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Iron Mountain Directory.

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Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

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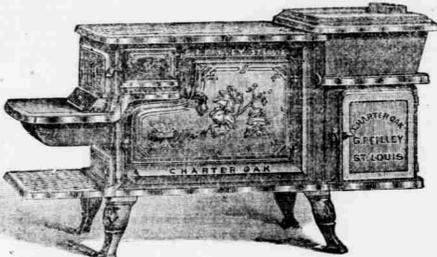
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Will keep a full line of Undertakers' Goods on hand; can fill orders at Ten Minutes' Notice.



WE HAVE A Fine Hearse, WHICH WE Will Furnish When Desired.

Our Undertaking Shop is on South Side of C-H. Sq. BEGLEY & GRANDHOMME.

Crisp's Drug Store, Ironton, Missouri,

Is now open for business, and with a full stock of Pure Drugs & Medicines,

Perfumeries, Fancy Notions, Etc., Is prepared to fill orders and prescriptions in the most careful manner and promptly.

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IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or so generally prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases, and is a rare and valuable remedy for all ailments arising from impure blood.

ULCEROUS. At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with a sore throat, which was attended by a swelling of the glands, and a difficulty in swallowing.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, a bottle for \$5.

The Doubt of the Officeholders.

When Cleveland was elected, we wrung our hands and wept, As men from good, fat places expecting to be swept;

As men to be kicked instantly into the cold and milk, As men for years accustomed to dawdle and to shirk,

Now made to work. In all of the departments we heard a voice of woe:

"Brethren, here is no abiding, shortly we must go, Oh, woe to the hour that weans us for aye from the public pay!

Oh, who will feed us or give us again so soft a snap, Or so good hap?"

"The G. O. P. that nursed us is gone to the dogs and cats, And we shall be tumbled after it by the hungry Democrats;

So pack your bags, my brothers, and gird yourselves to go, For only four short months of office lie before us yet.

No more, you bet." But the Fourth of March has come and the Fourth of March has gone, And as yet we are not bounced but still are holding on;

And we've begun to dream that we shan't be driven away, And that Cleveland will give evidence to what the Mugwumps say,

And let us stay. Rotation in office, why it is a grievous sin, And civil service reform was meant to keep the rascals in;

Yet doleful dumps are on us, we have no heart to shout, For there's time enough yet for Cleveland to kick the rascals out,

And there's the doubt! The Truth of History.

Your esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, manifestly places either an extremely low estimate upon the intelligence of its readers or a very high estimate upon their credulity.

"The Democracy," says that journal, "has been seeking the Presidency for the spoils ever since the war. It has failed every time." Now, leaving out of view the security of this avowal, every schoolboy knows that eight years ago the Democratic party elected Samuel J. Tilden the President by a majority of nineteen in the Electoral College and by an immense majority of the popular vote of the country.

It is true that a band of desperate conspirators, backed by the army under the command of Gen. Grant and warmly abetted by the Times, succeeded in swindling the people out of their choice; and it is also true that the conspirators were willing by their atrocious crime to carry the country to the verge of civil war, if not beyond it. History has recorded these facts, and it is useless for the Times at this late day to deny them.

Not content with its misrepresentation, the Times proceeds to state that "last year the Republicans adopted the spoils cry as their own, and for the first time met the Democracy fairly enrolled under the banner of civil service reform." In order to show the accuracy of this allegation, it is only necessary to quote the language of the Democratic and the Republican platforms respectively upon the subject of civil service reform. The Democrats say: "We favor honest civil service reform;" and, on the other hand, the Republicans assert that the reform of the civil service, as a necessary part of a Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that the danger of free institutions which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The truth is, and it is vain for the Times to deny it, that civil service reform, so called, is an invention of the Republican party in order to retain possession of the one hundred thousand offices which they now hold under the general Government, and, as such, that it was made by them a prominent issue in the late election, while, so far as the Democratic canvass was concerned, it was rarely and only incidentally referred to, the battle cry being "Turn the rascals out!"

Indeed, had civil service reform of the Estonian type, as expounded by the Times, been made a leading issue in the Democratic canvass of last year, Mr. Cleveland, instead of succeeding by a plurality of 1,000 and in a minority of 45,000 in this State, would have been defeated by a majority of not less than 100,000 in the country at large. —N. Y. Sun.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE. The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is endorsed. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by P. R. Crisp.

The Mormon Decision.

The recent decision by the United States supreme court in the Mormon cases will hasten the dissolution of the polygamy feature in the Mormon religion. It is no longer possible to learn that the saints are disheartened by it, for it really submits to them the choice between a surrender of polygamy and the evacuation of Utah.

It is true the decision holds that the injurious test oath prescribed by the board of commissioners was illegal and void, and all persons illegally deprived of their votes by it have a right of action for damages against the registration officers. But this amounts to little. The court holds, also, that the Edmunds act for the government of the territory and the exclusion of polygamists, which they hold as privileges in the constitution, and must, therefore, be maintained. It goes even further, and holds that if this law is not strong and severe enough to accomplish the object, it may be made stronger and more severe. "It rests with congress," says the court, "to say whether, in any given case, any of the people resident in a territory shall participate in the election of its officers or making its laws, and it may, therefore, take from them any right of suffrage it may have previously conferred, or at any time modify or abridge it, as it may deem expedient. The personal and civil rights of inhabitants of territories are secured to them, as to all other citizens, by the principles of constitutional liberty; their political rights are franchises, which they hold as privileges in the legislative discretion of the Congress of the United States." The court says, further, that the idea which the law is founded on is "the sure foundation of all that state and national civilization, that of the family as consisting in and springing from a union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony."

This is a stern and peremptory judicial condemnation of the practice of polygamy and a warning that no favor or tenderness may be expected for it; and when we reflect that President Cleveland has denounced it, and public opinion is growing more intolerant of it every day, it will be seen that the Mormons must give it up, or seek some other land for the practice of it. —Republican.

War and Business.

There is a general jubilant feeling in the business circles of this country over the prospective war between Great Britain and Russia. This originates in the belief that a struggle between these two powerful nations would result in a partial paralysis of their manufacturing for the export trade and a general reduction of the commercial marine. It is also thought that England's powerful navy would promptly blockade Russian ports and prevent the exportation of cereals from her granaries, and once a famine had broken out on the other hand Russian privateers would seriously interfere with the commercial traffic between England and her great cereal growing districts in India and Australia. This, it is contended, would at once raise the price of American grain at a rapid pace, making a rattling demand for every surplus bushel we now have, and for all we are raising for several years to come. It is also expected that the conflict, if it does take place, will give an impetus to the rebuilding of our commercial marine which no legislation or subsidizing of the American flag will float over the great commercial fleets of the world. A demand for our surplus grain would certainly give our lake and river navigation a new impetus, and the business they could handle. This would start up the car and locomotive shops, the rail, nail, bolt and screw mills, the car wheel and other foundries, the iron and coal mines and the furnaces. The stimulated grain market would make a quick, strong and continued demand for agricultural implements, while the lumber mills would be promptly set at work. The result would be that there would be given an impetus which would give us the most prosperous commercial era in our history, for we have grown so much within half a century that we are now a manufacturing nation. It may be selfish, but business the world over is hard-headed and selfish, and hence American business men are warranted in wishing for a European war that they may profit over European merchants and manufacturers, as the latter did over those of this country during the rebellion. —Chronicle.

Down With Politicians!

There is something very interesting in the comments which are now going forward in a good many of the public prints about the extraordinary blessing of an Administration which will pay no attention to politicians, workers, war horses, or Bourbons, but will prefer men who have not been too much identified with their party.

There is something in all this talk which seems to us quite foreign to democratic republican, representative government.

Why should a man be chosen to receive political honors who does not himself take interest enough in politics to attend to primary elections, and to bear a part in the councils and efforts of the party he professes to belong to? But for the earnest working men of a party, who are devoted to its ideas and are willing to labor for their realization, no party would amount to anything.

It may be very well after election to scorn these earnest men of principle and labor, but when conventions are held, and nominations made, and elections carried, it will not do to scorn them.

For our part, we cherish more respect for a single Bourbon who works at the printing press and is always seen at the polls, than for fifty superfine theorists, who think themselves superior to the people and look on politics and parties as only worthy of contempt. —N. Y. Sun.

Shinbones Blows the Pipe.

"Brudder Petah Maguff," said Shinbones Smith, as he sat in the cabin of the gentleman addressed one evening last week: "It's mighty sorry dat yo' couln' git to dat cake musical party wot my wife gib."

"So's I, Brudder Shinbone," answered Peter: "But I war too sick ter see around de coaher. Tole me 'bout it."

"Wal, chile, dat war a great time. My ole woman she done gone made up her mind dat dar'd got ter be a blowing inter our house, an' she 'lowed dat it got ter be somefin' uncommon, so she gib us a cake musical party."

"Wot am dat?" "Hole on, chile; I'm a-comin' ter dat drectly. De cake musical party am what de bosses pick out. Wal, last Fridy night de party tuk place. Dar war Brudder Parsimony Higgins dressed in a yaller jacket an' a big red necktie, an' his wife—de ole lady—in low neck an' shawl sleeves, an' she had de cake, an' she war 'larly dar war Brudder Wakeup Misery in a jacket wid two tails pinned on ter make it luk like a swaller-tail coat, an' he war a carrot fur a bokay. Den dar war Miss Jerusha Pillsbury wid a dress all dressed up wid cabidge-leaves, an' ole Miss Snacks from Thompson Street, dressed in a coffee-bag, an' Miss Tolly Haskin done up in ribbins an' bows all ober, an' a whole lot of odder folks 'tink ob demsef' w'en done gone out on some good duds. They say dat fine feadders don't make fine birds, but mos' folks acts ez if dey 'bouted dey d' d' d'."

"Wal," continued Shinbones: "de fast pusson ter do somefin' musical war Miss Jerusha Pillsbury. She got up an' kinder wiggled round a bit, an' 'lowed dat ob nobody could begin she'd do it. So she kinder hopped out inter de middle ob de floo, an' folded her big yaller han' in front ob her, an' put her durned ugly head onter one side, an' let loose. She singed 'Sweet Wierles,' 'D'ober heal dat song, Brudder Pete?"

"Nuh," was Peter's laconic reply. "Wal, it am a berry sick kind o' song. W'en Miss Pillsbury 'out froogh, she kinder decried de practice ob matrimony, ez she knowed she'd done somefin' cunnin'." Den she set down, an' Brudder Wakeup Misery got up wid a jewsh-harp, 'I tole yo', chile, dat good-fur-nuffin' niggah kin jes' fo'ch de innards ter right out'n a jewshap. He played 'Climbin' Up De Golding Stalls,' an' 'I den gay Miss Squeezout Peabody she got up, an' she loked ez ef she had dat sing right in her shins, she war so blame' peart. She sashayed out inter de middle ob de room, an' cleared her ole froat tell I made up my mind she'd done zoar, an' she war raisin' fur ter sing 'Den she opened up dat dar fog-whistle ob hern, an' chile, yo' nebbar heard so much noise in de whole coahse ob yo' life."

"W'at war de song, Brudder Shinbone?" asked Peter. "It war called 'Some Day or Older,' replied the sage: 'It warn't much ob a song w'en de ole woman got 'trough de w'ild in de mornin' de Brudder Parsimony Higgins bring out dat ole banjo ob hisn, an' played de same durned ole tune wot he's ben a-playin' ebbor since I fust knowed him.' Brudder Bendoff Gribbles war dar, too—come all de way from Williamsburg. He bring long his ole 'lardon, an' he done g'ne an' played de long metal doxology—doggone me fur pickles ef he didn't! De blame ole fool! Jus' ez ef any pusson c'd git a prize ob any kind, he'd take his ole 'lardon, an' he done g'ne an' played de long metal doxology—doggone me fur pickles ef he didn't! He watted her up and 'boted inter her a bit, an' I war ready to take dar ter knock de wind out'n de hull crowd. So w'en dey all got froogh I bring out de ole pipe from off de shelf, an' I walked out into de middle ob de room. Dey all clapped der han's ez ef dey was a-comin' home, I put de ole pipe up ter my mouk an' I blowed; but she wouldn't squeak. Dat kinder s'prised me, chile. De gals dey laked 'stonish-ed; but Brudder Squeezout he larked agin, 'I sez ter him, sez I: 'Wot yo' larkin' 'bout, niggah?'"

"Larkin' at yo', niggah. Yo' best yo' self; yo' don't tek keer,' sez he to me, sez he."

"Wal, I 'lowed dat de life watted wettin', an' I let de watah run onter it a bit. Den I blowed agin; but she wouldn't squeak. 'Dat Squeezout Peabody he mos' larked hissef ter deff."

"Luk inter de innards ob de life, Brudder Shinbone," sez he ter me, sez he, 'w'en he got froogh larkin'."

"Den I 'spected wot war de matiah, I got a piece ob wiah an' stuck her inter de life, an' shuah 'nut dar war somefin' in dar."

"Wot war it, Brudder Shinbone?" asked Peter. "Doggone me fur pickles!" shouted Shinbones, in great wrath: "I dunno, chile; I couldn't get 'em out—it am dar yet. But I knowed from de way da durned Squeezout larked dat he done it. An', chile, I went fur him."

"What did yo' do ter him?" asked Peter eagerly. "Chile, I made up my mind I'd stuff dat niggah like he done, an' I stuffed de life. I grabbed de life, an' I ranned her down his froat, an' I pounded onter it wid my fist. Brudder Petah Maguff, I tole yo' dat ef my ole woman hadn't pulled me off, an' Squeezout's wife kicked him in de back an' knocked de life out, dat dar niggah 'd be in de great heahafter a-huntin' fur ice."

Shinbones Blows the Pipe.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Penn., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at P. R. Crisp's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this County we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchesi's Italian Pile Ointment—empirically guaranteed to Cure or money refunded.—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. Box No. Cure, No Pay. For sale by P. R. Crisp, Druggist, Ironton Mo.

JOB-WORK.

The REGISTER'S facilities for doing job-work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri and we turn out the best of work, such as POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS, Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., AT LOW PRICES.

Educational Column.

JOHN B. SCOTT, EDITOR.

It has been said that of all the dangers that threaten the future of our country, "none, not even the fetid tide of official corruption, is so fearful as the gradual decrease in our habits of obedience. Young America is exuberant in its independence; but the greatest blessing it can have, is to be saved from itself, and to be taught that liberty rising above law destroys its victims; untempered by humanity is mere selfishness; and unregulated by law, becomes anarchy. This discipline is the work of education, and can only be accomplished by its broadest and most thorough operation." One among the strong arguments in favor of the support of public schools consists in the fact that thousands of children are taught habits of obedience by the public schools, and the public schools only. In the "people's colleges," as Webster called our public schools, children are taught submission to constituted authority, and thus are developed useful and law-abiding citizens. When we curtail the power of the public schools, we strengthen the source of lawlessness.

Our perseverance as teachers should be seen in the government of our school. Steady, persistent measures, rather than violent means, should be used to secure good deportment and earnest work. There are few pupils who will not yield to moderate forces, if steadily and persistently applied. At the same time it should be felt by both teacher and pupil that there is a reserve force which may be used, if necessary. The consciousness of this fact will have a controlling influence.

Too many teachers of country schools cease studying the common branches, those required for the district school, entirely too soon. This is generally in order to gain a knowledge of the "higher branches." This practice is commendable in teachers only when they have thoroughly studied the common branches and how to teach them. Every teacher should have his course of study laid off, for the year, and one part of this course of study should be the study of those branches, required by law for a certificate, in which he is most deficient. The superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland says: "I find ten teachers qualified to teach geometry, in a high school, to one who is prepared to teach reading in a primary school; and, in general, it is more difficult to find teachers adapted to give instruction in the lower grade, than in the higher."

One of the greatest evils, in nearly or quite all of our schools, is our neglect to teach our pupils self-reliance. The pupil who is not taught self-reliance, is taught but little that will enable him to make life a success.

We fail in this important work, as parents and teachers, by solving the pupil's hard problems, analyzing his difficult sentences, and, in short, lifting him up every difficult ascent of the hill of science. Pupils of course need assistance. It takes a skillful teacher to render assistance that will not in its final result, be the reverse. The teacher must, by his judicious questions, lead the pupil to discover for himself, so that he will feel that he has solved the difficulty, and not the teacher. Dr. Booth, of England, said: "A man can no more learn by the sweat of another man's brow, than he can take exercise by getting another man to walk for him. All mental improvement resolves itself, ultimately, into a self-improvement."

"WHAT TO READ."

Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, Pope, Cowper, Coleridge, Scott, and Wordsworth.

Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton, Akenside, Bark and Shakespeare. Are you deficient in powers of reasoning? Read Chillingworth, Bacon, and Locke. Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and MacKenzie. Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read the Federalist, Webster, and Calhoun. Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes, and the life of Washington. Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edwards' works. Are you deficient in anything? Read the Bible.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Penn., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at P. R. Crisp's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases.

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