

The Butler Weekly Times.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Gen. John S. Wornall to the Missouri Legislature.

It is proper upon assuming the duties which devolve upon the chief executive of a great commonwealth to acknowledge our dependence upon the supreme ruler of the universe for the manifold blessings we enjoy, to invoke His aid for a renewal of those blessings, and to indulge the hope that peace and prosperity may be secured, the faculties for the acquisition of knowledge be extended, and a wise and careful administration of public affairs, the happiness of the whole people be promoted.

SECTION OF PERSONS TO FILL POSITIONS

When the constitution and laws devolve upon me, I shall appoint persons who in my opinion have the necessary qualifications, and whose previous good conduct shall give assurance that they will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices, in such manner that there shall be no just cause of complaint.

You are called upon to perform relative duties for more than two hundred millions of people, occupying a territory of more than 67,000 square miles, with a salubrious climate, almost every variety of soil, producing all the grasses, grains, fruits and vegetables in great perfection that can be grown in a temperate climate, extensive forests of valuable timber, the soil underlain by mines of coal, lead zinc and copper, in vast abundance and of superior quality, besides many other valuable minerals of great utility to arts and manufactures. You are nearly 5,000 miles of completed railroads, with prospects of large additions thereto. These and many other advantages which might be enumerated should stimulate you to do nothing undone on your part which may be proper to develop the wonderful resources of our great and growing state.

You are assembled here, not to make a new code of laws, but to amend such laws as time and experience have shown to be defective or unsuited to the age in which we live, and to pass such new laws as the increase of population, the growth of agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries, and the extension of the internal facilities for travel and transportation make necessary. Laws which have been found to be unwise or inexpedient, or not adapted to the wants or conditions of our people, and all annual statutes which are practically disregarded by courts, grand juries, and utterly discredited by the people generally, should be either modified so as to be fully enforced, or repealed, as the total disregard of any law tends to lessen that respect which all citizens should have for each and every statute of the state. My own opinion is that people are best governed who have few laws, only those absolutely necessary, plainly expressed and vigorously enforced.

It will be my duty, in strict accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and in compliance therewith, to cause all laws to be faithfully executed and to impartially protect the rights of every citizen, without distinction of race or color, and thus I will endeavor to do, without regard to my individual opinions, as to the propriety of any particular law.

The people of Missouri have, from the earliest period in the history of the state, favored and encouraged education.

Laws were passed from time to time setting apart moneys arising from various sources for the purpose of establishing a permanent fund for the support of common schools. By statutory enactment in 1873, 25 per cent of the entire state revenue was annually set apart for the support of common schools. That which was done by statute in 1873 was incorporated into the constitution of the state in 1875. In addition to the 25 per cent annually set apart, Missouri has permanently invested in bonds, state, county and township school funds, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, the interest of which is annually collected and used for the support of our common schools. To increase the sum to be annually expended, the people of the state voluntarily tax themselves nearly \$3,000,000 each year for the same purpose. Separate schools are provided for the children of colored citizens, by reason of which all share alike in the benefits arising from our excellent system of common schools.

The State University, located at Columbia, together with the school of mines and metallurgy located at Rolla, have liberal investments of a permanent character provided for their support.

The state has established three normal schools, located in different sections of the state, for the education of the teachers of our common schools, and the Lincoln institute at Jefferson City, the latter especially devoted to the education of teachers for the colored schools throughout the state, which gives assurance to the colored citizens of Missouri that the education of their children will not be neglected.

When to these are added a large number of colleges, academies and schools, supported by private means, the people of Missouri are

PLACED IN THE FRONT RANK among the friends of education; with such ample provisions thus made, every child in the state, without regard to race or color, may acquire a common school education.

Financially Missouri stands among the foremost states composing the federal union. Under the provisions of the present constitution the debt of the state is diminishing from year to year and the counties, cities and towns are also rapidly liquidating their debts; and being forbidden by the fundamental law of the land to contract new debts, the day is not far distant when a new impetus will be given to the material prosperity of the state; the citizens will not be taxed annually to pay interest and their entire earnings can be devoted to increasing their own comforts and aiding in developing the hidden resources of the state.

In conclusion permit me to say that it will be my duty as well as my pleasure to co-operate with you in all measures that will redound to the advantage and promote the best interest of our great and growing state, and it will be my pleasure to communicate to you my views from time to time on questions which affect the public welfare.

City of Jefferson, Mo., Jan. 12, '85.

A king is wanted for the Congo country. Mr. Keifer of Ohio will be disengaged after March 4.

From present appearances General Grant will not have to last until a broker, as Louis Sherman's "last rust" is forwarded to him.

A SAD SURPRISE.

The Death of General W. S. Hancock, a City Son.

New York, Jan. 12.—General Hancock received a telegram this morning announcing the death of his only son, General W. S. Hancock, on Tuesday, on his plantation near Clarksdale, Miss. Mr. Hancock's wife and children, the eldest a boy of 10, have been visiting the general and family in St. Louis on Tuesday night. They were going by way of St. Louis, and as soon as General Hancock received the news of his son's death, he telegraphed to a friend in that city to meet them and break the sad news to them. The body of Mr. Hancock, which will be sent to St. Louis for burial, will reach there about the same time as his widow and children.

General Hancock himself, accompanied by Lieut. Baber, of his personal staff, left this city for St. Louis last night. The cause of Mr. Hancock's sudden death is not known, but is supposed to be pneumonia, as the last time he wrote to his wife he complained of a cold. Mrs. W. S. Hancock is completely prostrated by the unexpected death of her son, and is unable to leave her bed. In 1873 General and Mrs. Hancock's only other child, a daughter, 18 years old, died after a brief illness of typhus fever. Since then Mrs. Hancock has never taken off mourning, and her health has been delicate. Eighteen months ago Mrs. Hancock's mother, Mrs. Russell, died, and now comes the death of her son. Russell Hancock was 34 years old. He was born in St. Louis, where his father, then Lieutenant Hancock, was stationed. After completing his education he married, at an early age, the daughter of Nicholas Gwynn, formerly of Lexington, Ky., but now living in this city. Since his marriage Mr. Hancock has lived on his plantation in Mississippi.

JUSTICE TO MISSOURI.

One Chicago Editor Who has Nerve Enough to be Honest.

The thirty-third general assembly of Missouri meets at Jefferson City, Wednesday. It has seventy-five farmers, sixty-one lawyers, five doctors, five newspaper men, and five clerks. No other calling is represented by more than three members. The people of the United States have hardly any conception of the progress Missouri is making. Not only does the state possess the great city of St. Louis, but the new town of Kansas City has possibilities which are not less than those of St. Paul and Minneapolis—perhaps even of Chicago. The geologists and statisticians declare that the first place in the Union lies between Missouri and Alabama. The Current is happy to make these remarks, because the people of Missouri have been angered by the wit of the humorist, who, thoughtlessly playing upon the different phases of the robber-hunts of a few years ago have worn bare the good nature of a great commonwealth by constant and tiresome iterations of Jesse James jokes. Missouri is a magnificent state, and has nearly \$2,000,000 in her treasury. Ninety-five per cent of her taxes are collected and the school system is admirable, and backed with a great fund. As to this winter's session, it is likely that the seventy-five farmers will have something to say about railroads, while legislation will be necessary to carry out the provisions of the new constitutional amendment creating appellate courts and otherwise reorganizing the judicial system. Kansas City demands a new charter. Important street and road statutes are also to be added to the laws. Senator Vest will be re-elected to the national upper house, the opposition of four years ago having entirely vanished.

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Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, M. A. Keilar, of Bates county, Missouri, by her deed of trust, dated October 18th, 1881, and recorded in the recorder's office of said Bates county, in book 27, at page 103, did convey to W. E. Walton as trustee, and in case of his absence or refusal to act, the then acting sheriff of Bates county, Missouri, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described, the following described real estate situated in the county of Bates and state of Missouri, to-wit: The west side of lot No. two (2), of block No. two (2), in Harper's addition to the city of Butler, Missouri, containing in all three fourths (3/4), of an acre. And, whereas, default having been made in the payment of said note and interest thereon, and said W. E. Walton, the trustee named in said deed, having refused to act, at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, W. F. Hanks, sheriff of Bates county, Missouri, by virtue of the power in me vested by said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will, on

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FOR 1885

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D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of S. B. Catterlin, deceased, that I, J. M. Catterlin, administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Bates County Probate Court, in Bates county, State of Missouri, to be held at Butler, on the 9th day of February, 1885. J. M. CATTERLIN.

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