

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, MARCH 10, 1881.

NUMBER 34.

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—North of the Ironton House
IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART,
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 on
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.

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.

Dr. A. S. Prince,
DENTIST
IRONTON, MO.
Room 18, 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. GIDEON,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
(Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)
HAVING permanently located in Ironton,
offers her services to her old patrons and
friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially
chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her resi-
dence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths.
Also, Electrical and Mechanical Baths.
In Enneagram and Neurogia is her treatment
especially successful. ¹⁶⁻¹⁷
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GILMORE,
(Representing Southeast Missouri)
WITH
G. W. GAUSS' SONS
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes
419 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
MAR 23 ST. LOUIS, MO.

BEST
Business now before the public
can make money faster at
work for less money. No other
Capital not required. We will
start you. \$12 a day and upwards
made at home by the industrious Men, women,
boys and girls wanted everywhere for work for us.
New is the time. You can devote your whole time
to the work, or only your spare moments. No other
business will pay you nearly as well. No one
willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by
engaging at once with us. Terms free. A
great opportunity for making money easily and hon-
orably. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Ear, and is
the Only Absolute Cure for Deaf-
ness Known.

This Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of
small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, near
at Cavachodon Banchin. Every Chinese who has
small knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing
were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the
year 1810. He carried it to Europe, and it was
seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially
pronounced over the entire Empire. It is because
of this that it is so highly valued. It is the only
remedy that will never fail to do so. ¹⁶⁻¹⁷
Sole Agents for America: **MAYNARD & CO.**
7 DAY ST., N. Y.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative
character absolute. As the writer can personally
testify, both from experience and observation.
Among the many readers of the Review in one part
and another of the country, it is probable that num-
bers are afflicted with deafness, and to each it may
be said: "Write at once to Maynard & Co., 7 Day
Street, New York, enclosing \$1, and you will re-
ceive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear
like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be
permanent. You will never regret doing so." ¹⁶⁻¹⁷
Editor of New York Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880.

Can work in your own town. Terms and \$500
free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Port-
land, Maine.

Sheriff's Sale Under Deed of Trust.
WHEREAS, Catharina Schmitz, and
Ferdinand Schmitz, her husband,
by their certain deed of trust, dated the
26th day of May, 1877, and recorded in
Book "U," at pages 89, 90 and 91, in
the office of the recorder of deeds and
mortgages within and for the county of
Iron, State of Missouri, conveyed to Geo.
Schultz, trustee, the following described
tract or parcel of land, lying and being
situate in said county and state, to wit:
The south half of the southeast quar-
ter, and the northeast quarter of the
southeast quarter of section five, in town-
ship thirty-three, range three east—con-
taining one hundred and twenty acres,
more or less;

Which said conveyance was made in
trust to secure the payment of two certain
promissory notes in said deed more fully
described, and, whereas, said notes have
long since become due and remain un-
paid; and, whereas, the said Geo. Schmitz
refuses to serve as such trustee; and,
whereas, by the provisions of said deed
it is declared that in such case the
then acting sheriff of Iron county shall
act as such trustee;
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given
that, at the request of the legal holder of
said notes, and by virtue of the authority
in me vested by said deed of trust, I
will, on

Saturday, March 19th, 1881,
at the east front door of the courthouse,
in the City of Ironton, in the county of
Iron, State of Missouri, between the hours
of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five
o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell
at public vendue, the above described real
estate, to the highest bidder, for cash,
at said public sale and the cost of execut-
ing this trust.
W. A. FLETCHER,
Sheriff and Trustee.

1 Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mis-
souri, in vacation—February 28, 1881:
The State of Missouri at the relation
and to the use of James Buford, col-
lector of the revenue of Iron county,
Mo., against

Wm. C. Kasinger, John Stricklin 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 coun-
ty, Mo., in vacation, that publication
be made for the county of Iron, and State
of Missouri, of the said petition, and
that an action had been commenced
against them in the circuit court of
said county, the object and general na-
ture of which is to enforce the lien of
the State of Missouri for back taxes for
the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, on the
following real estate, situated in Iron
county, Missouri, belonging to said de-
fendants, to wit:

Lot 8 of the northwest quarter and
lot 3 of the southwest quarter of section
80, township 33, range 3 east; 1
(An itemized statement in the na-
ture 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 \$394, is filed
with said petition, as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at
the next term of said court, to be hold-
en for the county of Iron, and State of
Missouri, at the courthouse, in said
county, on the fourth Monday in April
next, 1881, 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 es-
tate, or so much thereof as may be nec-
essary to satisfy said judgment, interest
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.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.

A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 28th day
(SEAL.) February, 1881.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk
Iron county circuit court.

4 Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mo.,
in vacation—February 28, 1881:
The State of Missouri at the relation and to
the use of James Buford, Collector of
the revenue of Iron county, Mo., against
Ludlow Brown, Jas. Lindsay, Hender-
son Burleigh, and all unknown inter-
ested 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 defendants, Ludlow
Brown, Henderson Burleigh and all un-
known interested parties, are non-resi-
dents of the State of Missouri, and can-
not 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 de-
fendants that an action has been com-
menced against them in the circuit
court of said county, the object and gen-
eral nature of which is to enforce the
lien of the State of Missouri for back
taxes for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879,
on the following real estate, situated in
Iron county, Missouri, belonging to said
defendants, to wit:

The south half of section 24, town-
ship 34, range 2 west;
(An itemized statement in the nature
of a tax bill, showing the amount of
taxes now due on said real estate, for
the years aforesaid, amounting in the
aggregate to the sum of \$10.70, is filed
with said petition, as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the
next term of said court, to be holden for
the county of Iron, and State of Mis-
souri, at the courthouse, in said county,
on the fourth Monday in April (1881),
next, and on or before the sixth day
thereof, (if the term shall so long con-
tinue; and, if not, then before the end
of the term), and plead, answer or de-
mur to the 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 es-
tate, or so much thereof as may be nec-
essary to satisfy said judgment, interest
and costs, 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.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.

A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 28th day
(SEAL.) of February, 1881.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk
Iron county circuit court.

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

G. HOEBER & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1859.
KENTUCKY WHISKIES,
Hand Made Sour Mash, Sweet Mash, Blended
Whiskies, Cognac, Gins, Wines, Champagnes, &c.
No. 15 South 5th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Represented by M. CASMANN.

Oysters—old by the can or dish, at O. Sterle's
Restaurant, stewed, or fried, or raw.

The Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology at Boston has an unusual pupil
in ex-Judge Grant, who is nearly 70
years old and has a large law practice
in Iowa. He is acquiring a knowledge
of chemistry for use in mining litigation.

The new prohibitory liquor law in
Kansas makes no exception in favor of
druggists' preparations, cider and wine
made in the State, or wine for sacra-
mental purposes. It is thought that
the statute is so strict that it will prove
ineffective.

Switzerland was visited, according to
statistics collected by the Alpine Club
of Italy, by 1,400,000 tourists in 1879.
Of these 700,000 came from Germany
and Austria, 280,000 from England,
200,000 from France, and 60,000 from
the United States.

William F. Cody was a poor and un-
known scout on the plains a few years
ago. A ten-cent novel glorified him as
Buffalo Bill, he went on the stage as a
personator of himself in border plays,
and part of the financial result is visible
in a new block of fine buildings, includ-
ing a public hall, at North Platte, Ne-
braska.

Mr. W. H. Hughes writes from Rug-
by, the famous Tennessee colony, that
the settlers are at work preparing to
put in their spring crop. New settlers
are arriving daily and there is a new
saw mill at work turning out all the
lumber needed in the colony. The
church and school house are nearly
finished and things are rather look-
ing up.

There is, it seems, an American Lit-
erary Union and Pure Literature Bu-
reau, which has undertaken to stop the
sale of immoral books and periodicals
on railroads. The Pennsylvania Com-
pany now stipulates, in its contracts
with vendors, that certain publications
shall not be sold, and other companies
are moving in the same direction,
though the bureau reports little pro-
gress in the West.

That a stonemason's yard and a car-
penter's shop (for George Elliot's father
was a carpenter until he became a land
surveyor) should produce two of the
best intellects of the day is a fact as cu-
rious, says the London World, as the
apparition of the supreme figure of En-
glish literature among the bucolic peas-
ants of Stratford-upon-Avon. Never-
theless, the labors of Carlyle's father
and Mrs. Cross's father were not un-
heroic.

The Detroit Free Press says: "At 5
or six o'clock an evening paper gener-
ally prints its last edition. An Italian
invention is announced that will prob-
ably enable the papers to keep along all
right. This invention is a luminous
printer's ink from Turin. A paper
printed thus can be printed in the dark.
No more lamp needed. The midnight
edition can be sent up to our rooms and
between naps the sleeper can find out
what is going on in the dark world out-
side. A new daily paper is to be issued
with luminous ink at Turin. It will be
full of bright sayings."

A Nevada Sheriff had a judgment for
\$24,000 against the Central Pacific rail-
road for taxes due his county. He
made the judgment good by seizing
two trains belonging to the railroad
company, and loaded with passengers
and freight. The lawyers of the railroad
kept up a fusillade of telegrams from
San Francisco protesting against the
seizure, and informing him that the
rolling stock of the company was mort-
gaged and could not be attached, and
they referred him to sections of the laws
of the State; but he replied that, mort-
gage or no mortgage, he was going to
seize everything belonging to the com-
pany that came along, and that he
would put up a notice of sale of the at-
tached property the following day.
This brought the company to terms,
and they at once paid the whole amount
of the judgment.

According to "Gath" Edison can,
with the turn of a stop-cock, instantane-
ously light up or darken a 300-acre field
in his neighborhood with his electric
lights. The same movement stops or
starts the engine. He planted the lights
in his fields instead of New York city,
as he might have done, he says, over a
year ago, in order to have them where
he could experiment them in quiet. He
declares that the Maxim Light Com-
pany has infringed on his lamp. He has
130 patents on his system from top to
bottom. He admits that the best light
for streets and large buildings is the
brush patent, and his company does
not intend competing in that line, but
to light-houses and homes, chiefly and
only. His fear is that somebody will in-
vent light from water or something else
cheaper than electricity, but says he can
beat a gas company.

Prohibition.

MINERAL POINT, Feb. 27, 1881.

Ed. Register—
I read weekly and anxiously look for
the REGISTER, and I see a communi-
cation in last week's issue wherein your
correspondent, "Uncle Isaac," seems
to exercise a great deal of sympathy
for the brewers, distillers and those
connected with the manufacture of ar-
dent spirits, in case of a prohibitory
law being put in effect.

No doubt his argument would be of
some moment, but we must read-
ily come to the conclusion that those
employees would soon find employment
in some more honorable cause. But,
admitting that this vast army be
thrown on the charity of the public,
what a small outlay that would be
compared to the vast army of paupers,
lunatics, murderers, &c., arising from
the use of intoxicants, who have to be
supported of the honest public. Not
referring to the misery of innocent chil-
dren, heart-broken wives, mothers and
sisters, arising from the same, we come
to the conclusion that there is scarcely
a half-way measure that will prove ef-
fectual. "Moral suasion" has long been
used, and, I must say, done a great good;
but it is certainly necessary to legislate
now, in order to protect the innocent
and make humans of some whom intoxi-
cants makes brutes of.

He goes on to say, "What will it
amount to for one State to make this
law unless all others follow?"
I will simply refer him to our sister
States, Kansas, Arkansas, and others,
which have already asserted their sov-
ereignty; and about seventeen more are
knocking at the doors of their respec-
tive Legislatures, praying for the en-
actment of similar laws to secure re-
demption from the curse of the traffic.

No, "Uncle Isaac," be of good cheer,
and work for prohibition; for I well
know that your section of the country
would be benefited by such a law. See
the bright intellect of your vicinity
kept under subjection by the traffic,
not speaking of the misery and crime.
Look, for instance, at the ex-Justice of
the Peace of your town; 'tis too bad for
such a noble intellect to be injured by
the demon.

No, I say, Prohibition! Prohibition!
More anon, A. J. NORWINE.

Compulsory School Attendance.

Ed. Register—
I believe it is generally admitted by
the enlightened minds of Europe and
America that love of information and
desire for knowledge are among the
dominant characteristics of the people
of this republic. I believe that all well-
informed persons acknowledge that
there exists among the 50,000,000 of
people who now inhabit these United
States more general intelligence, more
correct judgment, on the affairs of life,
and greater uniformity of language
than can be found in the same popula-
tion of any part of the globe.

Now, I would ask whether these dis-
tinctive peculiarities have been attained
through compulsory school laws? Have
they not rather been the natural result
of a strong desire for advancement by
a free energetic and prosperous people?
These questions have been called
forth by reading a dispatch from Jef-
ferson City to the St. Louis Republican,
in which it is stated that a bill has been
favorably reported by the Committee
on Education in the House of Represent-
atives. Said bill [163] would com-
pel attendance at school of all children
between the ages of eight and sixteen,
under penalties.

Mr. Editor, I ask, is not this an insult
to the intelligence of the American peo-
ple? Is it not an imputation on their
worthiness of liberty and their ability
to look after themselves? Is it not a
slur on the character of the great "Re-
public of republics," that in this day,
more than a century after winning their
freedom from the trammels and com-
pulsory usages of the European "right
divine" governors, any body of patri-
otic men should be called on to declare it
necessary to follow the example of mil-
itary-making Prussia or the Hodge rul-
ing laws of braggadocio Britain?

Now when a population of 3,000,000
aspiring "subjects" has attained the
proportions of 50,000,000 of self-controll-
ing citizens, and begun a new era of
building the foundation of a new world
of intelligence, tolerance and integrity,
it belies their character to decree that
they shall send their children to such
schools or such churches as shall be
designated to them by authority!

It may be contended that the system
is carried out in New York and other
large cities; but some people think New
York and other large cities are apeing
too much, in stinky spirit, the ways of
London and Berlin, and that we should
not encourage the "Future Great" city
to copy in monkey imitation.

Apart from these objections is this
more serious reason, that it would be
an infringement on the constitutional
right of the citizen to the pursuit of
happiness in his own peculiar way of
life interfered with the rights of oth-
ers. And it might be used as an enter-
ing wedge for undermining his liberty
of conscience. The power that declares
that "your children shall go to our
school for their temporal benefit" may
undertake to decree that "your children
shall go to our church for the good of
their morals, or their souls' salvation—
as well as the safety of the State."

Perpetual vigilance is the price of
liberty. We may prohibit the doing of
wrong, but cannot compel people to love
the right!

But, indeed, I opine, sir, that even if
the "House Committee on Ed." were
backed by all the pedagogues and peti-
tioners of "St. Louis," it would prove,
in the end, to be a set of imitation
blockheads; and would live to learn
that the sturdy farmers of Missouri
may not be "dragooned" into sending
their children to waste four or five years
of their precious lives, learning by rote
and rig-marole to spell out the absurd-
ities of the old orthodox system of "ed-
ucation," when there is now fast com-
ing into use a plain, common-sense
method, whereby they can learn in
as many weeks to instruct themselves.

I think it the duty of every citizen to
contribute his quota to a common school
education. Let those who desire more
work for and earn more, as did Benja-
min Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Abe
Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and a host
of other great men.

I know whereof I speak, Mr. Editor.
I've been interested in true education
all my life. Even in this last winter I
have taught my youngest boy—a child
of seven years—both reading and writ-
ing in eight days, previous to which he
hardly knew a letter; and so well does
he succeed now, that when I'm from
home, he does the letter-writing to me
for the family. He has sent me a pos-
tal card containing matter written
thereon—and to me as legible as one of
your public-school professors, or high-
school teachers, could put on a letter-
page, without the aid of a microscope.

Should I, then, be compelled to send
that boy to be stultified in his develop-
ment and retarded in progress by a sys-
tem of teaching I despise?
No, sir; not any High-State Schools,
nor High-Church-States, for me!

Such legislation would be in keeping
with the absurd prohibition liquor-
drinking law.
When dunces cannot govern them-
selves, they would rule others!
LIMNER.

ARCADIA, Mo., Feb. 17th, 1881.

Gen. Hancock's Reception at Washington on the 8d inst.

[From a Special Dispatch to the Globe Democrat.]

The greatest sensation of the day in
these streets was the extraordinary
crowd that gathered at the Baltimore
and Potomac depot to greet Gen. Han-
cock. He was expected by the limited
train from New York which arrives here
at four o'clock in the afternoon. The
crowd began to gradually form in
Sixth street as early as 3 o'clock. By
4 the street was filled and the expectant
and enthusiastic crowd up into
Pennsylvania avenue, across car lines
and in front of the National Hotel, ex-
tending up the avenue to Seventh
street. From 15,000 to 20,000 people
were gathered there in a mass of hu-
manity so dense as to block all travel
for a time, save on the street-car tracks,
which were kept clear only by dint of
hard work on the part of the police.

The number of ladies in this immense
gathering was somewhat remarkable.
Some of them stood there for four hours
merely to catch a glimpse of the fa-
mous General. Perhaps no crowd ever
waited more patiently and persistently
to see a man who had been defeated for
the Presidency, and who had nothing
wherewith to reward them for their
consideration.

It is 7:30. Even as I write these
lines I hear the guns. I hear the roar
of voices yelling up the street. I see
the flash of fire-works only a square
away, and I know the "old man has
come." Stepping out upon my office
balcony I see a dense throng of excited
people surging to and fro and filling
the broad avenue and overflowing the
walks. The light of the fire-works be-
trays the presence of carriages in the
very centre of the howling mob. In
front is an escort of the National Guard,
their black shakos white with the fall-
ing snow; behind a rear guard of the
finely uniformed command. So great
is the crowd I can scarcely see the mil-
itary; so loud the clamor I can hardly
hear the Fort McHenry band, which
precedes the cortege. They are opposi-
tely now, and I know what that
growl and clamor mean. "Take
out the horses!" is the shout. The
crowd struggles and fight for place and
clasp hold of the harness. The moun-
ted police fight and struggle to ward
them off. "Take out the horses and
give us a chance!" But the military
move steadily. The coachman in his
white oilcloth gives his team the curb.
The snow falls in white drifts against
the carriage windows beyond which is
the faintly defined figure. The mob of

enthusiasm sweep by pell-mell, with
the same loud cry, "Take out the horse-
es!" I shut the window, looking now,
for certain, that the "old man" has
come. Well! hundreds of men waited
in the snow for hours, and they must
be pardoned if they yearned for a little
physical exercise.

When Hancock reached his quarters,
at Wortley's an immense crowd gath-
ered in front of the hotel, filling the
street for half a square each way. The
clamor was so great, that as soon as the
General could get rid of his wraps he
came out on the balcony. He was salu-
tated by deafening cheers. The Gen-
eral was then introduced by Governor
A. J. Cresswell, and made a short
speech, in which he thanked the as-
sembly for their expression of esteem,
and apologized for causing them to be
out on such a night as this. He was
frequently interrupted with applause,
and at the close the crowd seemed wild
with excitement. After the General
had returned to his parlors he received
a good many personal friends, most of
them being army officers.

Southwesterners.

THE total valuation of real and per-
sonal property in St. Genevieve county, ac-
cording to the recent assessment, is \$2,134,
585.

Two of the candidates for Commis-
sioner of Public Schools in Madison county
are Rev. V. T. Suttis and John B. F.
Edwards.

THE total assessed valuation in St.
Francisco county of real and personal prop-
erty, as returned by the Assessor, for the year
1880, is \$2,551,000.

THE taxable wealth of Scott county,
as set out in the Assessor's book for the year
1880, is \$2,551,000.

THE Greenville Journal of the 20th
ult. says: "A. E. Carleton took a large
quantity of lumber down the river last week.
Starting from Culler's mill, he made it
within one mile of Ash Hill—a distance of 189
miles by water—in three days. He intends
taking another down this week."

THE editor of the Poplar Bluff Citizen
was shown last week a specimen of fire-clay
taken from the farm of Chas. F. Hendricks
at Gillis Bluff, that had the appearance of,
and was pronounced by those who know, to be
the finest quality of fire-proof clay. Mr. Hendricks
says he has any amount of this clay on his
land, and that he will establish a pottery at
Poplar Bluff for its consumption. The clay
will be taken up the river on boats.

A JACKSON Cash-Book correspondent
says that Dexter, Stoddard county, has the
most city-like appearance of any town in
southeast Missouri that he has seen. He
learned from the merchants that business in
Dexter had not been so good the past fall and
winter as formerly, owing, it is said, to the
sudden appearance of the town of Malden, in
Dunklin county, from whence most of the
cotton raised in the latter county is now
shipped.

It was rather a surprise to the friends
and relatives of the happy couple when they
learned, on the 25th ult., of the marriage of
Miss Willie Pettit (daughter of Hon. L. M.
Pettit) to Mr. W. E. Barnett—both of Pied-
mont. And it was a still greater surprise to
them to learn that they had been enjoying
married life for two or three weeks, and so
one had knowledge of it excepting themselves
and Rev. J. W. Myrick, who performed the
ceremony at Harrell, where they had repaired
to have the hymeneal knot tied.

THE Bonne Terre People's Friend
was informed by Superintendent Narsmore
that there were nineteen car-loads of merchan-
dise hauled over the narrow-gauge railroad
from Summit to St. Joe, one day recently.
Mr. Narsmore also gives the information that
another new engine has been completed for
that road by the Baldwin Locomotive Works,
which will be on the track in a few days.
The increase in the amount of freight shipped
and received at St. Joe, it is said, will fur-
nish constant work for four locomotives, and
it is the intention of the two lead companies
to have a fourth one on the road early in the
spring.

ACCORDING to the Democrat, a col-
ored man who was engaged in grubbing up
old stumps on the College Farm, south of the
city of Cape Girardeau, recently turned over
a large and almost decayedypress stump,
when he noticed a small bright object roll out
of it on the ground, which on examination
proved to be a gold dollar. He split open the
stump and found inside of it about a quart
of the same kind of money. A gentleman who
saw the money and examined it, says it is genu-
ine. Every piece is one dollar of California
gold—all of old and different dates. Each
piece has two small holes in it near the edge
and directly opposite each other. The gen-
tleman's theory is that the money has at some
time been linked in a chain, or a number of chains.
The latest date on any of the coins is 1850, and
many of them are worn off so smooth that
dates cannot be seen, a fact indicating that
they are very old. How long they have been
in the stump, and by whom placed there, are
mysteries that cannot easily be solved. Ah!

At Milton, North Carolina, recently,
the infant child of Major Wm. Daniels
was left by its nurse at the kitchen
door. An eagle swooped down and
picked up the baby, who fought desper-
ately, but without avail. The eagle
found the child rather heavy and had
difficulty rising into the air with it.
When about six feet above the ground
the child's dress gave way and it tumbled
to the ground, while the eagle
flew off with part of the dress in his
talons. The baby was somewhat
bruised, but not badly hurt. The
eagle was soon after shot, and meas-
ured seven feet from tip to tip.