

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, In Advance.

VOLUME XXXII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899

NUMBER 40.

JOB-WORK

Best equipped job printing establishment in Southeast Missouri. Insure satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

TRY US.

SCHOOL FUND MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, D. A. Johnson and Hattie Johnson, his wife, by their certain School Fund Mortgage deed, dated the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, which said mortgage deed was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Iron county, Missouri, in Book 28, at page 110 of said book, conveyed to Iron county, Missouri, for the use and benefit of the Capital School Fund of said county (therein more particularly described and set forth) the following described real estate, lying and being in said Iron county, State of Missouri, described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point 210 feet north of the northeast corner of block ten (10), in the town of Annapolis, Iron county, Missouri, running thence north on Allen street 385 feet; thence west 328 feet; thence south 178 feet; thence east 178 feet; thence south 210 feet; thence east 150 feet, to place of beginning. Also another tract of land described as follows: commencing at a point 210 feet north from the northeast corner of and on line with the east line of block eleven (11), in the town of Annapolis, Iron county, Mo., as shown by a plat of said town on record in the recorder's office at Ironton, the county seat of Iron county, Mo.; run thence west 380 feet to the northwest corner of lot once owned by J. S. Jordan; thence north to the section line between sections 22 and 15, township 31, north, range 3 east; run thence east on said line to the point that would be parallel with the east line of said block eleven if produced northwardly; run thence south to the place of beginning.

Which conveyance was made to secure the payment of five hundred dollars, belonging to the Capital School Fund of said county, as follows, to wit:

To the Public School Fund of township thirty-one, range three east, \$100; To the Public School Fund of township thirty-two, range three east, \$250; To the Public School Fund of township thirty-four, range three east, \$150; For which said amount the said D. A. Johnson and Hattie Johnson, as principals, with Thomas Jackson and Andy Ruble, as securities, executed their bond for the sum of \$500.00, of even date with said mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from date, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1887, and payable on the 9th day of July, 1888, which said bond has become due and remains unpaid.

And, whereas, among other things it is provided in said deed of mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof, at the time when the same should severally become due and payable according to the tenor and effect of said bond, that the then acting Sheriff of Iron county, Mo., should have power without suit on said deed of mortgage to proceed to and sell said property conveyed and mortgaged in said deed;

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said bond in said deed of mortgage as described, by both principal and securities;

Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of mortgage, and in obedience to an order of the Honorable County Court of Iron county, Missouri, made at its March Term, 1898, I, B. S. GREGORY, Sheriff of said county of Iron, State of Missouri, will, on

Tuesday, April 25th, 1899,

at the east front door of the courthouse in the city of Ironton, county aforesaid, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, and during the session of the circuit court of said county, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the above described real estate, to satisfy said bond and mortgage and the cost hereon.

B. S. GREGORY, Sheriff Iron county, Mo.

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 Walter H. Fisher, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against

Susan E. Blow, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Peter E. Blow, unknown heirs of John G. Blow, Lucretia LeBurgeois, a minor, Elizabeth LeBurgeois, a minor, Henry LeBurgeois, a minor, Joseph C. LeBurgeois, a minor, Mrs. Nellie D. Smirnoff, W. E. Dunham, W. T. O'Neal, Trustee; Cyrus Hall, Edward Whitaker, Trustee; Henry E. Lewis, Charles Hodgman, unknown heirs of Samuel G. Wright, and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date March 28th, 1898, and returnable to the April term, 1899, 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 northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section thirteen, township thirty, north, of range three east.

And I will, on

Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1899,

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 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.

B. S. GREGORY, Sheriff Iron county, Mo.

Academy of Music, Ironton, Mo.

Auditorium, 50x77 feet, stage, 25x37 feet, with opening or proscenium 16x32. Two dressing-rooms, one on either side of stage, and a large room underneath. Four scenes—street, woods, kitchen and parlour—fitted with all ordinary appliances. Well seated with chairs, and gallery with benches. Seating capacity about 500.

The towns of Ironton, Pilot Knob and Arcadia, with a population of 3,000, are within a radius of one mile—Ironton in the center.

Forterms, etc., apply to W. T. GAY, Superintendent.

Old papers for sale at this office Twenty-five cents per hundred.

RAMON'S TONIC Regulator. It is not only the best Liver and Kidney medicine but supplies all the elements of Liver Food lacking in your daily diet. Convenient to use, pleasant to take, thorough in action and the best tonic. Price \$1.00. BROWN MFG. CO., Props., Greenville, Tenn.

THE DANGER OF IMPURE WATER.



The dangers arising from the use of impure water have never been exaggerated. It has been said by a very eminent Physician that no one ever gets cholera unless he drinks it. The same thing may be said with almost equal truth in regard to Typhoid fever, Malaria and Zymotic diseases generally. Therefore you should be careful what you drink. Did you ever

DRINK SODA WATER, SELTZER WATER

Or other Mineral Waters, such as Carlsbader, Apollinaris, Etc.? Call for Markers; it is manufactured from pure water. No surface water used; and the soda is flavored from the pure juice of California fruit, therefore it contains the natural flavor of the fruit. For sale by H. N. Baird, Arcadia; and John Blemel and Geo. Schultz, Ironton.

THE NEW UNION MARKET

IN ODD-FELLOWS B'D'G, IS NOW COMMENCING A

Carving Sale

All Groceries and Clothing Reduced!

PRICES CARVED IN HALF.

The Largest Stock of Everything in the Line of

HARNESS & SADDLERY

Ever Put on Sale in Ironton,

AT BOTTOM PRICES!

IRONTON, Mo. W. P. MCCARVER.

The Arcadia Valley Drug Store

Keeps a Full Line of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, SPONGES, CHOICE CIGARS

You will find a Complete Line pertaining to a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions a Specialty—Filled at All Hours. GEO. C. JACOBS.

Arcadia Valley Drug Store.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT THIS OFFICE.

WHERE IS THE FLAG OF ENGLAND?

And the winds of the world made answer, North, south and east and west: "Wherever there's wealth to covet; Or land that can be possessed; Wherever are savage races To cozen, coerce and scare, Ye shall find the hunted ensign: "Aye, it waves o'er the blazing hovels Whence African victims fly, To be shot by explosive bullets, Or to wretchedly starve and die! And where the beach-comber harrises The isles of the Southern sea, At the peak of his mellish vessel, 'Tis the English flag flies free.

"The Maroi full oft hath cursed it With his bitterest dying breath; And the Arab has hissed his hatred As he spits at its folds in death. The hapless fellow has feared it On Tel-el-Kehir's parched plain, And the Zulu's blood has stained it With a deep indelible stain.

"It has floated o'er scenes of pillage, 'Tis has flattered o'er deeds of shame, It has waved o'er the fell marauder, As he ravished with sword and flame. It has looked upon ruthless slaughter And massacre dire and grim; It has heard the shrieks of the victims Drown even the Jingo hymn.

"Where is the flag of England? Seek the lands where the natives rot; Where decay and assured extinction Must soon be the people's lot. Go! search for the once-glad islands, Where diseases and death are rife, And the greed of a callous commerce Now battens on human life!

"Where is the flag of England? Go, sail where rich galleons come With shoddy and 'loaded' cottons, And beer, and Billies and rum! Go, too, where brute force has triumphed, And hypocrisy makes its lair; And your question will find its answer, For the flag of England is there."

—London Truth.

The Philippine Tagalos.

President McKinley's commission to the Philippines is not meeting with the expected success. The natives do not seem to be in the proper mood to entertain proposals for peace which provide for their surrender to the authority of the United States. It was hoped by the administration that Colonel Denby would have no serious difficulty in persuading the insurgent leaders to at least consent to negotiations looking to peace terms. He was United States minister to China about a dozen years, and is personally acquainted with several of the chief men of the Philippines, but as the commission is there for the one purpose of securing the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States Colonel Denby finds that his acquaintance in the Philippines avails him nothing at all.

But it is not surprising that the commission should find it difficult to influence the Filipinos. On several occasions the press censor has permitted it to be announced that the rank and file of insurgent forces on the several islands will not permit their leaders to listen to any proposition from the United States that does not provide for the withdrawal of the American troops.

If that be true, it is clear that the leaders can not control the masses, and it also shows that the people are terribly in earnest. Then, again, the commission reached Manila rather too late in the day to secure good results. Several small battles had already been fought, and the censor reported that the enemy was badly worsted in every engagement, which, it would seem, intensified rather than weakened their determination to fight to the last. The president hoped that so soon as the Filipinos found out by actual experience what manner of fighting material they had to deal with they would be glad to find just such a way to peace as the commission provided, but events show that he knew nothing whatever of Filipino character. The fact that the insurgents are always ready to put up some sort of a fight shows very clearly that they are not at all discouraged.

Perhaps the news which reaches this country from Hong Kong comes nearer giving the facts. It is not edited and colored by a censor. The Associated press telegraphs that a "majority of the English and other residents of the Philippines are of the opinion that the termination of the Tagalos is the only guarantee of peace." The dispatch does not say how many Tagalos there are in the archipelago, but the last census of the islands places them at over 4,000,000. They represent the intelligence and the wealth of the islands. They control the best agricultural regions and such of the commerce as is not in the hands of foreigners. What ever advances have been made in the direction of a better civilization the Tagalos are to be credited with; and, moreover, all the revolutions against Spanish authority in the past century were started by them. In fact, they

made an effort to establish a government of their own long before the American war of independence. The job of exterminating them will not be completed in a day. No wonder Otis wants reinforcements; no wonder Dewey wants a large fleet, instead of a small squadron.—K. C. Times.

Let the People Appoint.

This nation should no more subscribe to Expansion than it should quaff poison. It will have ceased to be the country for which Washington fought and Jefferson bent his brows when it does. If all else were fair and honorably right connected with Expansion, the long enlargement it would give that growing evil, the President's appointment power, should be more than a reason for turning it bitterly down.

If there is an opus in American politics, beneath whose bale and poisoned shadow the best of our liberties turn yellow, droop and die, it is the patronage of the White House and the President's "power to appoint." This power must be clipped, not magnified; made less not enlarged. Already the White House has at beck and call 200,000 appointees, whose salaries and lease of office-life the President who made them holds in the hollow of his hand. What an army of janizaries is this to march to any war its creator cares to wage! Don't let's swell this corps of political mercenaries by any "department (civil, naval and military) of the Philippines." Don't multiply patronage, already a menace! Within a decade Congress has been driven to all wrongs and evils of legislation by sheer stress of it. Cleveland and again McKinley have molded congressional action with the trowel of patronage. It has been bait or bludgeon; it has been welded to bribe or bully House and Senate to go the White House way and work the White House will. To add to it is but to strengthen party at the expense of the public; and, fairly speaking, put arms in the hands of an enemy.

The people should come closer to their work. All this office-filling, or as much of it as may be, should be taken from the White House and done by ballot. The public is a fool and arranges its own pillage when it delegates to any man, President or layman, the choice of a public officer. And if Democracy, in its day, were sapient, and in its generation wise, it would declare for the destruction of the President's so-called "patronage." Home-ruled should, from a phrase, become a sentiment; and from mere figment attain the dignity of political fact. Every judge, every district attorney, every clerk of court, every marshal, every postmaster, should be born of the ballot and chosen direct by the people. Why should a president select any of these folk of office? Public weal doesn't guide him. There is no imbecile of politics so dense but knows the President to have two main purposes in patronage, aside from that control of Congress called for by the money-backers of his canvass. These "two main purposes" are his own re-election and the payment of his party debts. Those are the only ends of patronage, and they offer stalwart reason for the public doing the work.

Why is it wisdom to construct a political Samson of the White House? Shear the White House of its locks of patronage for therein lies its power; a power which at the best but does the people's work worse than the people would do it, and which, on the other hand, has time and again been leveled like a lance against the breast of public good. Stick to the ballot while the ballot will do, and never permit appointment until appointment is the only solution. Elect every officer named above and take him from beneath the thumb of the President. By this same token, elect your senators by the people. Those brilliant briberies of the past few weeks make for it hardly argument. Of ninety senators in our upper house, fully thirty smell of the rank odor of the corruption that produced them.—N. E. Verdial.

Startling Facts for the People.

According to State Auditor Siebert's tabulated abstracts of the assessed valuation of all classes of property in Missouri, the total amounts to \$967,811,323. A few days before the adjournment of the late Republican Congress Mr. Dockery pointed out the alarming fact that its appropriations amounted to the enormous sum of not less than \$1,700,000,000, and would probably reach \$1,900,000,000, or nearly twice the amount of all property in the State of Missouri. The Spanish war does not account for this wild and reckless and criminal extravagance. The total sum necessary to meet the liabilities incurred by that war amounted to less than \$500,000,000. The people will also remember that a war

fund was provided by the sale of bonds and special taxes, which are still being collected. But deducting the whole amount necessary to meet the war appropriations, we still have the enormous sum of nearly \$1,400,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Government on a peace basis. The total appropriations of the original "Billion Dollar Congress," which so shocked and astounded the people that it resulted in a political revolution, amounted to \$1,035,680,109.94, or nearly \$400,000,000 less than the late Republican Congress appropriated out of the people's money.

We have no apology to offer for Cleveland. Democrats sincerely believe him to have been a traitor both to his party and his country; but in this case comparisons will not be odious. During the last year of Cleveland's second term, when he was supported in general public measures by a Democratic Congress, the Government's expenditures were reduced to a little over \$298,000,000. Doubling the amount so as to cover the two-year period of Congressional appropriations, we have a total of \$596,000,000, against the \$1,400,000,000 of the late Republican Congress, a saving to the people of more than \$800,000,000 for a single Congressional term. It will be remembered also that a lot of the unpaid bills of the Harrison administration were bequeathed to Cleveland, thus greatly increasing the necessary amount of the appropriations for the administration. Cleveland was no Democrat, but in the matter of public expense Democrats do not fear comparisons. It is a fortunate thing for the people that the late Republican Congress adjourned before it had time to "appropriate" all their property.—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

Shot and Shell First.

Rev. Dr. Hoyt says this to his Boston congregation: "I profess some sympathy with Aguinaldo. He has interpreted us by the Spaniard with whom he has come in contact. I do not wonder that he does not want us around. There never was a more manifest providence than the waving of 'old glory' over the Philippines.

"Shall we give the islands over to anarchy? Shall we sell them to some other nation? The only thing we can do is to thrash the Filipinos until they understand who we are. I believe every bullet sent, every cannon shot, every flag waved means righteousness. When we have conquered anarchy, then is the time to send the Christ there."

This reverend gentleman merely clothes the president's "beneficent assimilation" idea in glaring colors. He would not conceal his bloodthirsty nature. He would not permit the Filipinos to bear Christ's message of love and mercy until they had been pounded into abject subjugation. He would give them shot and shell until they bowed the knee in supplication, and then he would tell them of the beatitudes, and recite the story of the cross. The Filipinos may be savages, but whatever they are, it is doubtful if Dr. Hoyt's brand of civilization would benefit them. He says that every bullet sent and every cannon shot means righteousness, and then he adds still more sacrilege to his blasphemous utterances by proclaiming it all "manifest providence."

No doubt Dr. Hoyt is right in one particular. The Filipinos certainly do regard Americans as Spaniards over again, with the added advantage of an exhaustless backing of men, money and munitions of war. But this reverend firebrand would teach them that we are far better every way than the Spaniards by hurling the latest inventions in death-dealing implements against them; and teach them, too, that if we are not worthy of more of their love than they gave to the Spaniards, we are at least to be more feared. Dr. Hoyt is exceedingly anxious to Christianize these benighted people, but he would shoot most of them to death as a righteous preliminary to the advent of the gospel of peace and good will. He would first kill thousands of them that the remaining ones might know of our anxiety to better their condition. That is not the way Christ paved the way for the spread of His glad tidings, but no doubt Dr. Hoyt thinks Christ did not go about it in the right way. More is the pity that our Hoyts give the Filipinos a very much worse impression of us as a nation than we deserve.—K. C. Times.

Buy at Home.

The farmer who buys groceries or other goods from a traveling salesman instead of from the local merchant nearly always gets the worst of the bargain. A Lancaster citizen affords a case in point. He ordered groceries from a traveling salesman of Colos-

go, who claimed to be able to sell at retail, after the freight was paid, 10 per cent lower than the local merchants, took a notion to weigh his goods after their receipt. The result was as follows: A "100-pound" sack of granulated sugar weighed 90 pounds; "15-pound" drum of coffee, 12 pounds; and other articles in proportion. After the freight was paid he found that he could have purchased the goods at home for from 5 to 15 cents less.

The Lancaster case is not an exception. It can be duplicated in every Missouri town.

The best plan is always to patronize the home merchant. It is best because it pays to build up the town, and the prosperity of each citizen depends to some extent upon the prosperity of every other citizen. Moreover, the home merchant is known to his customers. He could not afford to be dishonest or tricky, even did he desire to do so. His business success depends upon his fair dealing. The city house and its traveling salesman do not pay any taxes in your county; they do not help to keep up its schools and churches; they are not identified with your people and, as they may never sell you goods again, they are not usually inclined to be liberal or even honest.

Beware of the grocery peddler, the traveling dry goods merchant and fellows who sell at retail for wholesale prices. Buy from the old established home merchant every time.—State Tribune.

City Council Proceedings.

IRONTON, Mo., March 14, 1899. City Council met in regular session. Present: Hon. Wm. R. Edgar, Mayor; W. T. Gay, John T. Baldwin, W. J. Schwab, Geo. W. Marshall and Henry Kendall. Councilman; John I. Marshall, Marshall, and August Schwab, Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved and carried that the following bills be allowed and warrants therefor be issued on the City Treasurer, to wit:

August Schwab, City Clerk, making financial statement for the year ending March 1, 1899, \$12.

John I. Marshall, Marshal, 17 1/2 days work on streets, repairing 2 bridges, and commission on licenses collected, \$43.05.

W. H. Fisher, City Collector, commission on taxes, \$7.53.

H. M. Collins hauling 159 yards gravel, 5 loads of lumber, 4 loads of rock, grading Knob street, \$49.55.

Wm. Spangh, hauling 98 yards of gravel, \$22.05.

Wm. Belcher, hauling 20 yards of gravel, \$4.50.

Robt. Hill, hauling 61 yards of gravel and hauling tools, \$13.98.

Robt. Hosen, hauling 12 yards of gravel, \$2.70.

M. H. Lashley, 8 days work on street, \$8.

Ben Leff, 4 1/2 days work on street, \$4.50.

Mose Lax, 1 day's work on street, \$1.

Cad Lashley, 9 days work on street, \$9.

Andrew Barnhouse, 1 day's work on street, \$1.

Eli D. Ake, printing 500 licenses, 500 city warrants, 200 special election tickets, notice of special election, collector's notice to taxpayers, ordinance No. 59, 500 tax receipts and financial statement, \$37.50.

John I. Marshall, arresting one Birch, \$1.

W. T. O'Neal, keeping one Birch, \$1.

Wm. R. Edgar, office rent from Jan. 14, 1899, to March 14, 1899, \$4.

A settlement with John I. Marshall, City Marshal, was then had as follows: To licenses collected since last meeting, \$117.50. By treasurers receipt, No. 529, produced.

A settlement was had with Walter H. Fisher, City Collector, as follows: Collected current taxes \$54.99; collected Railroad taxes, \$41.24; collected on back tax of 1898, 1897 and 1896, \$17.60.

Officers were then allowed salary and per diem as follows: W. R. Edgar, salary and per diem, \$12 00

W. T. Gay, per diem, 1 00

W. J. Schwab, per diem, 1 00

G. W. Marshall, per diem, 1 00

Henry Kendall, per diem, 1 00

J. T. Baldwin, per diem, 1 00

J. I. Marshall, salary and per diem, 21 00

A. Schwab, Clerk, per diem, 2 00

On motion, Council adjourned.

FARM FOR SALE—The Gregor Thome farm in Flat Woods. Very cheap. Apply to Aug. Rieck, Ironton.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result. Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.