

# 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, JUNE 16, 1881.

NUMBER 48.

## Official Directory.

LOWNDES H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.  
BERNARD ZWART, U. S. Commissioner, Eastern District of Missouri, Ironton.  
THOS. MARREY, State Senator of 24th District, Doniphan.  
Sno. L. THOMAS, Judge 26th Circuit, Hillsboro.  
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.  
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Acadia.  
FRANZ DINGER, President Judge, Ironton.  
DAVID H. PALMER, Bellevue, and Jos. G. CLARKE, Annapolis, Associate Judges.  
JOHN F. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.  
W. A. FLETCHER, Sheriff, Ironton.  
JAMES BRYANT, Collector, Ironton.  
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.  
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.  
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.  
Wm. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.  
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.  
J. GRANDHOMME, Coroner, Ironton.  
N. C. GRIFFITH, County School Commissioner for Iron county, Missouri, 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.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Valley Lodge, No. 1870, K. of H., Ironton; regular meetings Wednesday evenings, Jan. 12th and 29th, Feb. 9th and 23d, March 9th and 23d, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th, and June 1st, 15th and 29th.  
J. W. WILKINSON, Reporter.  
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 of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 39, I. O. O. F., meets in the O. H. Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays in every month.  
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock P. M. in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.  
PHOENIX LODGE No. 330, 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 Arendia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 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.  
SERVICES at the Baptist Church in Ironton on the second Sabbath in each month, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening. GEORGE BOULSHER, Pastor.

**EARS FOR THE MILLION!**  
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil  
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carcharodon Kondeletii*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. It cures over 200,000 cases of deafness annually, and is the only cure known to humanity. It is a universal remedy for all cases of deafness, whether it be the result of cold, inflammation, or any other cause. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Only imported by HAYLOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America. 7 DAY ST., NEW YORK.

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 numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to each it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1, and you will receive 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."—Editor of New York Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880.

Get a new year in your own town. Terms and 50-cent free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

**WRS. W. C. GIDEON,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN  
(Graduate of Eclectic College, St. Louis, Mo.)  
His office is permanently located in Ironton, Mo. He offers his services to her old patrons and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths. Also, Electrical and Medicinal Baths.  
In Rheumatism and Neuralgia is her treatment peculiarly successful. 10-11  
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,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**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 Etna Insurance Company.  
OFFICE—One door north of the Ironton House  
IRONTON, MO.

**W. B. 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 courthouse square. 16

**BERNARD ZWART,**  
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 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 conveying a specialty.

## Various Matters.

Spiritualism is rapidly spreading in New York.  
Nevada is completely overrun with grasshoppers.  
President Garfield's life is insured for \$25,000 for the benefit of his wife.  
Canandaigua, New York, has nearly three hundred female tax-payers.  
Reports from the peach orchards of Michigan are of a gloomy character.  
The son of an Ohio Supreme Court Judge has gone to State prison for forgery.  
Many of the old Whigs in Virginia have joined the Readjuster party in that State.  
Waukegan, Wis., fishermen are having the best run of fish that they have enjoyed for years.  
The Sprague divorce suit has been indefinitely postponed, and probably will never be tried.  
The evidence in a San Francisco divorce suit was all found in a diary which the defendant kept.  
Col. Thomas A. Scott's will is said to represent property worth between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000.  
It is reported that about two-thirds of the apples in Ohio have fallen off within the past three weeks.  
Five years before the discovery of gold in California, the amount of silver in circulation was \$2,053,000,000.  
The lighting of Akron, Ohio, is satisfactorily done by a powerful electric lamp placed on top of a tower 208 feet high.  
A pine tree 131 years old, which was cut down recently at Crystal Spring, New York, yielded two hundred dollars in lumber.  
Three of the great drinkers of Cairo, Illinois, are to attempt the feat of drinking 100 glasses of beer apiece in four hours.  
A thresher factory in Michigan has discharged 80 men on account of poor prospects and dullness probable in their trade.  
Several pelicans have been killed lately in Neosho county, Kansas. It is a rare thing to find this bird so far from the sea.  
"Gath" has unearthed the valuable piece of news that Conkling cultivated his forelock curls in imitation and admiration of Disraeli.  
Mr. Owen, of the California *Mercury*, started a subscription which has resulted in \$3,000 for the widow of John Brown, of marching memory.  
"This multitude which buys the revised Testament no longer supposes that the book was composed in the sky by the Almighty," remarks Prof. Swigg.  
The Sheffield railroad velocipede factory at Three Rivers, Michigan, is 800 orders behind. It sent machines to England, Africa, and Australia, week by week for years.  
The new liquor law in Nebraska provides for license fees of from \$500 to \$1,000, and for the removal of screens, etc. Liquor men have organized to contest the statute.  
A new industry, the extensive cultivation of flowers for perfumery purposes, is about to be started in California. In Europe it is very remunerative; a good crop of lavender will bring \$1,500.  
Not only have all the Sunday shows in Cincinnati been closed by the new Mayor, but he insists that Saturday night entertainments, including public balls, shall stop promptly at midnight.  
The wife of an old colored man in the eastern part of Georgia recently presented him with the sixth pair of twins, the family having been previously endowed with two pairs of triplets, all flourishing.  
A Brooklyn woman, believing that an elm in Prospect Park was occupied by the spirit of her daughter Nellie, caused a plate with the word "Nellie" to be placed upon it. Since then the tree has been thrice struck by lightning.  
Texas is the greatest cattle raising State in the Union, yet the beef eaten there by the fastidious is chiefly brought from Kansas. The reason is that Texas cattle are fat only two months in the year, when the grass is green.  
A Washington girl has highly interesting hair. Its color used to be a light blonde. Dr. D. W. Prentiss reports to the Smithsonian Institution that he gave her jaborandi, a Brazilian plant, as a cure for blood poisoning. Her hair soon began to darken, and in four months was almost black.

## The Undeveloped Resources of Southeast Missouri.

BY THOMAS CALAHAN.

Southeast Missouri is triangular in shape, being bounded on the north by the Ozark Mountains, on the east by the Mississippi river, and on the south by the State of Arkansas, and contains about one-fifth of the area of the State of Missouri.  
In respect to its physical geography, it is composed of two divisions,—first, the hilly country on the southern slope of the mountains, which is often quite steep and sometimes precipitous. The remainder of the country is composed of lowlands in the southwestern part of the division.  
The climate is ordinarily mild, but as the country is being rapidly stripped of its timber, great variations are experienced more and more. The average fall of rain and melted snow is 45 inches a year.  
In speaking of the drawbacks and hindrances of the country which must be remedied, it must be borne in mind that the objective point is to bring in a greater amount of population, our country being a great deal too large for the people.  
In order to do this, those who are already on the ground must take hold of the matter, and by showing what the country is capable of doing under proper treatment, encourage others to come.  
It may be admitted, without any prejudice to truth, that at first view our country is not very inviting, and the people already in the country must so bring it out that it may be seen that under this rugged exterior there are concealed vast resources, with bread, meat, and clothing as their objective point.  
It may be premised that as a class immigrants are persons of limited means, who seek a country where that objective point can be cheaply attained.  
It may be admitted at the start that this is not a good country for a lazy man, and it is doubtful whether there ever was a country made for that class.  
There are some drawbacks which affect this whole division of the State, and there are some which are peculiar to each section. Among those that apply to the whole division may be mentioned the question of land titles.  
Without dragging the reader through any of the vexations of litigation on subject, it is proposed to show how a valid title can be obtained. Ten years' occupation and cultivation under a show of title, will make a valid claim. As a basis for a show of title there is nothing equal to a tax deed, for that slips all all previously existing incumbrances, and tax sales cover a great amount of land that can be made very valuable.  
Everything is here on the side of the actual settler and cultivator of the soil. Non-resident land-owners, which class includes all those who hold large bodies of land of which they make no use, and especially those who are residing at a distance and waiting until the labor and hardships of others have made their lands valuable, are regarded as an obstruction and a fraud, and everything, both in law and in fact, is against them.  
Another difficulty that has existed may be noticed—namely, the feeling of sectional animosity. Without paying any attention to much that has been written on both sides, the writer, who has never concealed the fact that he is a Republican, puts on record the results of his own experience and observation here for nearly twelve years:  
1st. The sectional feeling in regard to political opponents has never been stronger here than its counterpart was in strongly Republican communities in the North toward Southern sympathizers.  
2d. That whatever feeling may have existed on that subject is steadily disappearing, so that no Republican of average good sense need hesitate to come here through any fear of the operation of that feeling.  
Attention will now be given to some of the drawbacks and hindrances that belong peculiarly to each district, beginning with the lowlands. This district labors under two classes of difficulties, non-resident land-owners and swamps, and the great problem is to get rid of both at the same time, by making the one kick the other out.  
Thirty years ago the writer obtained considerable practical knowledge of the Black Swamp in Northwestern Ohio, and he has to-day some knowledge of the Black Swamp of Southeast Missouri, and proposes to run a parallel

between them, so as to show the people in the latter place how to get out of the mud.

Thirty years ago Northwestern Ohio labored to an equal extent under all the difficulties which beset Southeastern Missouri, with this additional drawback, that the former district had no railroad to utilize and carry away its surfeit of heavy timber, and furnish a speedy and adequate transportation to market for the productions of its soil. This advantage the district last named possesses to-day.

The district which thirty years ago was the Black Swamp of Ohio is to-day the garden of the State.

The people who were in the country applied to the Legislature of the State and obtained a very judicious drainage law, which empowered the authorities of a county on the petition of three resident land-owners, to enter at once on any lands for the purpose of making a ditch. When the location and size of the ditch had been determined, if it was on the land of a resident he had a chance to make it within a given time. If he did not make it, or if it was located on a non-resident owner's land, the job of making it was sold; and if, when it was finished, it was not paid for, the land was sold, and as the law regarded the making of the ditch not as a tax for county or State purposes, but as pay for labor actually done on the premises, and for their benefit, the sale carried with it a fire-proof title from its date. Under the operation of this law they removed all the fallen timber which had driven the Portage river to the woods, and restored that stream to its channel, and thus obtained a basis for their general system of drainage. This led to the cleaning out of the channels of the smaller streams, until the system became complete in a very short time.

But there was another advantage. There were already quite a number of energetic and vigorous young men in the country, and when the news of this arrangement went out more came, who in a very short time chopped and dug their way into what proved to be eventually pleasant homes.  
It was a part of the unwritten law of the country, that when the land of a non-resident was sold to pay for ditching that the man who had done the work was considered a preferred bidder.  
The drainage law was vigorously enforced in Ohio; and considering the start that the railroad has given, the enactment and vigorous enforcement of a similar law will in twenty years set out the Black Swamp of Southeast Missouri on dry ground, and make it the garden of the State.

Those who are now living there must move in the matter.  
Twenty years may seem to be a long time, but it will be short compared with the grand results secured.  
The operation of the law will lead to large ditches, the making of which will sell the land of non-residents very fast, and as the country is gradually developed its increased productions will more than balance the cost of the improvement, leaving out of view the sanitary benefit.

By the removal of the timber and marshes, the rainfall will be made less, and the danger of floods diminished in proportion.  
It may be objected that the railroad company, being a very heavy land-owner, would object to such a law. There is very little danger of that being done. The company has its lands for sale, and the cost of ditching the whole thing will be made up by the increased value of the one-half of their lands, so that they can pay for the work and have their land clear. Besides all that, their own engineers, who are employed by the month or year, can locate the ditches, and, if needful, the law can give the laborer a lien on the land, or the company can agree to pay him in land, so that the improvement of the country will still go on.

Or, at the worst, it is likely that there would be no wrong done if the law would stand up and tell even a railroad company that it could not be allowed, any more than an individual land-owner, to pursue a policy of obstruction while pretending to develop a country.

The statistics have not yet been invented that can reveal adequately the fertility and productiveness of that district, when its disabilities shall have been removed. From below the surface will come metallic ores, coals and the best material for making bricks. On its surface there is to-day an almost endless variety of timber, and medical herbs; whilst grass, corn, cotton, hemp, flax, the smaller grains, and all kinds of vegetables are readily produced now,

and will be more readily produced in the future. The productiveness of the country will only be limited by the capacity of the farmer to plant, cultivate and harvest his crop, whilst the improved condition will warrant a liberal introduction of agricultural implements, which will largely increase that capacity; whilst vast numbers of horses, cattle, and hogs will follow as a matter of course. The land is too low for sheep to thrive.

But will the country be developed? Of necessity it must be. Before twenty years are past the people of the State of Missouri will compel such a result.

There is an awakening of the right kind setting up in Missouri to-day. It is taking hold of those who are "to the manner born." The number of those people in Missouri who are waiting for some one to come and carry them, is not half as great to-day as it was twelve years ago; and when immigrants find that if they go to Missouri, they will only have to develop the country, and will not be expected to carry the people, they will come in hosts, and when they come, the people of the country will be ready to keep step with them.

When the people of Missouri take the matter up, as they are preparing to do now, will they permit the one-third of the frontage of their great State on the second river in the world to be barred by the Black Swamp of Southeast Missouri?

To ask the question is to answer it. But there is a constant accumulation of clear evidence that the leading men of that district are as fully awake to the facts in the case as any people can be, and that they will be found in the van of the work of improving their district.

Rationally regarded, the outlook is eminently hopeful for that country.

And if there are down there any enterprising citizens who live by fishing for bullfrogs and snapping turtles, if they do not close out their business, let them at least have their boys taught some other trade; and as they roll up "book and line, bob and slinker," they can sing:

"The good time's coming, 'tis almost here,  
'Twas long, long, long on the way;  
Then run and till Elijah to hurry up Pomp,  
To meet us at the gum tree down in the swamp,  
For they'll wake Nicodemus to-day."

## Missouri News.

A mammoth furniture factory is probable at Salisbury.

The people of West Quincy are organizing a levee company.

The Wabash employes at Moberly will hold their 15th yearly picnic June 25th.

Major S. A. Orr, a prominent lawyer of Steubenville, Ohio, is to locate at Sedalia.

Rev. T. J. Musgrave has decided to remove his college from Alexandria to Memphis, Mo.

Rev. T. P. Walton has been engaged to supply the Presbyterian pulpit at Brunswick the coming year.

A company has been organized and ground purchased on which to build a new \$25,000 grain elevator at Holden.

A new town has been surveyed and laid out at the mineral springs, near Mooreville. A number of lots have been sold.

Fishback & Co. are going to move their pork and beef packing establishment from Parsons, Kansas, to Pierce City, this State.

The proposition to build an \$80,000 Court House and Jail at Mayville was carried in Nodaway county on the 7th inst., having the required two-thirds vote.

Col. Fort, one of the most enterprising men of Huntsville, offers \$500 this year, and \$1,000 a year hereafter, for macadamizing the roads leading to that town.

The leading dry goods houses at Sedalia have agreed to close at 8 o'clock P. M. every evening except Saturday; \$50 forfeit for every failure to close at specified time.

The corner-stone of the new college at Holden is to be laid July 4, the Masonic fraternity conducting the exercises.—Gov. Crittenden will be invited to deliver the address.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will take place at Sweet Springs, (Brownsville), beginning on the evening of June 21, and continuing to the 24th.

Fayette votes June 15th on a loan of \$2,500 to make an addition to the public school building. The proposition is likely to be lost, as the people generally want a new building.

A new poet thus disposes of Martin Luther's philosophy:  
The man who does not love  
Wine, women and song,  
May not have as good a time  
But he'll live five times as long.

## The Deadlock at Albany, N. Y.

BY THOMAS CALAHAN.

The writer is a Republican, and will not be accused of taking any delight in the condition of things extant at that ancient borough on the Hudson river.

The deadlock at Albany, New York, is simply the deadlock of the National Convention at Chicago in 1860, which has reached Albany by the way of the United States Senate at Washington, and, like any other bad egg, has not been improved by transportation, nor by being kept a year.

The principal change in the matter is that the trouble has been removed from a national arena to the floor of a State Legislature, but with a certainty that the results be what they may will at once assume a national importance. The row is entirely inside of the Republican party, and is an important chapter in the history of that organization.

At Cincinnati, in 1876, James G. Blaine was, more completely than any other one man, the exponent of the Republican party proper, that is, of that element which, with head erect and shoulders square, sternly faced every disaster, and promptly improved every advantage, until it fully re-established the national authority over our whole territory, and vindicated the unity of our nation. The other candidates, whilst they had among their following some of that element referred to above, led mainly the camp followers of that party.

But O. P. Morton, who bitterly hated Blaine for having taken the Northwest from him, led a rush in favor of Hayes. Among Blaine's following, whilst it was mainly iron, there was some miry clay, which in the last rush was washed away. Blaine's strength revolved badly.

At Chicago, in 1860, the best exponent of the Republican party proper was U. S. Grant, whilst although the other candidates may have had some of that element in their following, it was mainly composed of something else. A bad deadlock resulted. Blaine, who hated Grant for having taken the leadership of the Republican party away from him, and preferring a possible Secretaryship to an impossible Presidency, headed a rush for Garfield. Grant's strength only revolved to the extent of five votes.

One great virtue in Grant's character defeated him at Chicago. Although, like every other man, he has made bad blunders occasionally, yet he has never blundered twice in the same way. As it was impossible for him to have a personal knowledge of the character of every applicant for office, and being misled by the representations of those who he supposed knew the parties, he admits that he made bad appointments. In case of his nomination, his election would have followed; for he would have controlled the element represented by 306, that is, the Republican party proper, and would have controlled a large share of the best material of the Democratic party. He would thus have stood the exponent of a new party composed of the best materials of the two old ones which had preceded it. Under this arrangement the camp followers of the Republican party would have found their occupation gone. No man who had deceived Grant once would have been allowed to approach him again.

Upon the election of Garfield it required no prophetic power to foretell a deadlock on the floor of the United States Senate, as so many Republican Senators had to be chosen under the same influences which had produced the deadlock at Chicago in 1860.

When the deadlock came in the Senate it should have been kept there. The resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, or as some people have ill-naturedly put it, Mr. Conkling's resignation of his two seats in the Senate, was a bad blunder, for which no amount of bad faith on the part of the President can furnish a justification. When the people of New York, setting by their Legislature, sent Messrs. Conkling and Platt to the U. S. Senate, they sent them to stay and look to the interests of the nation through fair weather and foul, with the understanding that if they needed the instruction and advice of their constituency in any given case, there are ways in which that instruction and advice can be properly given. It is to be feared that among the statesmanlike virtues of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, that indispensable requisite of success in difficult work, a stubborn and gritty patience, is not prominent. In this they are unlike their great leader.

It has long been the proud boast that a Stalwart never bolts. The resignation of Conkling and Platt was the worst kind of a bolt under the forms of law. No matter what may be the present results to the individuals immediately involved, and they can scarcely be beneficial, the general plan of operations will not be interfered with materially.

Field Marshal Blicher won for himself, justly, the reputation of a great general by adhering to the line of operations agreed upon by him and Lord Wellington, in spite of the battle of Ligny. Plans were changed in some of their details, but the great objective points were secured.

The year 1884 will not be materially affected by what is either done or not done at Albany in 1881. The formation of a new political party out of the two old ones will go on. The nation's sense of justice and honesty will demand it, and no matter who leads it, he will be the man that the times will require.