotly engaged and suffered considerable loss, August 3d, 1861. Sherman was made Brigadier General of volunteers and was sent to be second in command to Gen. Robert Anderson in Kentucky. Gen. Anderson, on account of broken health, asked to be relieved from the command, and on October 17, Sherman was appointed his successor. He was relieved from his command by G n. Buell in November following and ordered to report to Gen Halleck, by whom he was placed in command of Benton Barracks. After the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson by Grant, in 1862, Sherman was assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and took an important part in the battle of Shiloh. He was highly complimented for his judgment and skill by Gen. Grant in his official report to the war department, who said that "to his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." Gen. Halleck declared that 'Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th and contributed largely to the glorious victory on the 7th.' After this battle Gen. Halleck assumed command of all the armies, and Sherman was constantly employed where promptness and energy were needed. He was made Major General of volunteers, to date from May 1, 1862, and June 9 following he was ordered to Grand Junction to protect the railroads centering there. In July he was sent to Memphis to put that city in a state of defense, and then joined Grant before Vicksburg. During this brilliant campaign Sherman was most active and for his reward was appointed Brigadier General in the regular army, to date from July 4, 1863.

Gen. Sherman commanded the left wing at the battle of Mission Ridge, November 24th, 1863, marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville in December, and in January, 1864, proceeded to Jackson and Meridian, where he broke up the confederate combinations and destroyed their communications. When Grant assumed command of all the armies, March 12, 1864, he immediately assigned Sherman to the command of the military division of the Mississippi. Then began the famous "march to the sea." Starting from Chattanooga, he drove Johnston slowly back from Dalton to Atlanta, and began the attack on the capital of Georgia, July 17th. On September 1, after several severe battles, the enemy, then commanded by Gen. Hood, who had superseded Johnston evacuated Atlanta, and Sherman moved on to Savannah, meeting with but little opposition. Savannah was taken by assault and the celebrated march completed. On August 12 he received the appointment of Major General in the United States army, and in January following he received the thanks of congress for his "triumphal march."

From Savannah Sherman moved north with his army, compelled the evacuation of Charleston, and defeated Johnston at Averysboro and Bentonville. On the 14th of April, 1865, Johnston surrendered, and an agreement was entered into between the two commanders, providing for "a generol amnesty so far as the executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of all the confederate troops remaining in the field, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men." The terms were disapproved by Secretary Stanton, who directed Grant to go to North Carolina, repudiate the agreement and negotiate anew as in the case of Lee. Sherman moved on to Washington, took part in the great review, and took leave of his army May 30th, 1865.

From June 27, 1865, to March 3, 1869, Gen. Sherman was in command of the military division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at St. Louis. On July 25, 1869, he was promoted to be Lieutenant General and when Grant became President he succeeded him as General, with headquarters at Washington. He was placed on the retired list February 8, 1884, at his own request, and returned to St. Louis, his old home, where he lived in the residence the citizens had presented him with until his removal to New York, about three years ago.

President Harrison has announced that he will make a tour of the south after the adjournment of congress. His cabinet will accompany him on the trip.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

Head one Solid Sore. Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema, when he was four months old. We tried three doctors, but they did not help him. We then used your three Cuticura Remedies, and after using them eleven weeks exactly according to directions, he began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears, most of his face, and small places on different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to the cradle, and hold them when he was taken up; and had to keep mittens on his hands to keep his finger-nails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your Cuticura Remedies cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others.
GEO. B & JANETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind.

Scrofula Cured

I have a sister younger than myself whose whole body was covered with scrofula sores, from head to foot. She could not lie down at night, and had no peace by day. A friend advised her the Cuticura Remedies. She did so and they cured her. Dora B. Erving, Rushsylvania, Ohio.

Cuticura Remedies

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticura, the great skin cure and Cuticura Soap, and exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the Cuticura Remedies cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the phycicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1 Prepared by the by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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Negotiates Loans on improved farms and will rent and manage property for non-residents. Will give all business entrusted to my care, my personal attention. Collections promptly made and remitted. Office north side over Bernhardt's drug store.

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Having purchased the stock of goods known as the Grange store consisting of

GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,

I desire to say to my many friends that I have replenished the stock and fitted up the store room in shape and I would be glad to have all my old friends call and see me.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS WANTED.

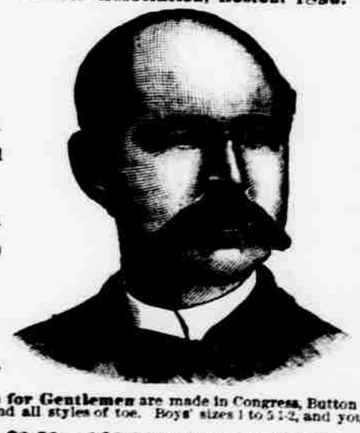
I will guarantee my prices on goods to be as low as any store in the city. Call and see me.

T. L. PETTYS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

Best in the World.

Awarded the medal for superior quality of material and proficiency in workmanship over all other shoe exhibits, by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, Boston, 1890.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed
$2.50 Best Dongola
$2.00 Extra Value
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S
$2 & $1.75
SCHOOL SHOES.

W. L. Douglas Shoes for Gentlemen are made in Congress, Button and Lace, sized 5 to 11, including half sizes and widths, and all styles of toe. Boys' sizes 1 to 5 1-2, and youth's 11 to 13 1-2, also half sizes each.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00 Shoes for Ladies are made in "Opera" and "American common Sense." Sizes 1 to 7, and half sizes; C (except in $2.50 shoe), D, E, EE widths.

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It is a duty you owe to yourself and your family during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other make in the world, as thousands who have worn them will testify.

Wanted—A local agent in every city and town in the U. S. not already occupied. Correspondence invited.

If local advertised agent cannot supply you, take no others, but send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price. To Order by Mail, Gentlemen and Boys will state size usually worn, style and width desired. Ladies will please state style desired, size and width usually worn, and if a snug or loose fit is preferred. Misses size and kind of heel.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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