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J. D. ALLEN & Co., Proprietors.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published every Wednesday, will be sent to any address one year, postage paid, for \$1.00.

CHAIRMAN CARROLL TO BLAME.

William S. Shirk, the paid counsel of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, was placed upon the peoples' party ticket without the knowledge of the rank and file of that party. Who, then, is responsible for this outrage? There are only two ways his name could possibly have been placed upon the ticket under the law. The state central committee of the peoples' party had the power to fill any vacancy which might have occurred on the ticket during the interval from the state convention to the time the ticket was certified up to the secretary of state, or he could have been placed on the ticket by petition of electors, (the manner in which Atkeson's name was placed on the republican ticket.) He was not placed on the ticket by the latter method. Then the state central committee must have filled the vacancy. M. V. Carroll is chairman of that committee and went in person to Jefferson City and filed the peoples' ticket with Secretary Lesueur. Then Mr. Carroll is responsible for Judge Shirk's name appearing upon the peoples' ticket. Granting, for the sake of argument, that it was consistent and proper for a candidate for supreme judge to be endorsed by the peoples' party, overlooking the fact that the principles and policies of the two parties are diametrically opposed, did Mr. Carroll's party do the proper thing by its party in selecting Judge Shirk? There are three supreme judges to be elected; consequently there were three republican nominees to choose from, William W. Edwards, Charles Nagle and William S. Shirk. The first named is circuit judge of St. Louis county, a good man, so far as we know to the contrary, and an upright and honest judge who has never been accused of being connected with a railroad corporation. Charles Nagle is a young German lawyer practicing at the St. Louis bar. He has established the reputation of being a good lawyer and an honest man and has never been considered a corporation lawyer. Judge Shirk while admittedly an able lawyer, has been for years the local attorney of the Mo. Pac. R'y Co., at Sedalia, and for the past two years been regularly employed at a fixed salary in the law department of that railroad company with his office in the Missouri Pacific building in St. Louis. If these three names had been submitted to the qualified electors of the peoples' party throughout the state does anyone doubt that the choice would have fallen on either Judge Edwards or Mr. Nagle. But who does Mr. Carroll choose? The name of the railroad attorney appears on the ticket as answer. What influence do you imagine could have been brought to bear upon Chairman Carroll to have induced him to thus violate every tenet and principle claimed by the party he represents? The "influence" must have been very great to have thus warped Bro. Carroll's judgment(?) Now will the rank and file of the peoples' party ratify this "sell out" by their chairman? We think the honest men in that party will teach him a lesson not to be soon forgotten.

THAT RAILROAD ATTORNEY.

The name of Judge Shirk, republican nominee for supreme judge, has, through some peculiar methods, found a place on the peoples' party ticket. The Peoples' convention nominated O. D. Jones, C. F. Moulton and Wm. Munks for the three supreme judges. Through the peculiar metamorphosis it has undergone in the hands of the leaders, the name of Munks has been dropped and that of Shirk substituted. Now, who is William S. Shirk whom the leaders attempt to saddle upon their party without the consent of the rank and file?

Aside from being a bitter partisan republican, he is and has been for years the salaried attorney of the

wealthiest corporation in the state, the Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

The editor of the Times has in his possession the letter head of the Missouri Pacific law department, upon which is printed the name of this same William S. Shirk as one of the regular attorneys of that railroad.

Do our farmers want a salaried railroad attorney for their supreme judge?

THE SITUATION.

This issue closes the polls, so far as the Times is concerned. We have tried to conduct a fair, honorable and straight forward campaign, abjuring abuse of individual candidates, but exposing fraud and corruption whenever and wherever it appeared. This has indeed been a campaign of reason. Little of the enthusiasm that expresses itself in boisterous demonstrations has been manifested and yet the people are studying the great political issues as they never did before. A calm and dispassionate review of the situation leads us to believe that Grover Cleveland will be elected president. Indiana is sure to go democratic. In fact the republicans virtually abandoned that state weeks ago. In New York Senator Hill and the full Tammany organization are supporting Mr. Cleveland ardently and enthusiastically and the World claims that they will meet the republicans at Harlem river with 100,000 majority. The Press, a strong republican advocate, concedes New York to the democratic column.

Our own matchless Stone will be elected. There is no doubt of that. The only question is the size of his majority over the republican nominee, Major Warner. Conservative estimates place his plurality at 20,000, and we believe he will secure that. Mr. Leonard is not considered in the race, and it is doubtful if the third party will poll as large a vote as it did two years ago.

In the county campaign the republican nominees have fallen by the wayside, as they did two years ago, with the difference that then the deal was made with the sanction of the republican party, now the peoples' party leaders have exerted the "influence" upon the republican nominees themselves to get them to withdraw. The rank and file of the republican party are very indignant at the manner in which they have been treated by their nominees and they will not be "dumb driven cattle." It is claimed that no trade has been made and republican candidates are free to vote as they choose.

The democratic nominees, one and all, are making a straight forward, honorable and manly campaign. They are not abusing anybody, neither are they making any unholy alliances and trying to barter away the rights of the individual voter. They ask the intelligent suffrage of the people of Bates county.

THAT INVESTIGATION FAKE.

In conformity with his every act during his conduct of the Union in this city, Carroll waits until less than two weeks of the election and then springs the "investigation" fake and attempts to make a great hellabaw, a veritable tempest in a tea pot.

If there had been anything wrong with the books of the ex-county officials Mr. Carroll would not have waited until this late date to give it publication. The facts are that the investigation of the records by a so-called expert has been one of the very worst boomerangs that party in this county has yet encountered. After laboring over the books for six months the expert had to admit that no defalcation or misappropriation of the public fund existed. So in order to satisfy his employers and make some kind of show of earning his three dollars and a half per day, paid out of the peoples' money, he began figuring on fees and commissions allowed these ex-officials by a former county court. Here Prof. Allison's judgment and legal knowledge came in conflict with the rulings of the county court and state auditor, and as a consequence of the superior knowledge of this learned Professor an overplus of commission was figured out against two ex-officials, Messrs. Reeder and Catron. Mr. Carroll knows full well there is nothing whatever in that claim. If there was why did he not publish Prof. Allison's written report, as filed in

the county clerk's office instead of vilifying and maligning the democratic members of the county court.

On December 24th, 1891, the county court made an order to investigate the county records and employed L. B. Allison, at a salary of three dollars and a half per day, to be paid out of the public treasury. Judge Fix very properly voted against the order, holding that there was no occasion for an expert examination, and if an examination was made the expert should be allowed a per cent of the findings, (as was the case when Wm. E. Walton examined the records and found Wesley T. Smith a defaulter and collected off his bondsmen some \$15,000.) This would have been fair and right, instead of spending the tax-payers money in the fond hopes of manufacturing campaign material for the union labor party. For two months under a U. L. court Allison plodded along drawing his salary and finding nothing. During that time it can be proven that he was frequently in secret caucus with union labor leaders and officials, showing that the investigation was being conducted for partisan purposes, instead of for the peoples' benefit.

Then Judge Connell died and Judge Reece was appointed as a democrat. The matter of continuing the examination was freely discussed as to whether the peoples' money should longer be frittered away in that manner.

The Times favored the continuing of the investigation a reasonable length of time, but we insisted that a representative of the democratic party should be employed to work in conjunction with the other party's expert. Judge Henry's name was suggested as a man who was well acquainted with the books, and who could have been of inestimable service to Prof. Allison. This learned Professor expert objected to Judge Henry and to every other name mentioned.

The court decided to continue P. of Allison alone for a reasonable time, and he was continued for nearly four months longer, or nearly six months in all, and then instead of coming up like a man and confessing his inability to find any embezzlement, or defalcation, he played the part of a truculent partisan and went to haggling on commissions paid by the county court and allowed by the state auditor, in settlements with that official, for state funds. This is not the first time Allison has posed in this kind of a doubtful transaction. John Atkeson, a highly respected citizen of our county, was once sheriff and collector of Bates county. Uncle John gained the ill-will of the members of the county court at that time and they "went after him" as it were, ordered an investigation and when looking around for an "expert" to serve their interests this same L. B. Allison was picked upon. He made the investigation and brought John Atkeson out a defaulter in the sum of \$12,000. The county court immediately brought suit on his bond, and the case, after costing the county several thousand dollars was finally thrown out of court by the circuit judge. Any one who is interested in knowing the full history of this case can call on Uncle John Atkeson in this city.

But we digress. After this expert had drawn his \$3.50 per day for nearly six months, and the court called on him for an accounting, he brought forward, as narrated above, a charge of excess of fees and commissions, amounting to some \$1,100. Nearly, if not quite, half of this was, by the Prof.'s report, due the state, although Messrs. Catron and Reeder held the State Auditor's receipt in full for all moneys due the state. The county clerk was ordered to notify Messrs. Reeder and Catron to come forward and account for this "find" of the expert. The fact that a dispute arose as to the form or wording of that order is not germane to the issue, although an effort was made to make political capital out of that order, on account of its peculiar phraseology, by sending secret circulars out over the county, and after the Times exposed and punctured the bubble, the Union denied responsibility for the circular.

Messrs. Reeder and Catron appeared before the court and proved conclusively that they did not owe the county one cent, but in fact if they

were allowed all credits due them the county would be their debtor to a considerable sum. Unfortunately the order was not written up, but the Times called attention to the omission the very next week, showing that if an error had been committed, and we believed there had, we were not disposed to shield the court or hide anything. We understand, however, that owing to the action of the clerk in writing up the former order in the case, Judge Reece determined to write his own order and not having time to spare, concluded to prepare it and have it entered of record at the next meeting of the court.

The Union in its "write up" fails to tell the fact that after finishing up the county treasurer's office, the court ordered Prof. L. B. Allison to investigate the sheriff's office and our late lamented sheriff, Geo. G. Glazebrook. That Mrs. Glazebrook turned over to him all of her husband's papers and receipts, and after going through them, (at \$3.50 per day) he notified the court that they were perfectly straight and all right.

Now we re-affirm that this investigation should and will react as a boomerang to that party which instigated it and should and will strengthen the democratic party.

We do not believe that Mr. Colyer or any other candidate on the democratic ticket is doing any trading. We are satisfied that such talk emanates from the opposition to the democratic party, and is done for the purpose of creating disaffection in our ranks. Democrats are not circulating these kind of reports, whether they supported Mr. Colyer before the convention or not. It is a slander on the good and loyal democrats of this county, who preferred another to Mr. Colyer in the primary, to say that they are now circulating reports calculated to injure him in his race. There is plenty of work to do to defeat the enemy, without slandering one another.

KNEW WHEREOF HE SPOKE.

A German Farmer Electrifies a Meeting in Leavenworth County.

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 28.—At a democratic meeting at Fairmount, this county, last evening H. A. Naber, a well to do and prosperous farmer, only recently returned from an extended tour through Germany and a visit to his old home furnished his old neighbors quite a sensation in the form of a tariff speech and a defense of the democratic party on that question, having always been a republican. Mr. Naber followed Dr. S. F. Neely who most ably addressed the voters on tariff and finance. Farmer Naber replied to Senator Ingalls' statements in his Topeka speech regarding the condition of his countrymen. He said the trouble with Ingalls was that he didn't look for any happiness among the Germans, he was hunting for misery only just as we could find it in happy America. The German people, said Mr. Naber, can buy all their agricultural implements of American manufacture for nearly one half the cost of like articles here.

"The people of my native land love America," said Mr. Naber, "but they have been compelled to buy their wheat of Russia because America has shut them out. They prefer to trade with us. They have nothing in common with Russians. They hate them, but they love the American government and its people because their kinsmen are a part and parcel of it."

His speech had a telling effect among the many farmers present and is one of the best object lessons they have yet had on the effect of a robber tariff on the farmers of America. He said that Mr. Ingalls told a falsehood when he asserted that German women are hitched alongside of dogs to do work of drudgery.

He did not deny that many of the country women worked in the field, especially where the sugar beet industry is largely cultivated, but Mr. Ingalls forgot to state that the flower of Germany's manhood is doing service in the German army, numbering nearly 500,000 men.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Oak Garland.

Peoria Base Burner Wood Stoves.

Oak Garland Stoves for Coal or Wood Franksn, Todd, Box and Cannon Stoves.



The Celebrated Charter Oak Cook Stoves for wood or coal, with Wire Gauze Oven Doors, Garland and Peoria Cook Stoves

Groceries, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Schuttler, Studebaker and Moline Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, Top Buggies and Road Carts. Bennett-Wheeler Merc. Co. BUTLER, MO.

An Infamous Measure.

From a speech on the Force Bill by Republican Senator Teller of Colorado.

I have read that bill with care and attention more than twenty times. I have read it in the light of calm consideration. And I repeat that if it were presented to me now with the alternative of party support or party dismissal, I should not vote for the bill. A more infamous bill in my judgment never passed the threshold of the doors of the senate. Avowedly in the interest of good government it was instigated in my judgment by men whose interest it was to prevent a free expression of the will of the voters at the polls.

The Mighty Tammany.

The following extract was taken from a special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat:

"It was Tammany night and the old tiger crawled out of his lair and howled. The alleged harmonious Democracy of New York City made a pilgrimage to that temple of Democracy, Tammany Hall. The council fires did burn brightly, the bravos were in their war paint and as the bands played and the rockets and stars flew, they made the air quiver with their war whoops. In the intervals, some one would yell, 'These cheers for Cleveland!' and when these in the hall had subsided, one could hear, like an echo, the wild roar of the multitude in the street below."



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Arrested—the progress of Consumption. In all its earlier stages, it can be cured. It's a scrofulous affection of the lungs—a blood taint—and, as in every other form of scrofula, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. But it must be taken in time—and now is the time to take it.

It purifies the blood—that's the secret. Nothing else acts like it. It's the most potent strength-restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder known to medical science. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all lingering Coughs, it's a remedy that's guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure.

If it doesn't, the money is returned.

In other words, it's sold on trial.

No other medicine of its kind is. And that proves that nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery."

The dealer is thinking of his profit, not of yours, when he urges something else.

Steve Elkin's Boys.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—A Parkersburg (W. Va.) correspondent tells a story on secretary Elkins which creates a deal of amusement here.

Mr. Elkins bought a fine fowling piece for the eldest boy just before the McKinley bill became a law. Later on, after the passage of the bill, his other sons persuaded him to order for them in New York a duplicate of the gun.

The guns arrived while the secretary was on a stamping tour. When he returned the boys exhibited their guns with the statement that they were "just like brother's."

"Yes, b. y. s.," said the secretary, "I ordered duplicates of the first one."

After he had examined the guns one of the boys asked: "Well, papa, where have you been this week and what have you been doing?"

"I have been to Martinsburg, Grafton, Morgantown and Kingwood making speeches."

"What did you talk about?"

"The tariff."

"Did you tell them the tariff is not a tax and that the consumer did not pay it?" "Certainly."

"Now papa, if the tariff is not a tax and the consumer does not pay it, will you please explain to us what this means on the bottom of the bill that came with the guns?"

Here the lad produced the bill, and on the bottom of it was written: "Mr. Elkins, we are obliged to charge you \$4 more for each of these guns than for the first one on account of the McKinley bill, making eight dollars."

The boys were still waiting for the secretary's explanation when last heard from.—EX.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Missouri.

Current resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof concerning the relief of disabled and crippled firemen by the cities of said state having an organized fire department.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring thereto: That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892, the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, concerning the relief of disabled and crippled firemen by the cities of said state, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit: SECTION 1 That section 47, of article 4 of the constitution, be amended by adding thereto the following words, to-wit: Provided, that this shall not be so construed as to prohibit the general assembly from providing by law for authorizing the creation, maintenance and management of a fund for the pensioning of crippled and disabled firemen, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of deceased firemen, by such cities, villages or incorporated towns as may have an organized fire department—said fund to be taken from the municipal revenue of such cities, villages or incorporated towns.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. I, Alexander A. Lesueur, secretary of state of the state of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of a concurrent resolution of the thirty-sixth general assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled: "Concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, concerning the relief of disabled and crippled firemen by the cities of said state having an organized fire department." As appears by comparing the same with the original roll of said concurrent resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of the state of Missouri, Done at office in the city of Jefferson, this eighth day of September, A. D. 1892. A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.