

Iron County Register
BY ELI D. AKE

IRONTON, MISSOURI

MORNING

CLAP your wings, O doves,
With your snow-white wings;
For the morning comes with rejoicing,
And the great earth sings.

SKIDDY

The Contraband's Love Story.

The following manuscript has been lying in the garret of an old country-house for nearly twenty years. It is a love story, taken from the poor fellow's lips, who told it with a passion and pathos which the writer remembers and sympathizes with now this day.

wid all de strength ob dis black man, and a face all ore dan all de world put together. All de long night I kept thinkin' how happy I should be. I was only a boy of 20, but I had de feelings of a man.

and now it was gone, all gone. But, of course, I, being a gentleman, I rose early in the morning, and I went to bed at night, but I couldn't get any kinder dan de next room, where I took a seat; de door was ajar, so I could hear de conversation as was going on. I felt awful bad. I knew him to be an old lover of Skiddy's, and I knew he had come for some purpose dat night. I didn't doubt Skiddy's love, but I knew he had much on his side. I feared him Skiddy might be tempted. I heard him pleading for her love; he offered her so many 'duces; he said: "I am a free man, I have money, I love you with all my heart—here. I have brought you this gold ring, and these fine long ear-drops. I can give you nice dresses; I am free; I don't want a slave for my wife! I have saved \$1,500, and will offer it all for your freedom, and before we are married, too."

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.
LOGG will sing twenty nights in his for \$12,000.
The Queen of Sweden is traveling in Italy in England.
Mr. Booth is said to be in every way pleased with the results of his London engagement.
The poet Burns was a neighbor of a Cunningham, who is now 102 years of age, living near Glasgow, Scotland. "Lobbie" was a visitor to her elder son, and she repeatedly heard him making jokes with her.
EUGENE JOSEPH VERBOECKHOVEN, eminent Belgian painter, is dead, in 1824 year. He was one of the best of many good animal-painters of Belgium, and his sheep pictures are found in many American galleries.
The introduction of American streets into Rio de Janeiro has produced a change in the social and business habits of the people. There are two kinds of cars—one for barefooted people, five cents; and one for those who wear shoes, ten cents.
EMPEROR WILLIAM is now growing in rotundity; his military coats are padded, and his trousers are cut large. The old man's strength is rapidly failing, but he boasts that he is as ever.
DOSSE is planning a magnificent in Pere-Lachaise to the

may have been a dentist after new stock.
The fronts of these bone plates are ornamented with fancy work in bone. The designs in skull, leg, arm and thigh bones are wired together. A gentleman in front of me kept saying: "How tasty! These French people cannot resist their artistic instincts anywhere." Well, each one to his taste. I couldn't admire it. Filagreed work in skulls and thigh bones is weird, but not in the strictest sense ornamental. Copies and friezes of human skulls, even in a sepulcher, suggest Dahomy and a sort of osseous cannibalistic taste in the fine arts. However, it doesn't hurt the bones, and perhaps the coming man will become so heart-hardened by continuous application of science and reason that he will freeze his parlor with the polished skulls of generations of ancestors.—*Prentice Mulford, in San Francisco Chronicle.*

Small-pox—How the Disease is Transmitted—Its Historical Ravages.

The cause of small-pox is universally admitted to be a specific contagion, the nature of which medical research has thus far failed to discover. No disease is, in all probability, so contagious. A prominent physician who had given particular attention to it, and had had a very wide and varied experience in its treatment, said, eighty years ago, that he had never known a single instance in which persons liable to small-pox could pass any time with a patient in the chamber without taking the infection. There have been instances where the venous effluvia has crossed a river 50 feet wide and effected ten out of five workmen on the other side. The contagion acts through the air, by contact with the skin or by inoculation, and is imparted by a corpse which has been coughed. Just what products the diseased body are contagious are precisely known, but that the contents of the pustules and dried scabs are has been definitely ascertained. Medical opinion differs as to the period when disorder begins and ceases to be contagious, but it is prudent to believe capable of self-propagation as soon as febrile symptoms have declared themselves. How soon the patient ceases to be dangerous has not been determined accurately; but the stability of contagious principle may be inferred from the fact that clothing will retain it months and for years, it is said, on confined. Small-pox appears in all the contagious exanthemata, in demic form at irregular, and, as far as can be learned, at capricious, intervals. After an extraordinary exemption, chaps for years, a district may be suddenly invaded by it, where it will continue to prevail for a longer or shorter period, and then spontaneously disappear, not to be revived for a protracted period. Epidemics are much in intensity, and isolated cases are generally milder than where distemper rages. Race has a good deal to do with the severity of this disease, the dark races, notably the negro and our aboriginals, being very susceptible to it, and showing very little power of resistance. Although vaccination is generally acknowledged to be a preventive, some physicians have recently dared it to be partially effective. All-pox, while it continues to be very dangerous, is far less so than it used to be. At one time the proportion of this disease was one to four. It is rare apt to prove fatal in childhood and old age than in the intervening period. In former times the eruption is believed to be an effort of nature to rid of noxious matter, and stimulant and heating measures were therefore opted to that end. The history of the disease is rather obscure. There is no evidence that the Greek or Arabian writers of the sixth century saw anything of it. The first accurate account of it was given by Rhazes, an Arabian physician, who lived in the 9th part of the tenth century. It seems have reached England nearly 100 years later, and, after the Crusades, it prevailed in the temperate regions of Asia, but not in the far North until the time later. Early in the sixteenth century it was carried from Europe to New World, where it raged furiously, killing 3,500,000 of people in Mexico. In 1707 it was introduced into the land, and nearly one-fourth of the population fell victims to it, and six years after it nearly depopulated Greenland. These examples corroborate the well-founded opinion that contagious diseases are always most virulent when they first occur in a country region that they have not before visited.—*New York Times.*

Old Age.

The brain in old persons after the age of seventy diminishes both in bulk and density, and thus becomes lighter. Its capacity for continuous hard work is thereby lessened, as really as is that of the body for muscular labor. As an old man, however, has the accumulated wisdom of a lifetime, and that wonderful vitality which comes of habit, he may, with good health and care, do much of the best work in the neighborhood, say, eighty. He can not bear mental strain, and he must not attempt mental work, but he can still show himself "workman that needeth not to be named." Since, however, the brain is then so firmly supported by the blood, and is lighter in texture, the blood vessels are more easily dilated or ruptured. The danger of paralysis and apoplexy is still further increased, because the blood vessels, become in old age more ossified and brittle, and thus less able to sustain a sudden rush of blood. Aged should carefully abstain from any form of violent action, and, indeed, from every violent emotion. The term of toil, whether in rearing and sporting children or in the service of public, earns a right to what is the normal physiological condition of age—freedom from all that annoys, perplexes, rouses, excites and burdens.—*Youth's Opinion.*

JOHN BELL, an English owner of private gallery which had cost \$1,000,000, tried to will his pictures to the City of Glasgow, but he unfortunately wrote will in pencil. Under British law he was well as well have written it in water. His pictures have been sold for the benefit of his heirs and his good intentions followed him.