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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH: TERMS—$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets Ironton. D. A. WILSON, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., except the 5th Sabbath A M. and 1st and 3d Sabbaths P. M., which are given to Graniteville. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton. CHAS. G. DAVIS, Rector. Services second and fourth Sundays each month, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. First Sunday, services at De Soto; Third Sunday, services at Crystal City.

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BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob street.

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IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. J. W. GALUTIA, N. G. FRANZ DINGER, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. THOS. BEARD, C. P. FRANZ DINGER, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. C. R. PECK Secretary.

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VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate Wednesday evenings. W. T. GAY, D. W. B. NEWMAN, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

PILOT KNOB.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at their hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

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IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President. VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

PILOT KNOB LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE. JOSEPH PRICE, President. THEO. TONNELLIE, Secretary.

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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or after the full moon. JNO. WEBB, W. M. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

BELLEVIEW.

MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night of or preceding full moon. A. J. HARRALL, W. M.

PHŒBE LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.

BERNARD ZWART,
Attorney at Law,
(COMMISSIONER U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.)
Ironton, Missouri,

Pays prompt attention to collections, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri; to settlement 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 conveyancing a specialty.

Sale of School Lands.

By order of the County Court of Iron County, Missouri, made at the December Term, 1887, and at the regular term thereof, I. P. W. Whitworth, Sheriff of Iron County, was ordered to offer for sale all of the parts of the Sixteenth Sections hereinafter described; and in obedience to said order and the power thereby vested in me I will, on

Wednesday, April 25, 1888,

offer for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the East front door of the Court House, in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, and during the session of the April Term of the Circuit Court within and for Iron County, the following described real estate to wit:

560 acres—The east half and the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northwest quarter, of section 16, township 33, north, range three (3) east.

560 acres—The north half, and the southeast quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 32, north, range four (4) east.

320 acres—The north half of section 16 township 30, north, range three (3) east.

440 acres—The north half, and the north half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, of section 16, township 34, north, range one (1) west.

In tracts of forty acres each and at not less than $1.25 per acre, on credit of twelve months with good and sufficient security, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date of sale; the purchaser or purchasers however have the right to pay the same in cash at time of sale or any part thereof.

P. W. WHITWORTH,
Sheriff of Iron County.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation, February 14th, 1888.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Simeon E Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Mo.,

Against

William Hackworth, Mary J. McKnight, Benjamin F. McKnight and all unknown interested parties.

[Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.]

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, Simeon E. Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things, that the defendants, Mary J. McKnight and Benjamin F. McKnight, 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 County, Mo., in vacation, that publication be made, notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the Circuit Court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri, on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants, for back taxes for the year 1882, to wit:

The south part of the north half of lot 1, and the south half of lot 2, and the north part of the south half of lot 1, all in the southwest quarter of section 18, township 30, range 4 east.

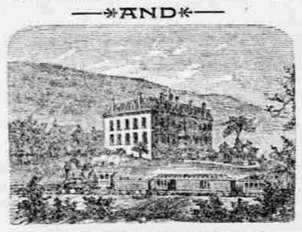
(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill, showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate, for the years aforesaid, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $4.32 is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden for said county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in April next (1888), 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, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary 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 14th day of Feb., 1887.
[SEAL.] JOS. HUFF, Clerk
Iron county circuit court.

ARCADIA COLLEGE
—AND—



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The Tariff.

BY HENRY WATTERSON.

The true way to avert such dangers is to meet agrarian clamor with a spirit so reasonable as to disarm agitation of its more dangerous weapons. Our representative government is exposed to the criticism that it represents the great body of the people, who are busy with their every-day pursuits, and have little time to engage in political movement, only when scandal and outrage have passed the bounds of decent endurance and roused men to action, while to the approaches of mercenary and clandestine adventure it is at all times accessible. That which has money in it never wants for an attorney at Washington; and the *ex-officio* department of the government, known as the Lobby, has come to be only a degree less potent than the Congress. Meanwhile the interests of the country at large are too often left to take care of themselves.

All this is the outcome of a false theory of the functions of the government, and an organized form of corruption attendant upon this false theory, to which the protected or subsidized interests have constituted themselves a body-guard. It should be the aim of conservative men to stand between the two extremes thus marshalled upon the field of political combat, and though so wide apart, playing into one another's hands. The surplus pouring into an already overflowing Treasury as the result of excessive taxation commands immediate attention. All admit that it must be stopped, and stopped at once. It can be stopped by abolishing the internal taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, leaving the tariff taxes untouched, or it can be stopped by a reduction of import duties. The party of revenue reform proposes the latter method. The protectionists, on the other hand, urge the abolition of the internal taxes. In that House of Congress to which is committed the enactment of revenue laws the revenue reformers have a working majority, and are therefore charged with the responsibility of an affirmative policy. What will they do with it?

They can undoubtedly reduce the taxes without reducing revenue, and *vice versa*, reduce the revenue without reducing the taxes. "To reduce both revenue and taxation at the same time," says Mr. Speaker Carlisle, "is the problem now represented, and the true Democratic solution is to abolish, as far as practicable, the taxes on the actual necessaries of life, and on the raw materials used in their production, and to revise, simplify, and in proper cases to reduce the duties on the other articles embraced in the tariff schedules." This is, and has always been, the position and the sole purpose of the advocate of a system of taxation brought to the revenue requirements of the government economically administered.

But it is one thing to deny the efficacy and to expose the fallacies of the dogma of protection, and to maintain that the government has no right to tax the citizen except for public purposes, and it is another thing to revise and reduce the tariff to an exclusively revenue standard. The house which is set upon an unsafe foundation and built of rotting timber, yet is full of occupants, may not be suddenly razed to the ground.

No one entitled to the name of statesman would advise the precipitate substitution of "a tariff for revenue only" for the system of bounties, denominated protection, which we have maintained for a quarter of a century. That clause of the tariff plank in the last national Democratic platform which pledged the party to revise the tariff "in a spirit of fairness to all interests" was as sincerely as it was unanimously adopted. In making reductions it could be the purpose of no responsible party to injure the industries of the country, but the rather to promote their healthy growth; and it being true that many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, changes in our revenue laws should be, at every step, regardful of the labor and capital involved. All revenue reformers agree to that. That which they insist upon is that we shall begin the work, already too long deferred, of putting the war tariff on a peace footing, and that to the process of the revision and reduction shall be applied the wisdom of economic experience, the principles of the Constitution, and the equities of just taxation, which must be general, and not special.

The manufacturers, who think they cannot live and prosper without the subsidies which they enjoy under the tariff, and who refuse to listen to the just demands of reform, should take to their minds and hearts a lesson out of the darkest chapter in American history. The slave-owner thought he could not raise sugar, rice, and cotton at a profit without the protection he enjoyed in slave labor. Out of that error rose the gigantic and baleful power which through fifty years threatened our national life. Beginning upon the lines of an economic fallacy, the institution thus arrayed against the fundamental principle of our republican fabric, at once illogical and inhuman, developed into an oligarchy stronger than the union of the States. All the while it was a thorough delusion; as a system of labor, clumsy and costly; as a political influence, despotic; as a moral force, destructive. Like the protectionists of to-day, its friends would listen to nothing, and in blood and flame it was swept out of existence. And now what do we see?—such productivity under free labor as was never dreamed of under slave labor.

Let our manufacturers reperuse the story and mark the parallel between the progress of slavery and the progress of protection. They will find the analogy perfect to the point which brings us to the present attitude of protection. May it go no further! but may the point attained be a point of departure from the arrogant claims and violent methods of the Old Slavery, varying the destiny of the future from the history of the past, as to the spirit of enlightened justice it shall disclose in those who cling with such mistaken tenacity to the New Slavery embodied and vitalized by the dogma of restriction!

Southern California.

PETALUMNA, Sonoma, Co., California, Feb. 15, 1888.

Ed. Register—If it is not taxing your time and patience too much, I will endeavor to to fulfil several promises and answer a large number of letters through the columns of your paper.

We left Ironton about the 15th of May, 1887, and after a mixed journey of five days and nights, we landed in the city of San Francisco, California. We passed through the cotton fields and swamps of Arkansas, and the same in Texas for some distance, and the city of Dallas. We saw some as fine farms as one would wish to look at. We passed on rapidly to the cattle ranges near Ft. Worth, and from there on until we came to El Paso, where we could look beyond the limit of Uncle Sam's farm over into the land of the greasers, known as Old Mexico, and there we saw farming carried on by irrigation, wood to burn conveyed on donkeys' backs, and sun houses built out of mud, with flat roofs, and on leaving El Paso there is a continued sand bar—except in a few places where water could be had, and at such places the settlers had small gardens that gave the eye some needed rest, and all along the line nature seemed to have exerted herself in growing different kinds and shapes of cactuses, which were wonderful. We passed by some grand views, after night, so we were told. Finally we came to Ft. Yuma, on the Colorado river, which is on the line between Arizona and California. At Ft. Yuma we saw the Indians of the same name, and the style of their dress was enough to cause one to blush; even a Missourian would blush behind the ears.

After crossing the Colorado river we were safely in California, and the first thing I looked for was a chunk of gold, but I had to be contented to look on a continued hot sand bar, and as the road bed is good and level here the train made fast time and the sand came in the car at every chance, and for a long distance the ride was anything but pleasant. At last we were tranferred, so it seemed, from torment to the Garden of Eden. We then came to orange groves and gardens—in fact, we saw California in all of its glory. Finally we landed safely in San Francisco and for the first time saw the Pacific Ocean. We left the city the following day and came up here to Sonoma county and have located here. We find good water, good soil and timber, a splendid climate—not too hot nor too cold—yet people die here the same as in old Missouri and in the same way: by not getting their breath. However, we have our health much better than we did back there, and I am pleased to be able to say we are doing much better. My mother's health never was better, and she is now located on 160 acres of good land with fine springs, timber and enough open land for farming; has a good house and a home and is contented.

There is plenty of grass now green for stock to live on. Vegetables of all kinds are as fresh as in Missouri in June, and there is an abundance of fruit of all kinds. One here can see snow on the mountain and at the same time see all kinds of vegetation growing in the valleys; even the Chinaman is seen to grow in all places, and is the only drawback to this splendid country. In conclusion I will say I would not encourage any poor man to come to this country to obtain employment, as the Chinaman controls all the wages. But it is an easy place to live in, as fruits and vegetables are cheap and one does not have to wear heavy clothes. Hoping this will find my friends all well, I remain

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. C. ST. JOHN.

As to Planting Corn.

Ed. Register — Growing corn has been a leading industry in Iron county ever since this section of Missouri was first settled; and, I may add, there is not much varying from the first method of planting and cultivating this cereal up to the last crop grown. Our farmers in northern and western Iron county are not very progressive in their methods, and, in this respect, are not liable to the criticism of being fickle-minded. There are some differences of opinion, however, as to the better mode of managing the corn crop.

Recently some farmers chanced to meet near Cedar Grove church, near Kaolin, when a causual conversation was had upon the question of the better method of planting corn. One person, a recent addition to our population, suggested that more corn would be grown to the acre by planting the crop in drills, a single grain in a place, at from twelve to fifteen inches apart (according to the character and condition of the soil) than could grown by planting in hills in the usual way: two stalks to a hill, in rows about three feet ten inches apart. The discussion growing a little warm, the advocate of the drill method, saying he did not and would not bet, pledged a bonus of $5 to any one in Iron county who would grow as much corn, with rows three feet ten inches apart, each way, with two grains in the hill, as, with similar land and equal amount of labor, could be grown in drills three feet ten inches apart, the plants from twelve to fifteen inches in the drill, and that he would give an equal bonus if three stalks in a hill did not produce more corn than the two in a hill system at the distance prescribed above.

In response to this banter or pledge, an enthusiastic old farmer, long a resident of Iron county, pledged himself to give a bonus of $25 if the two stalks in a hill, on similar land and equal labor, did not produce more corn than either the drill system or three stalks to the hill.

Now, here is a chance for some enterprising granger to turn an honest penny, in a matter in which there is no betting, only a bonus, and in which the experimenter is sure to gain, whatever or on whichsoever side the scale may fall; so let us have a report in October next of the trial test in the matter at issue. AN OLD FARMER.

Kaolin, Mo., March 15.

January and February Reports of Number and Values of Farm Animals.

HORSES.

It was stated a year ago that the interest in breeding was on the increase and is still on the increase, especially in Western states. Many persons in sheep-growing states are giving up raising sheep in favor of horses—especially in Ohio and Iowa. The crossing of imported Percheron, Clydesdale and other English heavy draft horses with the native stock produces a hardy, strong race, which, for heavy work of the farm, is about all that can be desired. In Texas and some of the other Southern states the broncos have been introduced to the deterioration of the stock as far as practiced. These Texas ponies have overrun the cotton states during the past few years. The whole number of horses in the United States, January 1st, 1887, is 12,496,744; January 1st, 1888, 13,172,936, an increase of 676,192; valued at $946,096,154. The three states with the largest number are Texas, 1,225,803; Illinois, 1,069,839; Iowa, 1,003,022. The four states with the highest average prices, are Massachusetts, $107,61; New Jersey, $105,46; Rhode Island, $105,13; Connecticut, $100,77, and the state with the largest number and lowest average price is Texas, $31,09.

MULES.

There was also a less pronounced advance in the number of mules estimated at 3 1-2 per cent., yet there is no farm stock so easily raised and at so little cost, and as ready sale for cash at all times and at any age as a mule. There is more money in raising mules than any other farm stock. The whole number of mules in the United States, January 1st, 1887, was 2,117,145; January 1st, 1888, 2,191,727; increase of 74,586; value, $174,853,563. Missouri stands at the head of all the states and above any country or kingdom in the known world for mules. Missouri has 225,563, valued at $15,019,534; Tennessee stands second, with 194,771, valued at $14,236,061; Mississippi 159,548, valued $13,988,574; Georgia next, 149,654, value, $14,407,417. The net value of the mules in the United States is, in round numbers, $174,853,563.

MILCH COWS.

There were in the United States January 1st, 1887, 14,522,083; January 1st, 1888, 14,856,414 milch cows, an increase of 334,331; value, $366,252,363. Milch cows are receiving rather more attention than in recent years in the eastern and middle states, and are increasing everywhere with the advance of population. There is some improvement in the cheese-making districts—New York especially, where prices of their products ruled so low.

OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.

The extension of cattle growing has been normal—corresponding very nearly with increase of population—though prices have been low, and heavy losses have occurred in some of the ranch districts from cold and storms, often in connection with over crowding of feeding grounds. There is a strong faith that better prices will prevail, as grass being the cheapest and most abundant source of beef, yielding nine-tenths of all that is produced in the country. There were January 1st, 1887, 33,511,750 cattle; January 1st, 1888, 34,398,363, an increase of 866,613; value, 611,750,520. It is believed that the stock interests of the United States are in a comparatively prosperous condition, with a prospect of advance in prices.

SHEEP.

There is a steady decline in the number and value of sheep. In many states sheep raisers are turning their attention to the raising of horses and mules from low prices of wool, the loss by disease and dogs: in the State of Missouri alone there were 1,700 sheep killed by dogs. January 1st, 1887, there were 44,759,314 sheep; January 1st, 1888, 43,554,755, a decrease of 1,214,559; valued at $80,279,926, a decrease in one year of $592,913.

SWINE.

There has been an advance in the average for swine of all ages from $4.48 to $4.98, or 11 per cent. The annual advance was continuous from 1877 to 1883, then a decline to 1886, and slightly advancing again since. There were January 1st, 1877, 44,612,886 swine against 44,346,525 for January 1st, 1888, a decrease of 226,311; valued at $220,811,082. Although the past two years have been poor crop years, I do not see but the farmer and stock raiser have held their own as well as most of the trades and industries of our country. I for one do not lose faith in old mother Earth yet, but hope on and hope ever. T. P. RUSSELL.

[Extracts of crop report No. 48.]