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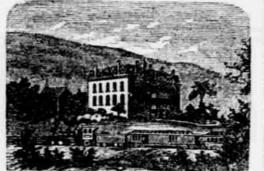
Address REGISTER, Ironton, Missouri.

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.
VOLUME XXII. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889. NUMBER 42.

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Probate Docket!

Of Iron County, Missouri, May Term, 1889—Commencing Monday, May 6th, 1889.
Collis, M. P., deceased, Taylor and G. W. Collis, administrators.
Gay, S. T., deceased, W. T. Gay, administrator.
Hall, children, H. H. Kiddle, guardian and curator.
Haller, children, P. C. Haller, guardian and curator.
Newall, Robert, deceased, Elizabeth Newall, administratrix.
Reynolds, Alexander H., J. H. Russell, guardian and curator.
Richter, Henry, Jr., minor, Mrs. F. Richter, guardian and curator.
Razor, Peter, I. G. Whitworth, guardian and curator.
Thomas, John N. and Willie H., minor, E. J. Thomas, guardian and curator.
FRANZ DINGER, Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue and authority of two general executions, 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 W. E. and E. C. Reckwell, plaintiffs, and against Platte Overton, defendant, and both of which said executions bear date of 23d day of February, 1889, and the date of said executions were to me delivered, on the 20th day of February, 1889, at 1:30 P. M.; and both of which said executions are returnable to me, the undersigned sheriff, on the 27th day of April, 1889, of said circuit court of Iron County, Missouri. I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, and the immunities and appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in Iron County, Missouri, as and for the property of the aforesaid defendant, Platte Overton, to wit:
The fraction of lot 7, lying east of the Iron Mountain Railroad track in the town of Annapolis, Iron County, Missouri, and lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), in Block eight (8), lots seven (7) and eight (8) in Block eight (8), and lot one (1) in Block ten (10), in said town of Annapolis, in Iron County, Missouri.

And I will, on **Wednesday, April 24th, 1889,** at the east front door of the courthouse in the city of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, during the sitting of the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendant, Platte Overton, of, in, and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said two executions and the costs on same.

P. W. WHITWORTH, Sheriff.
J. B. WALKER, ATT'Y for plaintiffs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a general 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 Austin Clement, plaintiff, and against John E. Brewington, defendant, bearing date 21st day of March, 1889, and returnable to the April term, 1889, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron County, Missouri, as and for the property of said defendant, described as follows:
The south half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter; the south half of the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; the north half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter; the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter—lots 26 and 27, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25—all in township 31, north, of range 4 east; and the northwest quarter of section 31, township 31, range 5 east.

And I will, on **Wednesday, April 24th, 1889,** 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 defendant, as and for the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and the costs on same.

P. W. WHITWORTH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a general 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 Martin Clothing Company, plaintiff, and against Charles Hart and Harry C. Hart, defendants, bearing date 17th, 1888, and returnable to the April term, 1889, thereof, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron County, Missouri, as and for the property of said defendants, described as follows, to wit:
Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, block 9, Annapolis, Mo.; the southeast quarter of section 25, township 31, north, of range 4 east; also, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 25, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 29—all in township 31, range 5 east.

And I will, on **Wednesday, 24th day of April, 1889,** 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, as and for the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder to satisfy said execution and the costs on same.

P. W. WHITWORTH, Sheriff.

Notice of Letters.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph A. Blaine, late of St. Clair County, State of Illinois, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, W. W. Heywood, by the Probate Court of the County of Iron, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1889.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the time of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

THOMAS NEWMAN, Administrator.

Final Settlement.
Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Geo. Bise, deceased, that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron County, to be held at the Court House in Ironton, Iron County, Mo., on the first Monday in May next—same being the 6th day of May, A. D., 1889.

MARTHA E. BISE, Administratrix.

The Infamy of It.

After a hard fight against the cohorts of boodily, who are ever on the alert for State appropriations, the bill establishing three additional Normal Schools has been happily defeated. There is no call for more schools of that class in this State; in fact, the interests of education and the tax payer would be better subserved by the abolishment of those now in operation. They are a needless expense to the State, and there never was any warrant in justice for their establishment. It is no more right to tax the people for the teaching of school-teachers than it would be to make them pay for the educating of lawyers or ministers or doctors; for the apprenticeship of blacksmiths, carpenters or printers. In fact, there would be greater reason, judging from results, for fitting men at public expense to follow the latter callings, since their neophytes nearly always propose to make the trade or profession chosen a life-calling; this, at least, is the rule, while with school-teaching it is the exception. A pedagogic, in nineteen cases out of twenty, is ever on the look-out for "something better" than his present calling. This fact is recognized by the laws governing admission to the Normal, since they require a pledge that the pupil shall teach for "two years" only, after graduating.

Again, a District Normal School is founded on false pretense: that it enables the children of people in poor circumstances to obtain an education otherwise beyond their reach. The father or mother who is able to send son or daughter from an interior county to Cape Girardeau or Warrensburg or Kirksville, and pay board, clothing and incidental expenses, could easily meet the additional pittance required for tuition. In nine cases out of ten, for this reason, it is the children of well-to-do parents who attend these schools—if we except the attendance from the favored localities of the Normals. The people living in a Normal School town are all right, however; the whole State pays tribute to them, and it is here that the "infamy" we speak of comes in.

When the bill establishing three new Normal Schools was under consideration, members of the House had their daily mails burdened with letters from the faculties and "friends" of the Normals now in operation, beseeching them to favor it—not because the new schools were needed, O, no! but because "if you don't favor them, the Representatives from the sections wherewith is proposed to locate the schools will take umbrage and seek revenge by opposing appropriations for our school." Could anything more clearly demonstrate that the Normal is a local "plum" rather than a general blessing, and recognized as such by its beneficiaries? Col. Kniesley, of Boone, was warned by these disinterested champions of "education" that if he opposed the bill the State University might suffer from decreased appropriations, if indeed, it was not cut off entirely. "I don't care a d—n," said the sturdy member, "I don't believe the bill ought to pass and I shall oppose it!" Could anything be more humiliating, more deserving of reproach, than this evidence of an Education Trust, managed, as all trusts are, by the few, for the few, at the expense of the many?

There is no warrant in the spirit of American institutions—the very antithesis of paternalism—for this "higher education" at the cost of the tax-payer. It is all wrong, and takes thousands of dollars yearly from the Common Schools of the State. These embrace in their curriculum, properly restricted to the "three R's," all that is necessary for the State to teach the rising generation, and all that common right and justice warrant. Take the money required to run these Normals, and expend it where it will do the most good—in the district schools. One month's lengthening of the term of these schools would be of greater benefit to the educational interests of the people at large than the building and equipment of a dozen Normals.

We consider that the people of Iron County have cause for self-congratulation in knowing that their Representative, Mr. Ringo, more than any other one man, perhaps, contributed to the defeat of the late "educational" raid upon the pockets of the tax-payer. He is a school-teacher and glories in the pedagogic art, but he is not a crank.

We cannot believe the painful report that the entire force of servants brought from England by Lord Shackville is to be transferred to the White House, superseding the American white and colored domestics now there. The whole country has been asked repeatedly by Republican organs to rejoice that an American administration for Americans had succeeded a disguised representative of British interests. And yet this American administration is about to strike the severest blow which American domestic servants have yet received. Think of a British cook, a British coachman, a British butler, British chambermaids and British accounts in vading the White House! Think of the American H living crushed and neglected on the floor of the President's mansion!—Post-Dispatch.

Judge Emerson's New Cottage, adjoining his grounds, for rent. 7 rooms, cellar and closets.

Old Times.

Ed. Register—Once more fishing time has come, when the small boy, and the big boy, and man-grown boys are almost wild to be at the creek with their grubs or wire. How their hearts swell within them as they start out; their heads go much farther than their feet. How they hurry to get their little chores done, so they may be off. Haven't I been there? Only once in my life did fishing lose all its charms. I always thought nothing could take the charms of hunting and fishing away from me. In my New England home country every spring and fall all able-bodied men, over the age of eighteen and under a hundred, were required to do military duty, "training," they called it, as many days in the year as the captain of each company saw fit to call his men out for drill. Every man was required to dress in the prescribed uniform. How nice those soldiers looked in their military clothes! The officers were dressed very handsomely. On their heads they wore a three cornered, or flat fur hat, with a silver eagle in front, with long, waving plumes, colored according to grade of office. A captain one long red plume in his hat; a major one long black plume; a colonel a red one and a black; a general one long yellow plume; with blue coats, with short skirts, with silver epaulets on the shoulders. Coats faced with red and red wristbands or cuffs, large gilt eagle buttons, drab vests and short breeches, high topped boots with white tops and tassels at the outside, a handsome red silk sash over the shoulder and around the waist, with heavy ends hanging gracefully down the left side, and a sword harness and belt with a beautiful sword. The rank and file clothed in blue coats with short skirts. The skirts faced with red and also in front; cuffs red, pants blue, with red cord down each outside seam; hats with a large metal shield, with a gilt eagle and letters in gilt, "U. S. A.," with a socket to hold a straight feather, black, with a red tip. The musicians wore red coats. My father's company, when captain, had two fliers and three drummers. Two small and one large drum. Oh, couldn't they fairly start the tears! In all my life of almost three score years and ten, I have never heard anything in the shape of music to be compared to it. To my boyish ears everything else lost its charms. The moment the music began I was in ecstasy. My father took great pride in his command. He was a thorough disciplinarian. When my older brother and myself were small, weeks before muster, my father would, after supper every night except Saturday night, (Sunday in our country commenced at sundown Saturday, and ended sundown Sunday), get us little tops up in a row with sticks for guns and drill us by the hour, march and counter marches, go through all the manual of exercises. Father could play the fife pretty well, so we marched to music, only we had no drum. We got so we could go through the drill as well as old soldiers, except when he wanted to make a hollow square. It was hard work to make a square out of three. After being drilled for weeks, we three boys began to feel we were soldiers and look forward to training day with anxiety, for we had no idea but he would take us along. At last the morning came clear and bright. We boys could hardly eat our breakfast we were so excited. At breakfast my mother said she did not think it was a fit place for little boys to go. She thought it was no place for boys to go where men were drinking and swearing, for the two always go together. (Smoking was almost unknown at that time except among "the low-down trash," or the very wealthy. Some of that class smoked cigars, but not many. Smoking was not common at that day.) Mr. Ellitor, can you guess how we boys felt when the edict went out against our going? I am certain my father had been in favor of our going. "Other boys go; I don't think it will hurt them." My mother said "evil communications corrupt good morals, and it is as wrong to let boys go where their morals will be contaminated, as much as to let them go where their bodies will be in danger" (and my mother was right.) "But you boys may go fishing up at the Fulton brook and fish all day." At any other time we would have thought, how good mother is!

After fixing up a basket of good things to eat at lunch we started, and of all the lovely fishing brooks in the world, the Fulton brook took the lead. Up among the mountains, among thick groves of pine, hemlock, birches, and rocks covered with moss, the brook leaping over miniature precipices, making deep pools of clear, cool water, where an endless number of speckled trout played in their boiling, foaming depths. The brook, after reaching the plains, ran winding through the meadows in the direction of the training place and in full view, and but a short distance from the ground.

We had reached the fishing and had commenced to fish, when there came floating up the brook the sound of the fife and the rat-a-tat-tat of the drum. Like Saul of old, when he saw Him whom the Witch of Endor had called up, there was no more strength in us. The pleasures of fishing were gone.

Proposed New Assessment Law.

State Senator McGrath on the 11th introduced a bill proposing important changes in the mode and manner of assessing and collecting the revenue. It makes the assessment and levy of real and personal property and the collection of the taxes thereon all within one year. The assessment is made of April of each year, the taxes assessed on the property owned on the 1st day of April of each year, the taxes assessed on the 1st day of August, and the tax-bills due on the 1st day of October, following, as now. The bill, if passed, will go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1891, and until then the assessment and collection is made under the present law. The taxes already levied and collected this year are designated as the taxes of 1889, and the taxes assessed, levied and payable next year are designated the taxes for 1890. The time at which the bill, should it become a law, shall go into effect is put off for the purpose of familiarizing the public and the officers with its provisions, and giving the Legislature, which meets in January, 1890, an opportunity before the law goes practically into effect to pass such laws as may be deemed necessary to more fully protect the measure and carry out its provisions.

Who could fish when we knew down yonder our father was marching his men to the tunes of "Down to Old Quebec," "Yankee Doodle," etc? No, we couldn't stand it, but took our poles and down the mountain we ran, like frightened deer, until we came to a fence dividing my father's farm from the street where the soldiers were being drilled. How we climbed to the top rail of that fence in full view, and there we sat and watched. I have often thought our feelings must have been akin to Moses, when he came in sight of the promised land and was not permitted to enter. How we longed to cross over and enjoy the sight, and how we sat and talked of what we would do when we were men, and would be captains and train our men. Next to being on the water or in the mountains with a good rifle, is dress parade.

What a grand sight to see thirty or forty thousand men in dress parade! Artillery, cavalry, and infantry! What a glorious sight I beheld at Benton Barracks, just west of St. Louis, in the year 1862—a grand dress parade of 40,000 men, all in uniform. Way off to the right, on the crest of a long ridge, the different batteries—some big, black, wide-mouthed, like bulldogs; then long brass guns shone bright as gold. Battery after battery, for half a mile. Way to the left, ten thousand cavalrymen mounted, all in line, line behind line. Way down in the lowland, masses of infantry, some in solid masses, and others in lines long drawn out. All at once the sound of a bugle is heard. Ah, how those masses change and seem to move as one body. Now you see those batteries swarm with men. In a moment you see only two at each gun. Now you see the fire and smoke belch forth, followed by reports like thunder. In a moment more you see those guns, with six or eight horses attached, going like a whirlwind to some other part of the field. Then thousands of the horsemen come pouring down upon those infantrymen in the lowlands. You think they will be annihilated. What a solid wall of bright steel is before them—all that mass of humans being trenched behind that solid wall of steel. All at once there is a sheet of fire and wall of smoke. Such a confused mass—the horse and his rider in utter confusion for a few moments. Soon the smoke lifts. You hear the sound of the bugle-call above the din. Soon you see, away on another part of the field, the horses and riders coming from every direction. Then, again, you see them come more in their places, all quiet, and ready for the another charge, and way below you see those solid bodies of infantry forming and reforming, ready for the next onset. So the programme changes until each division withdraws from the scene. How forcibly all this brings to mind what Job said of the horse in time of battle: "Hast thou given the horse his strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid? He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength. He goeth on to meet the armed men. He saith among the trumpets, Hat hat and he smelleth the battle afar off: the thunder of the captains and the shouting!" T. P. R.

Dubuque and Keokuk are two of the chief cities in Iowa. In each place the municipal election this week has turned on the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and each case the candidate pledged to enforcement has been defeated. In Davenport, another of the largest cities, with a population in 1880 of 24,831 (much larger now), the Christian Union was recently informed by responsible correspondents that there are three breweries in full blast, three malt-houses, several wholesale liquor-stores, "and liquor of all kinds is sold openly in utter defiance of State law, there being from 250 to 300 places where it is kept on sale." The bearing of such incidents upon the theory that the liquor traffic can be stopped by passing a State prohibitory law is sufficiently plain. As for the other theory, that a prohibition amendment to the constitution will settle the business, the best comment is the fact that the town of Oldtown, Maine, at its recent annual meeting, voted not to "direct the Selectmen to enforce the prohibitory law."