

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII.

IRONTON, MO. THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

NUMBER 48.

### Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.

BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Ironton.

LOUIS F. DENNING, Judge 26th Circuit, Foston.

WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.

J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.

FRANZ DINGER, Presiding Judge, Ironton.

JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Bellevue, and JOHN KEMPER, Des Arc, Associate Judges.

JOHN F. F. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.

JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Ironton.

JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.

G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.

J. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.

W. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.

JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.

DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.

County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.

Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

### Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday or preceding the full moon in each month.

MONARCH LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday or preceding the full moon in each month.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.

IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.

FRANK LODGE No. 350, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.

IRONTON LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, Ironton.

### Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 8 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

M. E. Church, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. M. Bell, Pastor. Residence, Ironton, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

**FRANZ DINGER,**  
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.  
Real Estate Agent.  
And Agent for the Mutual Life, and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Office, one door north of the Ironton House, IRONTON, MO.

**BERNARD ZWART,**  
COM' R U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. DIST. MO.,  
Attorney at Law,  
Ironton - Missouri.  
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION  
To Collections, taking depositions Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands and all Land-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

**C. D. YANCEY**  
Attorney at Law,  
509 Olive St., Louis, Mo. | FIEDMONT, MO.  
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri. my2

**W. R. EDGAR,**  
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co.,  
IRONTON, MO.  
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION  
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square. 16

**FRANK COOLEY,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.  
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

**Dr. A. S. Prince,**  
DENTIST  
IRONTON, MO.  
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.

**E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,**  
591 Broadway, New York,  
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS and DEALERS in  
Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes,  
Stereoscopes and Views,  
Engravings, Chromos,  
Photographs,  
And kindred goods—Celebrations, Actresses, etc.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.**  
We are Headquarters for everything in the way of STEREOTYPES AND MAGIC LANTERNS.  
Each style being the best of its class in the market. Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.  
Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures. jan9-6m  
Catalogues of Lenses and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents.

### PROPOSALS

#### Public Printing

—FOR THE—  
STATE OF MISSOURI.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC PRINTING,  
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., May 20, 1880.

Scaled proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Printing at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, June 22nd, 1880, for executing the State Printing for the term of two years, from and after the first day of July next, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 141 of the Revised Statutes of 1879.

The printing for the State is divided into three classes, to be let in separate contracts, as follows:

#### FIRST CONTRACT—FIRST CLASS.

1. Proposals must specify the price per thousand ems for the composition of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, the printing of all reports, and all communications and other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form.

2. The price per token for press-work for the same.

#### SECOND CONTRACT—SECOND CLASS.

1. The price per thousand ems for the composition of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of such reports, communications and other documents as enter into and make a part of the journals, or the appendices thereto; all reports and all communications and other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments, to be printed in pamphlet form, together with the volumes of public documents, the printing of the general and local laws and joint resolutions.

2. The price per token for press-work for the same.

#### THIRD CONTRACT—THIRD CLASS.

1. The price per thousand ems for the composition of all blanks, circulars and other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form.

2. The price per quire for press-work for the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient securities, satisfactory to the Commissioners of Public Printing, in the penal sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to said chapter, of each class or classes of the State printing as may be adjudged to him.

MICHAEL K. McGRATH,  
Secretary of State,  
THOS. HOLLADAY,  
State Auditor,  
JAS. E. McHEVRY,  
Register of Lands,  
Commissioners of Public Printing.

### BEST IN THE WORLD!



**Church & Co's Soda Water** is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a comparison with **Church & Co's Soda Water** and **Hamber Brand** will show the difference.

That your Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (best preserved) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will show at once, settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating frothy matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for **Church & Co's Soda** and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest article. The use of this with your milk, in preference to baking powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

• SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

The paving contract will be an issue of the campaign, after all.

Public interest will now be transferred to Cincinnati. The Democratic Convention meets next Tuesday.

The Wisconsin Greenback Convention consisted of only thirty men, but they were able to select twenty delegates to their National Convention.

The basis of Garfield's success at Chicago—his first vote—came from Pennsylvania. The delegate who cast it probably is astonished at the result. Everybody else is.

The imports of merchandise into this country for April amount to \$74,388,890, being larger than for any previous month in the history of the country. For the first time in three years the imports exceeded in value the exports, showing that at last our balance of trade has disappeared.

At Chillicothe a few days ago, Col. Elijah Gates in the circuit court of Livingston county, sustained the attachment suit against the Mastin bank and others on the item of \$187,500, and judgment was rendered for that amount in his favor. This secures beyond all peradventure the State deposits in the Mastin bank.

Conkling was badly beaten, but he was still able to show that he was stronger than the Administration. Some months ago his men, Cornell and Arthur, were kicked out of the Custom House. He made one of them Governor of New York, and has now nominated the other as Vice-President of the United States. Conkling is a bad man.

John Buchanan, the Dean, and some of the faculty, of the American University of Philadelphia, was arrested last Wednesday in accordance with a measure taken by the Record to stop the sale of bogus medical diplomas. In Buchanan's private room were found nearly half a ton of blank diplomas, some of them signed by the faculty, and prepared for the insertion of the names of buyers. A table drawer was filled with seals, and on the floor were the plates from which the diplomas of the Electric Medical College and the American University were printed. Then the investigators came upon a bulky mass of correspondence having reference to the sale of bogus diplomas; then a huge pile of express receipts were unearthed, showing that fully 3,000 diplomas had been sold during the past six years. The accused were taken before United States Commissioner Gibbons, by whom Buchanan was held in the sum of \$5,000 for examination next day. Charles S. Polk and J. J. Siggins, of the faculty, were arrested. The record representative had collected evidence against five bogus colleges, having secured from them five diplomas and four degrees of various kinds, all at an expense of \$325. The purchases were made under legal advice, which rendered any escape from the penalty impossible. The institutions involved are the Electric Medical College, the American University of Philadelphia, the Livingstone University of America, the National Electric Medical Association, and the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, an eclectic concern.

**Ex-Minister Turner.**  
CHICAGO, June 3.  
To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:  
In your article of this morning, purporting to represent a somewhat persistent protest made Wednesday night by me at the rooms of the Missouri delegation, Palmer House, the following paragraph appears as having been applied by me to the delegation of that State: "I won't support a delegation made up of ex-convicts, post-office refuse, thieves and robbers, such as constitutes the Grant delegation from Missouri." Your desire not to traduce or unjustly vilify some of the noblest Republicans in the United States, as well as some of the first gentlemen of that State and of the country, will, I am sure, permit me to say that that sentence misrepresents my expression.

What I did say was that there were ex-penitentiary convicts on the delegation from St. Louis to the State convention, which was held at Sedalia, May 15, for the purpose of nominating the present Missouri delegation to Chicago. And I now take occasion to affirm the truth of that statement. I also said since the Grant men propose here at Chicago to compel the Blaine, Sherman and Washburne men to submit to their coercion, I would withdraw my support from Grant, and work might and main to break the unit rule, and that I would give my support to John Sherman, whom I know is the first choice of many Republicans of Missouri and of the majority of representative and responsible negro gentlemen throughout the United States.

J. MILTON TURNER.

### Political Points.

The Washington Star's ticket is Randolph and McDonald.

An Eastern Democratic exchange is pleased to see that "George H. Pendleton is looming up as a dark horse."

It is given out that a good deal of quiet work has been stealthily done in New York for Abraham S. Hewitt as a "dark horse" within a few days.

Gen. Johnson Hagood, the nominee of the Democratic party of South Carolina for Governor, has been the Controller General of the State since 1876. He is a successful planter, a fine executive officer, and his ambition is limited to one term as Governor of his State.

The Butler Democrats of Massachusetts have decided to send a full State delegation to the Cincinnati convention, and, as the regular Democrats have already selected their men, it thus seems that there will be a double delegation from the Bay State, at Cincinnati.

Senator Windom actually had an idea that lightning was going to strike him. He wandered around Washington in a nervous sort of way while the convention was in session, looked expectant when news from Chicago was received, and received much sympathy from other Senators and others.

Mr. Brown, the new Georgia Senator, is said to have a clerical look, and wears long, white whiskers tapering to a point. He is a Baptist, and lately presented \$50,000 to his denomination. Gen. Gordon is also an active church member, often praying and preaching in camp and church. Gov. Colquhoun is a member of the Methodist General Conference, president of the International Sunday School Association, and a good lay preacher.

Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, of whom there has been some talk as the nominee at Cincinnati, is a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, for whom he made a star-walk speech at Charleston. He read law in the office of John C. Spencer, settled in Cleveland in 1833, married rich and made a fortune before he was forty, but has not been successful in any marked degree as a candidate for office, though he was an admitted leader of the Democratic party in his State. Ben Wade beat him for the Senatorship, and Salmon P. Chase beat him for the Governorship. He is a hard-money man, and has plenty of it.

Mr. Hugh J. Jewett is said to be noted at his old Ohio home, St. Clairsville, for his integrity, close attention to business, quiet courtesy and sincerity of character. "Gath" quotes an Ohioan as saying that Mr. Jewett's manner, generally calm and gentle, somewhat changed when he argued a case before the court. Then his Maryland temperament was apt to come out, and he spoke with great volubility and force, almost excitedly. He gave all his time when he was not practicing to the study of the law and to reading. Some people thought he was austere, but it was the result of his Quaker bringing up, which led him to waste no time on frivolous things, familiarities or idle acquaintances. The gentleman was born in him. "He had a kind smile, a thoughtful brow, was devoted to his family, and his success, after he left us, was a matter of congratulation."

**Garfield.**  
His hands are stained and unclean, not by mere rumor but by the evidence and testimony of prominent Republicans, by the official record of Congress.

He took twenty shares of Credit Mobilier—that is twice as much as most of the other Senators and Representatives—and retained every penny of the enormous cash dividends though he had never paid one penny for the stock—never paid for it except in votes.

He was a member of the Boss Shepherd District of Columbia Ring. In one case he could not deny having received \$5,000 for putting through as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations an enormous appropriation for the swindling De Golyer pavement. Compelled to admit the receipt of the money, he tried to excuse himself by the assertion under oath that the money was a fee received as an attorney. This led to the proof that he never uttered one word or wrote one syllable of did a single thing in the matter except to put through the appropriation; that he never had a case, never received a fee, never acted as an attorney in his life while at Washington. Precisely as in the case of Colfax, the attempted explanation made the thing a thousand times worse. It added to the proof of bribery that of perjury.

He was a leader in the salary-grab, and again, unlike many other mem-

bers, never returned the \$4,000, the taking of which was so unanimously condemned by the people that the very next Congress repealed the law by an almost unanimous vote.

He voted for every one of the many jobs, land grants, subsidies to railroads, etc., that were granted since 1862.

He and Sherman and Stanley Matthews were the three Ohio friends of Mr. Hayes who went down to Louisiana and managed the Returning Board. The electoral vote of that State was, in reality, not stolen by the Returning Board, but by Garfield and Sherman, who rushed them with the inspiration, the courage and the temptation to commit that crime. The Returning Board rascals were only tools in the hands of Garfield and Sherman, who spoke, promised and acted as the personal and immediate agents of R. B. Hayes.

Garfield made a speech of great power against the Electoral Commission bill, upon the sole ground that it compelled an investigation of the Returning Board frauds, compelled to go behind the returns. But, the bill passed, Garfield became a member of the Commission. He took his oath: "I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, so help me God." This oath Mr. Garfield also signed. Yet he voted at least a hundred times with the other seven Republicans against the very and the only thing the commission was created to do—to "examine and consider" the questions of fraud—voted that the commission had to be deaf, blind and dumb, could not go behind the returns and, in fact, could examine nothing, consider nothing, except to "count in" Hayes.

Garfield, though formerly professing to be a revenue reformer, turned out to be a servile tool of the Eastern protectionists. This present Congress failed to reduce some of the most unjust and oppressive duties largely through the efforts of Garfield, who as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means protected the interests of the Eastern manufacturers.

Garfield's vote on the Electoral Commission counted in Hayes after his voice and hand had managed the Returning Board steal in Louisiana. His election would mean not only the complete popular indorsement of the theft of the Presidency, but practically the continuation of it in the same political family.

Garfield is a regular machine politician. He has had no other income than that received from office. He has made his living out of politics for twenty years. He needs office for a living, and is, according to Republican evidence contained in the Congressional Record, not above temptation. Quite to the contrary.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### OUR Johnny's Compositions.

5LY.  
Once there was a man, and he was a preacher—so-called. He had a dog. The dog was a wooly dog, and I wouldn't bet much on his not carrying fleeces around with him. You see fleeces like wooly dogs and they like to be carried around. Fleeces is kind of lazy unless they're on the jump, or the bite, or the c-r-a-w-l.

Well, this dog was piously inclined and he just would go to church every Sunday, and sit on his tail on the pulpit steps, and he used to hear the preacher reading his sermons to himself, and, in that way, he got to know just where the howl come in. And he used to help the congregation out powerfully.

After a while certain sisters in the congregation objected to the dog's coming to church so much and leading in the howl.

They didn't like to have the cards stocked on them that way, and they held a mass, (no, it was a miss meeting), and they asked the preacher to give his dog some Soothing Syrup and let him stay at home.

So instead of making a useless expense for Syrup, he read his next Sunday's sermon to the dog four times, and the poor canine got so mixed up that he didn't know when to howl, and when he did howl, it was awfully out of tune.

both together. So next morning he told the boy he wouldn't allow him the privilege of attending church, and that in addition to this deprivation he should mind the dog and keep him at home.

Well they had a pretty good breakfast and the servant girl she went off to her church, and the preacher and his family, except the boy and the dog, they went off to their church.

The dog was uneasy. The boy pitted him bad. The poor dog had been so accustomed to the influences of the sanctuary that it was really cruel to deprive him of the opportunities that are without price and are yet priceless.

So the boy, feeling that he had a duty to perform which ought not to be confined within the narrow bounds of his pent up Utica of a Conkling, he hunted up a waistcoat of his father's and pinned it around the dog so it would fit and then he got a pair of spectacles which his grandmother didn't take with her when she died, and he tied them on the dog so they would stay, and then he opened the door and let the poor, pious dumb brute go to his worshipping.

And the way that dog worshipped! He knew the whole sermon by heart.

I think that boy's heart was in the right place, and his life ought to be writ out in books and carried home every Sunday by youngsters that never read them. Such books last a long time.

JOHNNY.

### Mr. Garfield and the Credit Mobilier.

[St. Louis Republican.]  
The facts bearing on the connection between Hon. Jas. A. Garfield and the Credit Mobilier are stated in what is called the Poland Committee Report to the House, Feb. 18, 1873. The Credit Mobilier, as will be remembered, was an inside corporation organized by favored stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for getting all profits of building the road, thereby defrauding both the Government and those stockholders who were not admitted to the favored inner circle. A part of the scheme by which the Government was to be robbed, and actually was robbed, of some \$85,000,000, was that members of Congress should be kept quiet while the swindling was going on, and this was entrusted to Oakes Ames, who was a large stockholder in the Credit Mobilier and a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts at the same time. Mr. Ames' business was to distribute shares of the Credit Mobilier among Senators and Representatives—placing them "where they would do most good." How he performed his task the following extract from the Committee's report will show:

"In relation to the purpose and motives of Mr. Ames in contracting to let members of Congress have Credit Mobilier stock at par, which he and all other owners of it considered worth at least double that sum, the Committee, upon evidence taken by them, and submitted to the House, cannot entertain a doubt. When he said he did not suppose the Union Pacific Company would ask or need any business, he also said he intended to be true. But he feared the interests of the road might suffer by adverse legislation, and what he desired to accomplish was to enlist strength and friends in Congress who would give any encroachment upon the rights and privileges already secured, and to that end wished to create in them an interest identical with his own. This purpose is clearly avowed in his letters to Mr. Ames, he says he intends to place the stock 'where it will do most good to us.' And again: 'We want more friends in Congress.' In his letter to Mr. Ames, he also says he intended to be true. 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