

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

NUMBER 8.

**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.  
 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 Missou-  
 ri, to settlements of Estate and of  
 Partnership accounts, Business at the land  
 office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands,  
 and all Law-Business entrusted to his  
 care; Examination of land titles and con-  
 veyancing a specialty.

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

**W. R. EDGAR,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co.,  
 IRONTON, MO.  
 WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION  
 to Collections, and all Business in  
 the State Courts. Office, south of court  
 house 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.

**MRS. M. C. GIDSON,**  
**HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**  
 (Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)  
 HASING PRACTICE located in Ironton,  
 Mo. Offers her services to her old patients and  
 friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially  
 chronic cases. Her superior Baths, her resi-  
 dence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths.  
 Also, Electrical and Medicated Baths.  
 In Rheumatism and Neuralgia is her treatment  
 especially successful. j10-11  
 ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

**J. J. GILMORE,**  
 (Representing Southeast Missouri)

**G. W. Gauss' Sons**  
 Wholesale Dealers in  
**Boots and Shoes**  
 419 WASHINGTON AVENUE,  
 mar23 St. Louis, Mo.

**Order of Publication.**  
 In the Circuit Court of Iron county,  
 Mo., in vacation—Aug. 30th, 1880;  
 The State of Missouri at the relation,  
 and to the use of James Buford, col-  
 lector of the revenue of Iron county,  
 Mo.,

vs  
 Charles F. Martin and all unknown in-  
 terested parties.  
 [Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]  
 Now at this day comes the plaintiff,  
 James Buford, collector of the revenue  
 of Iron county, Missouri, and files his  
 petition and affidavit, setting forth,  
 among other things, that the defend-  
 ants are non-residents of the State of  
 Missouri, and cannot be summoned  
 in this action by the ordinary process  
 of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the  
 clerk of the circuit court of Iron county,  
 Mo., in vacation, that publication be  
 made notifying said defendants that an  
 action has been commenced against  
 them in the circuit court of said county,  
 the object and general nature of which  
 is to enforce the lien of the State of  
 Missouri for back taxes for the years  
 1867 to 1878, inclusive, on the following  
 real estate, situated in Iron county, Mo.,  
 belonging to said defendants, to wit:  
 The west half of the southeast quarter,  
 the northeast quarter of the northwest  
 quarter, of section 13, in township 32,  
 range 4 east;

(An itemized statement in the nature  
 of a tax bill, showing the amounts  
 of taxes now due on said real estate, for  
 the years aforesaid, amounting in the  
 aggregate to the sum of \$27.62 is filed  
 with said petition, as provided by law.)  
 And unless they be and appear at the  
 next term of said court, to be held  
 for the county of Iron, and State of  
 Missouri, at the courthouse, in said  
 county, on the fourth Monday in Octo-  
 ber, next, 1880, and on or before the sixth  
 day thereof, (if the term shall so long  
 continue; and, if not, then before the  
 end of the term), and plead, answer or  
 demur to said plaintiff's petition, the  
 same will be taken as confessed, judg-  
 ment rendered in accordance with the  
 prayer of said petition, and said real  
 estate, or so much thereof as may be  
 necessary to satisfy said judgment, in-  
 terest and cost, be sold under a special  
 fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy  
 hereof be published according to law  
 in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER, a  
 weekly newspaper published in said  
 county of Iron, and State of Missouri.  
 A true copy: JOS. HUFF, Clerk.  
 Attest, with seal, this 30th day of  
 August, 1880.  
 (SEAL) JOS. HUFF, Clerk  
 Iron county circuit court. a19n5

**Order of Publication.**  
 In the Circuit Court of Iron county,  
 Mo., in vacation—Aug. 23d, 1880;  
 The State of Missouri at the relation,  
 and to the use of James Buford, col-  
 lector of the revenue of Iron county,  
 Mo.,

against  
 Weise, Loomis & Co., E. J. Loomis, E.  
 G. Loomis, Geo. W. Weise, and all un-  
 known interested parties.  
 [Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]  
 Now at this day comes the plaintiff,  
 James Buford, collector of the revenue  
 of Iron county, Missouri, and files his  
 petition and affidavit, setting forth,  
 among other things, that the defend-  
 ants are non-residents of the State of  
 Missouri, and cannot be summoned in  
 this action by the ordinary process of  
 law; it is, therefore, ordered by the  
 clerk of the circuit court of Iron county,  
 Missouri, in vacation, that publication  
 be made notifying said defendants that  
 an action has been commenced against  
 them in the circuit court of said county,  
 the object and general nature of which  
 is to enforce the lien of the State of  
 Missouri for back taxes for the years  
 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, on the  
 following real estate, situated in Iron  
 county, Missouri, belonging to said  
 defendants, to wit:

The south half of the southeast quarter  
 and the south half of lot 1 of the southeast  
 quarter of section 7; and the south half  
 of the following real estate, situated in  
 Iron county, Missouri, belonging to said  
 defendants, to wit:  
 The south half of the southeast quarter  
 and the south half of lot 1 of the southeast  
 quarter of section 22; and the south half  
 of the southeast quarter of section 28;  
 and the south half of the southeast  
 quarter of section 22; and the west half  
 of the southeast quarter of section 20;  
 and the north half of the northwest  
 quarter of section 22; and the west half  
 of the southeast quarter of section 20;  
 and the south half of the southeast  
 quarter of section 20; and the south  
 half of the southeast quarter of section  
 20; and the southeast quarter of the  
 southeast quarter of section 20; and  
 the southeast quarter of the southeast  
 quarter of section 20; and the southeast  
 quarter of the southeast quarter of  
 section 20; and the southeast quarter  
 of the southeast quarter of section 20;  
 all in township 32, range 3 east;

(An itemized statement in the nature  
 of a tax bill, showing the amounts of  
 taxes now due on said real estate, for  
 the years aforesaid, amounting in the  
 aggregate to the sum of \$89.85 is filed  
 with said petition, as provided by law.)  
 And unless they be and appear at the  
 next term of said court, to be held for  
 the county of Iron, and State of Missou-  
 ri, at the courthouse, in said county,  
 on the fourth Monday in October, next,  
 1880, and on or before the sixth day  
 thereof, (if the term shall so long  
 continue; and, if not, then before the  
 end of the term), and plead, answer or  
 demur to said plaintiff's petition, the  
 same will be taken as confessed, judg-  
 ment rendered in accordance with the  
 prayer of said petition, and said real  
 estate, or so much thereof as may be  
 necessary to satisfy said judgment, in-  
 terest and cost, be sold under a special  
 fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof  
 be published according to law in the  
 IRON COUNTY REGISTER, a weekly newspaper  
 published in said county of Iron, and State  
 of Missouri.  
 A true copy: JOS. HUFF, Clerk  
 Attest, with seal, this 23d day of  
 August, 1880.  
 (SEAL) JOS. HUFF, Clerk  
 Iron county circuit court. sep2-7

**Order of Publication.**  
 In the Circuit Court of Iron county,  
 Mo., in vacation—August 17th, 1880;  
 The State of Missouri at the relation,  
 and to the use of James Buford, col-  
 lector of the revenue of Iron county,  
 Mo.,

against  
 Giacomo Bacigalupo, and all unknown  
 interested parties.  
 [Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]  
 Now at this day comes the plaintiff,  
 James Buford, collector of the revenue  
 of Iron county, Missouri, and files his  
 petition and affidavit, setting forth,  
 among other things, that the defend-  
 ants are non-residents of the State of  
 Missouri, and cannot be summoned  
 in this action by the ordinary process  
 of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the  
 clerk of the circuit court of Iron county,  
 Mo., in vacation, that publication be  
 made notifying said defendants, that an  
 action has been commenced against  
 them in the circuit court of said county,  
 the object and general nature of which  
 is to enforce the lien of the State of  
 Missouri for back taxes for the years  
 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873,  
 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, on the  
 following real estate, situated in Iron  
 county, Missouri, belonging to said  
 defendants, to wit:  
 The south half of lot 1 of the northwest  
 quarter, and lot 2 of the northwest  
 quarter, in section 31, township 35, range  
 one west;

(An itemized statement in the nature  
 of a tax bill, showing the amounts  
 of taxes now due on said real estate, for  
 the years aforesaid, amounting in the  
 aggregate to the sum of \$31.34 is filed  
 with said petition, as provided by law.)  
 And unless they be and appear at the  
 next term of said court, to be held  
 for the county of Iron, and State of  
 Missouri, at the courthouse, in said  
 county, on the 4th Monday in October,  
 next, 1880, and on or before the sixth  
 day thereof, (if the term shall so long  
 continue; and, if not, then before the  
 end of the term), and plead, answer or  
 demur to said plaintiff's petition, the  
 same will be taken as confessed, judg-  
 ment rendered in accordance with the  
 prayer of said petition, and said real  
 estate, or so much thereof as may be  
 necessary to satisfy said judgment, in-  
 terest and cost, be sold under a special  
 fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy  
 hereof be published according to law  
 in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER, a  
 weekly newspaper published in said  
 county of Iron, and State of Missouri.  
 A true copy: JOS. HUFF, Clerk.  
 Attest, with seal, this 17th day of  
 August, 1880.  
 (SEAL) JOS. HUFF, Clerk  
 Iron county circuit court. a19n5

On March 8, 1867, a resolution was  
 offered extending the sympathy of the  
 United States to the suffering people of  
 Ireland. Fourteen members of Con-  
 gress voted against it. Garfield was  
 one of them. Now he would like to  
 get the Irish vote.

Messrs. Landers and Porter, the  
 Democratic and Republican candidates  
 for Governor of Indiana, will have a  
 joint discussion in each of the thirteen  
 Congressional districts of the State.  
 Mr. English, who is Chairman of the  
 Democratic State Committee, arranged  
 the discussion.

Of thirty-seven campaign documents  
 that are circulated by the Republican  
 Congressional Committee thirteen are  
 the productions of Gen. Garfield him-  
 self. He has also furnished nearly all  
 the documents which are being used  
 by the Democrats, and it is no wonder  
 that the Cincinnati Commercial should  
 say that "never before in the history of  
 American politics has a candidate for  
 the Presidency produced so much litera-  
 ture which goes to make up docu-  
 ments for campaign circulation."

The story is revived that Senator  
 Conkling is waiting to have Collector  
 Merritt removed before going into the  
 campaign. That he made this demand  
 weeks ago, but the administration begged  
 for a little time and has since been  
 trying to placate Mr. Conkling in some  
 other manner, but finding this impossi-  
 ble has decided to drop Collector Mer-  
 ritt. Almost simultaneously with the  
 announcement of Collector Merritt's  
 removal will come the announcement  
 of dates and places where Conkling  
 will raise his voice for the ticket. This  
 is a part of the amusement of the cam-  
 paign.

W. H. Motley, of Portland, an able  
 lawyer who was also a good soldier and  
 was several times wounded on the bat-  
 tlefield, has written Gen. Hancock a  
 letter, of which the following is an ex-  
 tract: "No further introduction seems  
 necessary to say your correspondent  
 was a soldier of the army of the Potomac  
 in the Seventh Maine Regiment. Hereto,  
 I have acted with the Republicans,  
 from my first ballot to my last. I was  
 baptized upon their altar; I became  
 bone of their bone and flesh of their  
 flesh; I knew no other creed, but  
 alas that grand party with all its  
 attendant virtues has become lost in  
 the individual politician who now seeks  
 out the perpetuation of his own power.  
 I am no longer for them. General, I  
 am equipped and await marching or-  
 ders; command me, and we will send  
 down the Northern lines echo and re-  
 echo in those burning words of double  
 import: 'Hancock is on the right.'"

The charge of some of the Radicals  
 in the North that the census in the  
 South had been stuffed has been com-  
 pletely exploded, and is scarcely worth  
 further consideration. The Cincinnati  
 Enquirer, however, has thought it  
 worth while to give another evidence  
 of the absurdity of this charge. It  
 shows that of the census supervisors  
 appointed in the Southern States twenty-  
 two were Democrats and twenty-seven  
 Republicans; and that the greatest  
 increase in the population of Southern  
 States occurred in those districts  
 wherein Republican supervisors  
 took the census. Thus Florida,  
 which was entirely in the hands of the  
 Republicans, shows an immense in-  
 crease; as do also Kentucky, South  
 Carolina, and Texas, in which a  
 majority of the supervisors were Republi-  
 cans; whereas, in Alabama, where the  
 census machinery was in the hands of  
 the Democrats, but a slight increase  
 is reported.

Not satisfied with utilizing the ser-  
 vices of all the cabinet and lesser offi-  
 cials at home, the Republican party  
 managers have begun to call in their  
 stump orators from abroad. Minister  
 Kasson has just abandoned his diplo-  
 matic post at Vienna, and Minister  
 Langston has left the Legation to take  
 care of itself in Hayti, while they both  
 come home to enter the campaign.  
 The former is announced to make a  
 stumping tour through his own State  
 of Iowa and other adjacent States,  
 where his services will be needed, and  
 Prof. Langston, the lone colored diplo-  
 mat, will travel extensively through  
 all the States, and will cajole the  
 negroes of some of the Southern States  
 in behalf of Garfield and Arthur.  
 Thus civil service order No. 1 continues  
 to be flagrantly violated, without one  
 word of remonstrance from any source.  
 By way of atonement for his sins, Minister  
 Kasson has announced that he will  
 resign as soon as the election is over,  
 and excuses his presence here at this  
 time by claiming to be on sick leave.  
 It has only been a short time since  
 Minister Langston was here on an ex-  
 tended leave, and yet he comes again  
 for an indefinite period.

## The Law Condemns Him.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]  
 Members of Congress and some high  
 officials who shouted loudest for a vig-  
 orous prosecution of the civil war, were  
 discovered to be tainted with jobbery  
 and with the sale of offices before a year  
 had elapsed after the firing on Fort Sum-  
 ter. They illustrated literally Dr. John-  
 son's definition of patriotism. It be-  
 came necessary to make this venality a  
 penal offense, and Congress passed the  
 following act on July 16, 1862, recited  
 in the Revised Statutes:

"SECTION 1781. Every member of Congress,  
 or any officer or agent of the Government who,  
 directly or indirectly, takes, receives or agrees  
 to receive any money, property, or other val-  
 uable consideration whatever, from any person  
 for procuring or aiding to procure any con-  
 tract, office, or place from the Government or  
 any department thereof, or from any officer of  
 the United States, for any person whatever,  
 \* \* \* and every member of Congress who,  
 directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees  
 to receive any money, property, or other val-  
 uable consideration whatever, from any person  
 as such member, for his attention to, services,  
 action, vote, or decision on any question, mat-  
 ter, cause, or proceeding which may then be  
 pending before any law or order of the Con-  
 gress, or in his place as such member of Con-  
 gress, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor,  
 and shall be fined not more than five thou-  
 sand dollars, and need not more than ten thousand  
 dollars."

Under this statute Gen. Garfield was  
 guilty of a misdemeanor, in "procuring  
 or aiding to procure the contract for  
 the De Golyer agreement for which he  
 received a bribe of five thousand dollars.  
 Congress had created a Territorial Gov-  
 ernment for the District of Columbia,  
 and the Board of Public Works, of which  
 Boss Shepherd was Vice-President and  
 the master spirit, were public officers,  
 appointed by the President.

Now, mark the connections and the  
 dates and the facts of this foul transac-  
 tion. Two weeks ago, Mr. Hendricks was  
 the agent of De Golyer & McClellan for  
 procuring contracts to lay their wood pav-  
 ement in the Eastern cities. He was to  
 receive one-third of the profits for his  
 agency. He went to Washington, when  
 the comprehensive plan of public plunder  
 was devised by Boss Shepherd and his  
 confederates. Henry D. Cooke was  
 then Governor of the District.

Chittenden soon found out that Rich-  
 ard C. Parsons, then Marshal of the Sup-  
 reme Court, who had converted his  
 office into a den of jobbery, was the next  
 friend of Henry D. Cooke, both being Ohio  
 men. He also discovered that Parsons  
 was intimately allied with Garfield,  
 Chairman of the Appropriations, whom,  
 of all men, he wanted to reach. There-  
 fore he invited Parsons to Washington  
 in April, 1872, and soon made a bargain  
 with him for \$5,000, cash down and  
 \$10,000 contingent upon securing a con-  
 tract for two hundred thousand yards  
 of wood pavement at \$3.50 per yard,  
 the full cost of which, laid down, was  
 \$1.40 per yard, as proven by the man-  
 ager of De Golyer & McClellan's con-  
 tracts.

After Chittenden entered upon this  
 line of business in the De Golyer &  
 McClellan case he required a round  
 hundred thousand dollars. When asked  
 by McClellan what he wanted with this  
 large sum, he said "he wanted to pay his  
 expenses and part of the national debt."  
 The real object was to buy his way  
 through, and he succeeded.

On the 31st of May, 1872, Chittenden  
 wrote to his principals as follows:  
 "I have been secured by yesterday's  
 last night's, and today's  
 labors. He carries the purse of the  
 United States—the Chairman of the Com-  
 mittee on Appropriations and the mem-  
 ber in Congress, and with our friends  
 my demand is to-day not less than one  
 hundred thousand [yards] more—two hundred  
 in all. I have been sharp on the con-  
 nections complete, and I have reason to believe,  
 satisfactory. \* \* \* I can hardly realize  
 that we have Gen. Garfield with us. It is  
 rare to hear anything about it. This was two  
 days before the adjournment of Congress."

This letter was written with no ex-  
 pectation that it would ever come to  
 light. It was the confidential report  
 of a trusted agent, himself largely in-  
 terested in the success of his employ-  
 ment. It bears the marks of truth, and  
 of the fullest candor in the world.  
 On the 19th of September, 1874, when  
 Gen. Garfield was defending himself at  
 Warren, Ohio, in answer to the charge  
 of bribery, he made the sub-  
 joined avowal:

"He [Parsons] proceeded with the case until  
 the 8th of June [1872], when he was  
 arrested and sent to jail. This was two days  
 before the adjournment of Congress."  
 Thus, according to Garfield's story,  
 he began what he calls his "laborious  
 task" after the adjournment of the  
 10th of June. He says: "I worked at  
 it as faithfully as anything I ever  
 worked at," and there were "forty  
 patents" to examine, and two in the  
 De Golyer case itself. This was hard  
 work for a job that had already been  
 determined. Now, the following  
 notice was served by the Board of Public  
 Works, only eleven days after the ad-  
 journment of Congress:

"WASHINGTON, June 21, 1872.  
 "GENTLEMEN: The Board have this day  
 awarded you a contract to lay 150,000 yards of  
 wood pavement, of patent known as De Golyer  
 No. 2, to be treated by the Samuels pro-  
 cess, on such streets as may be designated,  
 the whole to be completed within five months  
 from date.  
 "An additional amount of 50,000 square  
 yards will be awarded you as soon as the  
 Board are reimbursed by the General Govern-  
 ment on account of expenditures about public  
 buildings and grounds, or you will be allowed  
 to lay the pavement on any street, and an  
 appropriation is made for this purpose, at  
 \$3.50 per yard."

It is thus seen that fifty thousand  
 yards of this contract was made de-  
 pendent upon money to be obtained  
 from Congress "on account of expendi-  
 tures about public buildings and  
 grounds." There is where Garfield  
 came in, and Chittenden knew what  
 he was about, and so did Boss Shep-  
 herd, when he said, "Garfield carries  
 the purse of the United States—the  
 Chairman of the Committee on Appropria-  
 tions."  
 The contract was awarded to De Golyer  
 on the 21st of June, and Garfield

got his check for \$5,000 on the 12th of  
 July, 1872, about three weeks after.  
 When considered in the light of Chit-  
 tenden's letter of the 31st of May, this  
 coincidence is remarkable, and is made  
 more so by subsequent events.

On the 16th of September following,  
 soon after Congress met, Gen. Garfield  
 reported the Deficiency bill, with this  
 clause:

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior  
 (Delano, a Ring man), to pay the expenditures  
 made by the Board of Public Works of the  
 District of Columbia for paving roadway and  
 curbing and paving sidewalks, grading, sewer-  
 age, and other improvements upon and ad-  
 joining the property of the United States in  
 the District of Columbia."

Here is the direct proof that the con-  
 ditional part of the contract for 50,000  
 yards, dependent upon what Boss Shep-  
 herd called "reimbursement on account  
 of expenditures about public buildings  
 and grounds," was carried out by Gar-  
 field. He reported this million and a  
 quarter without warrant of law or pre-  
 tence of authority of any kind. And  
 in addition to that he made Babcock's  
 certificate of fraudulent measurements the  
 "only voucher" on which the money  
 could be drawn.

In a few weeks after this appropria-  
 tion was driven through with the party  
 lash, he added \$2,199,533 more to the  
 Ring plunder, right in the teeth of a  
 proviso in the Deficiency bill, "prohib-  
 iting the Board of Public Works from  
 contracting or incurring further liabilities  
 on behalf of the United States, be-  
 yond the amount of appropriations pre-  
 viously made by Congress."

Who will say that Garfield did not  
 earn the five-thousand-dollar bribe?  
 Who will charge him with being un-  
 faithful to his Ring employers? And  
 who will deny that he is amenable to  
 the penalties of imprisonment and fine,  
 under the act of July 16, 1862?

## A Trip Over the Ozark Mountains.

[From the Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle.]  
 ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20, '80.  
 Mr. Editor and Friends:  
 Two weeks ago, Mr. Hendricks and  
 myself took a trip over the mountains  
 of Southeast Missouri, and I thought  
 that a description of the scenery would  
 be interesting to the readers of the  
 Chronicle. We took the Iron Moun-  
 tain and Southern R. R., and were  
 whirled through the greatest iron re-  
 gions in the world. Irondale, Iron  
 Mountain, Ironton and Pilot Knob,  
 and a host of other points on the road  
 are all given up to iron industry. Iron  
 Mountain, where the ore is almost pure,  
 is completely honey-combed with tun-  
 nels. The smoke of immense furnaces  
 was seen in the valleys, and the very  
 earth was red with the mineral.

The mountains rear their lofty heads on  
 either side, and in the low lands nestle  
 pretty villages, or the broad acres of  
 fertile farms. Such was the scene  
 all the way to Piedmont, a thriving  
 town in Wayne county, Mo. It has  
 the entire trade of a vast agricultural  
 region of over fifty miles in width,  
 besides being an important railroad point.  
 It is largely interested in the charcoal  
 trade. I noticed large sheds where  
 thousands of tons were stored, await-  
 ing transportation. We left the cars  
 at Piedmont, secured a light but strong  
 buggy, with a span of good horses, then  
 turned our faces toward the Ozark  
 mountains. Here I met with a new and  
 at first rather startling experience, to  
 wit, fording rivers. The water is remark-  
 ably clear, with a stony bed that seems  
 near the surface, till you drive into the  
 stream, when, to your astonishment,  
 the water rises to the hub of the wheel.  
 After crossing a few streams, the  
 feeling left me, and I rather enjoyed  
 the plunging of the horses as they  
 stemmed the current.

Leaving Wayne county, we crossed  
 a corner of Reynolds county, then en-  
 tered Carter, and reached Van Buren,  
 the county seat, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dis-  
 tance of over thirty miles. Here we  
 were stopped by rain, and were com-  
 pelled to stay till the next morning.  
 Van Buren is a straggling little town,  
 on Current river, situated so that a  
 stranger thinks of "chills" at the first  
 glance. The hotel, a long, one-story  
 building, used to be the courthouse, but  
 within a year or two they have finish-  
 ed a square, barn-like edifice which is  
 now the temple of Justice.

The next morning we continued our  
 journey in a northwesterly direction,  
 leading us over mountains and through  
 valleys into Shannon county. The val-  
 leys were eight to ten miles long, as level  
 as a floor, covered with luxuriant wild  
 grass, without a living thing to eat it.  
 The woods on the mountain sides are  
 free from underbrush, so they form fine  
 grazing fields as well as the valleys.  
 Thousands of cattle and sheep might  
 feed here from April to December with  
 no expense to the owner, but for salt.  
 Mr. Hendricks measured the height of  
 the grass, and it ranged from 3 to 8 feet.  
 We had been ascending all the way  
 from Van Buren, and when we reached  
 Eminence, the county seat of Shannon,  
 I thought it was rightly named, for it  
 is built on the side of one of the highest  
 mountains of the Ozark range. The  
 town is small, and the courthouse sim-  
 ilar to the one at Van Buren, but the  
 air is so pure, the springs that gush  
 from the living rock so clear and cold,  
 and the people so kind and hospitable,  
 that, to you from dusty St. Louis, it  
 seemed pleasure enough just to breathe  
 the mountain air. The streams abound  
 in fish, while along the streams in the  
 valleys, hickory, oak, and elm abound.

After taking such a pleasant trip, and  
 seeing so many natural wonders, I have  
 asked myself why so many wealthy  
 people take their children to watering  
 places, where fashion and folly reign,  
 instead of giving them the pure pleas-  
 ure and the wholesome instruction such  
 a trip would afford. The mountains are  
 undoubtedly rich in mineral, as we picked  
 up from the road pieces of iron as  
 large as a good sized walnut. I think  
 the time is not far distant when this  
 region will be familiar to the pleasure-  
 seeker and to the capitalist, and the  
 solitude will be broken by the whirr  
 of sawmills and the smoke of furnaces.  
 R. E. HENDRICKS.

## Would the North Have Voted for Gen. Lee?

Suppose Gen. Lee had lived until this  
 time, and the people of the North had  
 been determined to preserve all they  
 fought for in the war and believed they  
 had gained, would they have been dis-  
 posed to vote for Gen. Lee for President  
 especially if he openly and pertinaciously  
 adhered to the same doctrines for  
 which he had contended in arms?  
 Every one will say No! to this ques-  
 tion.  
 Then, if the one great object of the  
 Southern people were to maintain the  
 secession doctrines would they vote solid  
 for one who shed so much Southern  
 blood in the overthrow of those prin-  
 ciples, and who proclaims to the country  
 now his unmovable adherence to the  
 principles for which he split the blood of  
 his enemies and some of his own?  
 Is not the circumstance that the  
 South cheerfully gives its almost unani-  
 mous support to so renowned a Union  
 soldier as Hancock the strongest possi-  
 ble evidence that the Southern people  
 have made up their minds to relinquish  
 the lost cause and abide by the Union?  
 —N. Y. Sun.

got his check for \$5,000 on the 12th of  
 July, 1872, about three weeks after.  
 When considered in the light of Chit-  
 tenden's letter of the 31st of May, this  
 coincidence is remarkable, and is made  
 more so by subsequent events.

On the 16th of September following,  
 soon after Congress met, Gen. Garfield  
 reported the Deficiency bill, with this  
 clause:

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior  
 (Delano, a Ring man), to pay the expenditures  
 made by the Board of Public Works of the  
 District of Columbia for paving roadway and  
 curbing and paving sidewalks, grading, sewer-  
 age, and other improvements upon and ad-  
 joining the property of the United States in  
 the District of Columbia."