

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. IRONTON, MISSOURI.

THE SUN WORSHIPPERS.

A Stone Roadway Bull Twelve Hundred Feet Up a Mountain.

"You have asked me to give an account of the interesting mountain my friend Jesse D. Grant and myself saw during our trip through Mexico on route to this city."

"I just imagined a valley forty by thirty miles in area, and from its center rising a mound over twelve hundred feet in height, then you can realize the first effect created upon our minds when we came before the hill I am to describe."

"We gazed to the top and allowed our eyes to follow the windings of a road down to the base. We went around the base and conjectured it was about one and a half miles in circumference. Then we started for the summit. The roadway was built of solid rock clear to the pinnacle, and was from thirty to forty feet in width. A wall of solid rock formed a foundation, and an inside wall at the same time. The outer edge of the road was unguarded. These stones weigh all the way up to a ton each, and are not cemented. The roadway is a level as a floor, and is covered with broken pieces of earthenware water vessels."

"Half way up the mountain is an altar cut in solid rock; in the niche is a boulder which must weigh at least six tons. The boulder is of different stones from that used in the walls. The rocks in the walls are dressed by skilled workmen, but are not polished. We saw no inscriptions, but we had no time to spare in making a searching investigation. We did look for arrowheads of other warlike implements, to satisfy ourselves that the mound had not been used for defensive or offensive purposes. Nor was there any evidence to prove that the roadway had been built for the purpose of witnessing sun-lights and other sport in the valley. I could only conclude that the Aztec sun-worshippers expended years of labor on the hill in order that they might have an appropriate place to celebrate their imposing festivals, inasmuch as the roadway was strewed with broken earthenware, and those actions of a by-gone and notable race were known to every Aztec at sunrise large quantities of water in earthenware jars to an eminence, and there pour out the liquid and smash the vessels."

"When we descended we brought with us a number of small sea shells which had perished, and if you look at these on my table you will see how they have been perforated by the Indians. We again took a long look at the mountain and saw it was oblong in shape, and that the upward road commenced on the eastern side. I have traveled on both sides of the mountains from British Columbia to Central America, and on either side of the Sierra Madre, where the cliff dwellers have left such remarkable mementos of their skill and customs, but I have never witnessed any thing so wonderful and magnificent as the mound which I have been telling you about. The valley is about six hundred feet above the sea level, and is about seventy miles from the coast. It is situated in Sonora, between the cities of Altar and Magdalena, and near the Magdalena river. We call the curiosity Palisade Mountain, and it is well named."

A Royal Mad Dog. Prince Victor Napoleon's poodle has gone mad and bitten people in Brussels. The animal first attacked the valet and a female servant of M. Blanc, the Prince's secretary, and it was taken for examination to M. Crispil, a local veterinary surgeon. While undergoing inspection the dog made a snap at M. Crispil, who escaped with a slight scratch on the arm. The canine teeth having gone through his clothes. Prince Victor sent the three persons to Paris in order to be inoculated with the protective virus discovered by M. Pasteur, but only the two servants have been placed under treatment, as the scratch on the arm of the veterinary surgeon has been deemed slight, and likely to lead to no dangerous results."

Armored of Lyonsese. The opening and closing scenes of Mr. Besant's new novel, "Armored of Lyonsese," are laid among the Scilly Islands. Tradition relates that these islands, now many miles from the main land, were once united to Cornwall by a region of extreme fertility. This was the ancient country of Lyonsese. It was inhabited by a people remarkable for their industry and piety. No less than one hundred and forty churches stood over that region which is now a waste of water; and the rocks called the Seven Stones are said to mark the place of a large city. According to an old English chronicle, Lyonsese was overwhelmed by inundation of the sea on the 11th of November, 1099.

One who has experimented with success says that the cheapest and least harmful manner of riding a bicycle is to catch one full-grown rodent in a wire cage. The securely about his neck a small sleigh bell and let him go. There is nothing in the world so timid as rats; they will flee from the rat with the bell, and, in the course of a few days, there will not be a single one on the premises. You may, however, perchance on a haunted house, somewhere close by in the neighborhood, where the mysterious tinkling of a bell is heard in the walls at dead of night.

Beefsteak: Dredge with flour in which is pepper and salt. Put butter in a frying-pan, allow it to get hot, then put in the steak. Cook quickly, not over ten minutes.—Good Housekeeping.

FASHION LETTER.

New Princess Gowns, Walking Dresses, Tea Toilets, Etc., Etc. [Special New York Correspondence.]

None of the new princess gowns have second skirts, but with them are invariably worn a pair of

sheath petticoats of silk matching the color of the dress. These are closely gored and finished with a ruche, or three small ruffles placed at the edge of the skirt. Handsome French polonaises have very close-fitting fronts, covered with special designs in costly passementerie. These in most cases fasten diagonally and are finished with high collars. The new XIVs have pockets which are overlaid with the silk and chenille garnitures. Less elaborate French costumes and cloak dresses of the ladies' cloth or camel's hair over skirts of velvet or striped bengaline are bordered with fur or feather bands. The polonaise form outlines the waist severely with all the fullness at the back, very slight ruffles relieving the sides. London-made dresses of Venetian cloth combined with velvet-striped armure silk are shaped with demi-trained princess backs and jacket fronts of the Venetian wool, with slightly full sleeves, plainly gored skirt fronts and loose Moorish vests of the striped fabric.

Black toilets are not very generally worn just now out of "half" mourning for the daytime, though for elegant demi-toilet it maintains an ascendency on account of its convenience, and also for the reason that it is a fabric that never gets soiled. It is a fabric that has become vulgarized by repetition. The new "dress" gowns are combined with black pouce de sole scattered over with small black or white or odd geometrical figures in bright colors, Spanish gold, violet, Vandyke red, or any of the new green shades. To complete these gowns for evening wear, are cloth caps lined throughout with the figured silk, finished with a high Medici collar, and trimmed with black ostrich feather bands.

The most popular tea gown just at the moment is a demi-trained princess, severely plain with all the "roll" of the dress manifest on the waist portion. There are also models copied from favorite stage dresses of Bernhardt and Terry, which show a charming melange of the negligee and the severe careful tailor finish. Plain house dresses of India cashmere, or any of the new smooth, scant fronts with very slight upward curves from hip to hip, and a mass of fullness at the back. In some of the overdresses a tendency toward fullness or slight drapery is seen by cutting off the back forms in corset shape and sewing on the full skirts in deep gathers, or by cutting the skirt in a straight line, and a compromise in sleeves—the leg-mutton—is added to the bodice, and diagonal strips of velvet are set up each side of the overdress which open in the right side to the waist. Numbers of Spanish toilets in black and scarlet, or black and brilliant yellow, are also seen over for evening wear. There are very superb gowns of scarlet or yellow brocade with an alternating of black velvet of black velvet. The trimmings are of black velvet with brocade sleeves with velvet cuffs, Medici collar and side forms. Medici collars are on corsages of all kinds, and are greatly varied in size. Small French paniers are curved over the hips of evening toilets, and demi-trained dresses are finished without facing or balayene, being lined with sarah. Pingat drapes rich black lace over light colored gowns with novel effect.

The rage for fur shoulder capes is greater than ever, and the new shapes are snuggler, longer, and made of all sorts of fur, from sea and sable to "black money." A seal pelting with a golden brown cloth tailor suit, a picture hat of herring-bone velvet with drooping shaded plumes, with mousetaire gloves to match the darker tints, form a stylish street costume smart enough for a princess. C. D. F.

FAIR EUROPEANS. The Empress of Austria is simply Mrs. Nicholson when she is traveling. The Duchess of Marlborough sends to New York for most of her dresses. She buys her perfume in bulk, which is sent to the manor of Woodstock in gallon jars. QUEEN MARGHERITA, of Italy, has a passion for pearls. She wears strings of them around her neck. Malicious tongues whisper that she wears them to hide a goitre. The good-hearted Queen of the Belgians turns aside a gift to cost \$35,000, asking that the money be given to a society to aid working-men injured in the performance of manual labor. The gift was to be used in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her husband's accession to the throne. Two of the seven ladies in waiting of Queen Margaret, of Italy, are New York girls—the Princess Vicovaro, who was Miss Eleanor Lorillard Spencer, and the Princess Brancaccio, who was Miss Hickson Field. The Prince Vicovaro is a Cent, and still owns the stately palace which belonged to Lucretia Petroni, the step-mother of Beatrice Cenci, together with many memorials of the ill-fated beauty.

THE DRY-GOODS CLERK. His Qualifications Outlined by a Chicago Manager. He Must Be a Gentleman and Have a Complete Knowledge of the Uses of Goods He Sells. Pay Regulated According to Departments.

"Dry-goods clerks, although they are continually being sneered at, possess considerable brains," said the manager of one of Chicago's great retail houses to an Evening News reporter. "People in general are fond of making unkind allusions to dry-goods clerks and considering them as a lot of machine-like men, good enough to wait on you and try to make you buy goods, but that is all. The fact is, many, if not all, clerks possess business capabilities. In their own way they conduct almost a business of their own at the department over which they preside, and take as much pains to promote the growth of that business as if it were their own. The customer thinks that they are instructed in their work just such schemes, but that is all wrong. The clerk receives no instructions, but goes ahead and carries on the work he is assigned to the best of his ability."

"I don't think there is a big retail house in the city where the salesmen receive regular instruction in their work. I know they don't in our house. An applicant for the position of salesman comes in and asks me for a position. 'What are your qualifications, and how much experience have you had?' I ask. 'He tells me, and then I ask him what pay he wants. He will give me the amount he thinks he is worth. Perhaps it is the limit of the amount paid in the department that he wants work in. If I think I want him (and I assure you, long years of experience have taught managers to guess pretty accurately of a man's worth in one interview) I tell him I will give him a place, but would not like to pay him at first quite as much as he asks. If all is satisfactory between us, and he is engaged, that ends it. 'He is introduced to the floor-walker in his department, who in turn introduces him to the other clerks in that department. He is given a check-book placed behind the counter and left to bustle for himself. That's all there is to it. We don't tell him to act just so, and to be polite to this party or not to do that. None of that at all. When I hired the man I did it supposing he was a competent man and a gentleman. No experience or novices are taken. The men must have learned their business in some smaller house before they will get a job in a large one, and during their apprenticeship days should have learned all those points which go to make up a good salesman. He must know his duties thoroughly, and have the art of selling the articles in his department, once he becomes familiar with them and the prices. 'As to his manners, I would not have hired him if I did not believe him to be a gentleman. I never say any thing to a new man on that head at all. He should be well posted on the art of etiquette and good-breeding necessary to make him agreeable to the people he waits on. The man is expected to go right in and sell goods in a way that will be profitable to the house and pleasing to its patrons. 'A clerk's pay is not gauged by his experience, but according to the department he is in and his ability to sell goods. There is a certain limit for the pay of clerks in each department, and we rarely go over that. A clerk is hired for a certain department, given so much pay, and generally that ends it. 'In what department does a clerk get the best pay?' 'In the dress-goods, silk or linen department. You see, in the dress-goods and silk departments a great deal of the sales depends on the ability of the clerk to make the customer buy what she doesn't want. To so arrange fabrics as to catch her eye and make her want them. He must be a good talker. A short, haughty, know-it-all, American ways, he is a valuable man, for he understands the merits of linens and can sell them. Such men are always sure of a position, and get good pay."

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INNOCENCE ITSELF. First Honest Villager—Well, how did Jean Rivere come out? Did they convict him of poaching? Second Honest Villager—No; there was no evidence against him, and he swore solemnly that he was innocent. First Honest Villager (with a fearful sneer)—Innocent? O, yes, he's innocent; just as innocent as I am, the scoundrel!—Texas Sittings.

WOMAN'S INTUITION. Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things. An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair. To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus unprepared, he said: 'I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men in any way. A frank admission. Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more clear-seeing of things? One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation. According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have cravering sensations, like a sense of heat in the head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease. A veteran newspaper correspondent, J. Howard, of the New York Press, in noting this statement, suggests: 'Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she cure the most eminent medical men in the State. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't. A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890: 'I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians did not do anything for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was in the hospital for several months. I was in the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles. 'The wagon-spoke to the wheel and said it made him tired to be connected with such a man. He was, but he was surrounded by a circle through which he could not break.—Boston Courier.

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THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1890. CATTLE—Native Steers..... \$ 20 @ 4 7/8 BUTTER—Middling..... 25 @ 30 FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 2 3/8 @ 6 00 WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1 08 1/2 @ 1 10 1/2 CORN—No. 2..... 61 @ 62 OATS—Western Mixed..... 47 @ 51 PORK—Mess..... 11 25 @ 12 25 ST. LOUIS. COTTON—Middling..... 12 @ 12 1/2 BELLEVILLE—Export Steers..... 3 75 @ 4 00 HOES—Common to Select..... 3 25 @ 4 10 SHEEP—Fat to Choice..... 4 10 @ 5 00 FLOUR—Patents..... 4 91 @ 5 00 WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 94 1/2 @ 95 1/2 CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2 RYE—No. 2..... 65 @ 67 1/2 TO-ACCO—Leaf, Burley..... 3 15 @ 3 30 HAY—Clear Timothy..... 10 00 @ 12 50 BUTTER—Choice Dairy..... 18 @ 19 EGGS—Fresh..... 15 @ 16 PORK—Standard Mess..... 11 @ 11 00 BACON—Clear Rib..... 6 @ 6 1/2 LARD—Prime Steam..... 6 @ 6 1/2 WOL—Choice Tub..... 20 @ 21 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping..... 3 75 @ 4 20 HOGS—Good to Choice..... 3 75 @ 4 20 SHEEP—Good to Choice..... 2 75 @ 3 25 FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 2 11 @ 2 12 WHEAT—Spring Patents..... 6 01 @ 6 50 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... 1 02 @ 1 03 CORN—No. 2..... 61 @ 62 OATS—No. 2 White..... 43 @ 43 1/2 PORK—Standard Mess..... 11 @ 11 25 KANSAS CITY. CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 3 20 @ 4 75 HOGS—Sales at..... 2 75 @ 3 25 WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 92 @ 94 OATS—No. 2..... 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2 CORN—No. 2..... 50 1/2 @ 51 NEW ORLEANS. FLOUR—High Grade..... 4 75 @ 5 30 CORN—White..... 50 @ 51 HAY—Choice Western..... 15 00 @ 16 00 HAY—Choice..... 15 00 @ 16 00 BACON—Clear Rib..... 6 @ 6 1/2 COTTON—Middling..... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4 LOUISVILLE. WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 96 @ 97 OATS—No. 2 Mixed..... 48 @ 49 1/2 PORK—Mess..... 10 75 @ 11 25 FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 2 11 @ 2 12 COTTON—Middling..... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4

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How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CURET & CO., Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Curet for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out all obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio, Kinn & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A philosopher is one who can successfully persuade himself that he is happy because he ought to be, when he is not.—Judge. Exclusively a New York Central Institution. Patrons of the New York Central have the exclusive advantage of arriving and departing at Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the very center of the city, convenient to hotels and restaurants, largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the City of New York. The New York Central is the only trunk line entering the City of New York.

QUEER creature, the barber—he does all his head work with his hands.—Elmira Gazette. You make no mistake if you occasionally give your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. It is a nice candy and while it never does harm it sometimes does a world of good.

NEVER stamp on your wife's bonnet. You'll have to buy her a new one.—Boston Herald. Do not suffer from sick headache moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

TOGETHER with the stomach, liver and bowels, and prevent constipation, take out of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them. 'Yes, all my houses are rented except the new one which is the best of all.'—Last but not least, eh?—Munsey's Weekly. Carter's Colds and Bronchitis with Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A YOUNG lady of our acquaintance who is very fond of a minister says her love is for convert ever.—Birmingham Leader. 'I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians did not do anything for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was in the hospital for several months. I was in the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles.'

The wagon-spoke to the wheel and said it made him tired to be connected with such a man. He was, but he was surrounded by a circle through which he could not break.—Boston Courier. Pills Won't Cure Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia are ever hopeless. They seek relief from their distress of stomach and of liver, and find it not. Indigestion, heartburn, vertigo, nervous headache, loss of energy, peevishness, etc., are the base of their existence and mars the complacent feelings of others around the family. Why won't dyspepsia come and be cured. It can be done. There is one sure way of removing every symptom of general debility caused thereby. But this cannot be done by any other means than the use of the finest of strengthening and healing tonic alternatives known as Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, the condensed virtue of many exceedingly costly Antidotes; she tried it, and one dose effected a permanent cure. Truly yours, J. S. ENWARDS, Pastor M. E. Church.

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