

Subscription: One Year, \$1.50. Six Months, \$0.75. Three Months, \$0.50.

Rates of Advertising: Square 1 week, \$1.00. 1/2 column 1 year, \$20.00. 1/4 column 1 year, \$10.00. 1/8 column 1 year, \$5.00.

Official Directory: MARTIN L. CLARKE, M. C., Tenth District. C. D. YANCEY, State Senator of 34th District, Piedmont.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday of October and April. County Court is held on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.

Societies: IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.

Iron Mountain Directory: IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night, on or after the full moon.

Churches: SERVICES in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Boatmen's SAVING BANK ST. LOUIS. Capital \$2,000,000! R. J. LACKLAND, WM. H. THOMSON, President. Cashier.

JEFFERSON COUNTY BANK (BAKELWELL & MUNROE) DE SOTO MISSOURI. A Regular Banking, Exchange and Collection Business Transacted.

J. T. AKE, Attorney at Law IRONTON, MO. Will Collect your Bills, make Deeds and Mortgages, Leases and Contracts, insure your property, make Abstracts of Title, Pay Taxes, and see your lands properly assessed.

J. W. EMERSON, Attorney at Law, Ironton, Missouri. PRACTICES in all the courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

J. B. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW IRONTON, MO. Will practice in the various Courts, and attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Academy of Music.

J. S. JORDAN, Attorney at Law And Notary Public, ANNAPOLIS, MO. Office in the Store of C. Hart & Son. FRANZ DINGER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public Real Estate Agent.

Iron County Register

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886. NUMBER 39. AT LOW PRICES.

ALL for Glory!

It may seem strange, but we must confess we are going to do business for glory for the next two months! We mean business! We intend to make a

Great Clearance Sale! before taking stock and at such low prices that will make the blood of all competition RUN SOLD.

Genuine and reliable Clearing Sale in all line of goods. All we ask from a discriminating public is a thorough inspection of our Stock.

T. S. LOPEZ & SONS, IRONTON.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, and against William Barry and James F. Whiteman and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township thirty-one, north, range three east, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against Edward Gibson and Samuel D. Parker and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The west half lot one of the northwest quarter and lot three of the southwest quarter in section six, township thirty-one, north, range three east, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against Theophilus Steele, Carroll B. Inman and Delilah McCarl and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and north half of the northeast quarter in section thirty-two, township thirty-three, north, range three east, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against Joseph D. McLaughlin, W. W. Fett and Jacob Willis, and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, and against Zilla Kayser, G. W. Keyser, Zella Keyser, Jas. F. Whiteman and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, in section thirty-five, township thirty-one, north, range three east, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against William Russell, H. Semple, Julius C. Berge, Edward Hutton and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 24th, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

All of block six, and lots two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight in block seven and lots ten, eleven and fourteen in block eight, all in the City of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri. And I will, on Tuesday, April 27th, 1886, at the east front door of the courthouse in the city of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against J. W. Anderson and John M. Tindall and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The southwest quarter of section twenty-two, township 31, north, of range four east, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against Edward Gibson and Samuel D. Parker and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The east half of lot eight of the northwest quarter of section five, township thirty-three, north, range three east, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against N. Biedinger, shy and Johnson and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April term, 1886, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, township thirty-four, north, of range two east, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. S. E. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of W. A. Fletcher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against N. Biedinger, shy and Johnson and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 25th, 1886, and returnable to the April

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.

Money and Labor on a Strike. It seems as if the universal tendency of all things at present is to get into snarls. Money and Labor, which ought to be harmonious, are arrayed as antagonists apparently bent on each other's ruin.

Originally a strike was an uprising against grinding oppression by employees. But that is all changed now. At present strikes are included in three classes. Men who never do a day's honest labor in their lives. Men who can not bring out of their employers money enough to support vices and Godless, soulless, shameless, raving demagogues who hope out of the general disorder to bring some grist to their mill.

But let us keep in the light. It is alleged that employers dole out starvation wages. To this it is a sufficient answer that on the first of January, 1886, a part of the wage-workers of the United States had on deposit in the Savings Banks of the country \$1,050,000,000. It does not appear that the parties to whose credit this immense bank account stands received any higher wages than others in the same work, so that if any wage-worker is straightened it is by the niggardliness of the employer, but not from his want of economy.

It is cheerfully conceded that if wages are not satisfactory to the employee he can give up his job, and that he cannot be compelled to follow one kind of work if he can make more at something else. But the striker does not stop here. He usurps the right to say that a party whose wages are satisfactory to the worker shall not labor. And he also usurps the right to take control of the property of corporations and resist by force the authority of the rightful owners to use it for legitimate purposes.

Arithmetic can scarcely compute the amount of damage arising from the present strike continuing two weeks. But the question arises, what are you going to do about it? The answer is that we will investigate farther, and this develops that a strike is a legitimate outgrowth of our barbarism, and the development of a strike or its continuance for an hour is evidence that our civilization is going to the wall.

But there are rights somewhere in the case. Let us try and find them. Pending the strike the U. S. mails are run. This, presumably, does not arise from the fact that a man's property right in his letters and newspapers is in any wise different from that in merchandise, but because the transmission of mail matter is the work of the Federal Government which recognizes its obligations to fulfill its undertakings, but is not bound to carry out the undertakings of corporations organized under State, and so is not bound to guarantee the transmission of freight.

Has a railroad company no protection? Is there no power to aid it in carrying on its work? A railroad company is chartered by the State to which it pays taxes, and by which it is regulated in regard to its tariffs. These facts give it a clear right to protection by the State whilst carrying on its legitimate business. A collection of strikers is a mob—an assembly which the State is bound to suppress, and a failure to suppress which makes the State liable for its action. The City of London to-day finds a mob an expensive luxury. In respect to railroads the way to a remedy is clear in regard to strikers. The loss in such cases falls eventually not so much on the Company as on the business men of the country. Let one of them sue a railroad company for damages arising from a strike. The company could not plead the strike in bar of an adverse judgment because the law against contributory negligence would bar the plea. It is well settled that Trades Unions are organized and administered with strikes as their objective point. Then when a railroad company hires those who are members of Trades Unions it becomes accessory to strikes before the fact. The same consideration will bar an appeal of a railroad company to the State for aid against strikers. If the State touches the case it must put the company and the strikes in the same boat. Let every railroad company utterly refuse employment to any member of any Trades Union, and then if they strike they will strike out of doors so far as the company is concerned. If attacked by outsiders the company will have a good defense against claims for damages, and a good plea of protection by the State, and the whole question will be relegated to the original parties—the railroad company and its employees. Prevention is better than cure. THOMAS CALVERT.

More For "Farmer." Ed. Register.—My belligerent friend, "Farmer," makes fun of me; criticizes the position I have taken; accuses me of being ignorant, and charges me with dealing in personalities, and of being an "agrarian." The first of these amounts to nothing; for "farmer" is not argument, though "Farmer" seems to take that view of the subject. As to the criticism, it fails, because he has made no point against my argument. And as to ignorance, I plead guilty; feeling that my friend "Farmer" is little better off than myself. His charge of dealing in personalities loses its force, from the fact that he is the aggressor in that direction and I, in defense of myself, have to fight him with the same kind of weapons. The statement that I am a "self-convicted agrarian," is an invention of "Farmer's," and is based upon presumption; for I have not said a word in my correspondence that would lead to such a conclusion. If so, let him point it out in his next. "Farmer" says that he has had of his own, but he does not tell us that he would be willing to share it equally with those who never helped him to earn a foot of it. O, no! dear "Farmer," and that is just the point. I asked you in my last, if you would be willing to divide your property in that way, without first getting value received. I said in one of my articles that "Farmer" would have to bring about a reform in the production of men, before such a degree of perfection could be reached. I said it then, and I say it yet.

Will you answer this question: Is it right that because A happens to come into the world before B does, that when B comes he shall have an equal share, or any part of a share, in A's property simply because A happens to come into the world first? Suppose A is an industrious, hard-working fellow, and denies himself some of the luxuries of life that he may be able to lay up a competency to enjoy in old age; has he not the right to do so? Moreover when B comes, although he may be as poor as Job's turkey, has he any right to A's goods without first compensating him for them? I challenge you to show the justice of a law that would compel A to do any such thing.

You say that I want to make it appear that all the poor are lazy. I deny the charge. I do not want people to believe any such stuff. But what I do want them to believe is, that poverty results from laziness and incompetency. All so-called poor people are not lazy; but most all lazy, incompetent people are poor in a greater or less degree. The word "poor" is only relative in meaning. It does not define one's condition at all. It is only a suggestive term; for the man who has only ten dollars is poor compared to the man who has a hundred. The man who has a hundred, is poor compared to the man who has a thousand dollars, and so on ad infinitum. Wealthy men, sir, are not responsible, in a moral sense, for the condition of the poor. The great misfortune is, however, that wealthy men, through their greed for gain, will use the power of wealth to oppress the poor. There is where the wrong comes in, and that brings us back to what I have already hinted at before the game, selfish, hateful, jealous, dishonest element of human nature then has a chance to show itself, and it does it. You might take one of these very men that you call poor men, and place him in a position where he could command the power of wealth, and nine chances to one if he would not make a tyrant. He would most surely do it, if this tendency of the human mind were not strongly combated by a high, moral and religious training. You say you see less chance for your children than for yourself. This argues nothing. Each of your children may make a wiser, wealthier man or woman than its father. Give your children an education; provide for them while you are with them; teach them self-reliance, good morals and temperance; leave them what you can when you have to go, and you may rest assured if they are not "lazy or incompetent" that the boys and girls will take care of themselves. Has not the world always provided for itself? As man's wants increase, he has the happy faculty of providing for them. It has always been so; therefore, give yourself no uneasiness about the welfare of your children. Each of them may do much better than you have ever done. No, no, dear "Farmer," this writer is not an employee of a corporation; and if he were, so long as that company did what was right, he could have no cause to grumble. Both employer and employee have certain rights that ought to be respected. But there it is again. Do they always respect each other's rights? Here is the place to get in some of the reform that has been hinted at. Get in your work, if you can. "Nestor" never reads such trash as land speculators' pamphlets. Therefore his ideas are not drawn from such a source. Moreover, he is not discussing this subject from what Tom, Dick and Harry may have said upon it; but simply from the standpoint of common sense. You ask me to show why land should not be made the sole subject of taxation. I will answer this question after asking you another: Why not tax any other property as well as land? A man's land is as much his property as anything else that he may own. Why tax the horse, and not the land? Is not your horse worth as much to you in proportion to what you can use him for as the land? Say, more, are not your hands and arms even worth more than the horse or the land? Are they not worth more to you as capital, than either the horse or the land? Then according to your idea of the thing, you would tax that which is of most value, would you not? If so, you would be placed in the ridiculous attitude of taking the tax off of other personal property and placing it upon your hands and arms. But aside from this, what are men taxed for? Will you deny that it is for the support of the government? If not, I infer that you claim to be a citizen under the government, and that you are willing to be taxed to have it administered. You claim the protection of the government; and, therefore, you may rightly be taxed to support it. Now, what difference should it make whether your horse, or your land or other property be taxed, so the government got from you, as a citizen, what you justly owe it? According to your idea of taxation, none but land owners should pay taxes. So the railroads, the factories, the office holders, the mechanics, and a host of others would go scot-free. Your idea of taxation seems absurd. Allowing that your idea of taxation were sound, I question whether the revenue that could be raised by such a system would be sufficient to meet the demands of the government. At the least, in order that the revenue could be raised on the land, the tax would be so high that farmers could not pay it; and therefore would have to give up the land. So then the government would be placed in the unenviable attitude of trying to run, with nothing to run on. If a man buys land and pays his money for it, it is his, and no man has the right to take it from him without giving value received. And the man who runs his railroad, or his shop, or his store, or his saloon, or his factory, or his mine, should pay his proportion of the tax to support the government. I don't care what you say to the contrary. NESTOR.