

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XVII.

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NUMBER 27

Official Directory.

MARTIN L. CLARBY, M. C., Tenth District, Farmington.
BERNARD ZWART, U. S. Commissioner, Eastern District of Missouri, Ironton.
C. D. YANNEY, State Senator of 34th District, Piedmont.
J. S. L. THOMAS, Judge 26th Circuit, De Soto.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
THOS. G. FOLEY, Representative, Bellevue.
A. W. HOLLOWAY, President Ju. Ice, Arcadia.
DAVID H. PALMER, Bellevue, and J. G. CLARKSON, Arcadia, Associate Judges.
FRANZ DINGER, Ju. Ice of Probate, Ironton.
W. A. FLETCHER, Sheriff & Collector, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
S. E. RUFFORD, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
J. GRANDHOMME, Coroner, Ironton.
F. C. MILLER, County School Commissioner for Iron county, Missouri, Pilot Knob.

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. F. meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.
PHOENIX LODGE No. 330, I. O. F. meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Pilot Knob.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.
SEAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MUSICAL LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock p. m., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication second Saturday in every month. All visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. J. W. ARMS, W. M.
J. W. JACKSON, Secy. at Large.
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1570, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meet alternate Wednesday evenings, as follows: October 10th and 24th; November 7th and 21st; December 5th and 19th.
W. W. NALL, Reporter.

Churches.

SERVICES at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Ironton, on the second Sunday in each month, morning and evening.
SERVICES in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A. W. WRIGHT, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. J. M. LESTER, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.
HIGH MASS and S. P. M. at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock. A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5 o'clock p. m. Mass and S. P. M. at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:20 o'clock p. m.

Arcadia College AND ACADEMY OF THE URSULINE SISTERS

The system of education pursued in this institution is designed to develop the moral, intellectual and physical powers of the pupils; to make them refined, accomplished and useful members of society.
Pupils of all denominations are equally received—all interference with their convictions being carefully avoided.

TERMS

For young lady boarders will be for the present, per session of five months, \$75.00—payable in advance.
Terms for instruction in music, foreign languages, drawing, painting and ornamental handiwork can be had by applying as below.

Attached to the Convent, and totally separated from the boarding school, is a SELECT DAY SCHOOL in which the usual branches of sound and practical education are carefully imparted. A system of rewards and monthly examinations beget in the pupils a healthy emulation which stimulates study and produces surprising results.

Terms in the Day School will remain as formerly—One Dollar, Two Dollars, Four Dollars, or Five Dollars per month, according to the studies pursued.
In the Day School boys 14 years of age and under will be received.
Prospectuses, and other information, may be had by applying, in person or by letter, to MOTHER ROSE, Superior of the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters Arcadia Iron Co. Mo.

BELLEVUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, CALEDONIA, MO.

Offers the very best advantages to those seeking education. A well organized school, with competent corps of teachers, fully equipped to give

THE BEST TRAINING in English, Classical, Mathematical and Scientific course of study. Moral influences the best—no saloon or gambling place in the neighborhood.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT first-class also. Expenses less than at any other school of same grade in the State. Next session opens Jan. 22, 1884.
Address, W. D. VANDIVER, Ph. B., President.

Mark Canmann, CHARLES REBSTOCK & CO. Distillers and Whiskey Merchants, 200 S. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE OF PAUL GARNIER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing For Men and Boys.

I invite the attention of the public to my stock of Fall & Winter Clothing, it being complete and new, and made under my own supervision. I guarantee to sell

None But Good Goods, and the best fits, for all sizes, at Lowest Prices!

PANTS MADE TO ORDER, FROM \$5 UP; ALL WOOL!

UNION MARKET.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES. FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Family Groceries,

STONE CHURNS, CROCKS, JUGS, JARS, QUEENSWARE, GLASS WARE, WOODEN WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, TOBACCO, PIPES AND CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Eagle Ball Potash, Saponifer, and Many Other Things.

Call and Examine My New Goods. None but STANDARD Goods Kept, And I am Selling them at the Lowest St. Louis Retail Prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

I Respectfully Solicit a Share of Your Trade, and You Shall Receive the Best Attention.

W. P. McCARVER. Country Produce Bought and Sold.

JOHN ALBERT. GENERAL UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Furniture, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings & Glass.

Metalic and Wood Burial Cases and Caskets of all Sizes and Styles, Ready-Trimmed and Finished in Ten Minutes' Notice.

BURIAL ROBES OF ALL KINDS.

HEARSE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Also Agent for Tombstones and Monuments. Plans and Designs may be seen at Office.

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Rooms One Door South of Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton.

Chas. W. Tetwiler, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, IRONTON, MISSOURI.

ALL kinds of Carpenter and Joiner's work executed in house, workmanlike manner. Plans and Estimates furnished when desired.
J. W. EMERSON, W. R. EDGAR, Late Judge 16th Circuit. Pres. AU'Y of Iron Co.
EMERSON & EDGAR, Attorneys at Law, Ironton, Missouri, PRACTICE in all the courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

Boatmen's SAVING BANK, ST. LOUIS.

Capital \$2,000,000! R. J. LACKLAND, W. H. THOMSON, President, Cashier

The Bells of Lynn.

When the eye is growing gray, and the tide is rolling in,
I sit and look across the bay, to the bonny town of Lynn;
And the fisher folks are near,
But I wish they never hear
The song the far bells make for me, the bonny bells of Lynn.

The folks are chatting gay, and I hear their merry din
But I look and look across the bay to the bonny town of Lynn.
He told me to wait here,
Upon the cold brown pier,
To wait and watch him couling when the tide was rolling in.

Oh, I see him pulling strong, pulling o'er the bay to me,
And I hear his jovial song, and his merry face I see;
And now he's at the pier,
And now my love and dear!
And he's coming up the sea washed steps with hands outstretched to me.

Oh my love, your cheek is cold, and your hands are stark and thin;
Oh, hear you not the bells of old, the bonny bells of Lynn?
Oh, have you nought to say
Upon our wedding day?
Love, hear you not the wedding bells across the bay of Lynn?

O my lover speak to me! and hold me fast, mine own!
For I fear this rising sea, and these winds and waves that moan!

But never a word he said!
He is dead, my love is dead!
Ah me! Ah me! I did but dream; and I am all alone,
Alone, and old, and grey; and the tide is rolling in;
But my heart's away, away, in the old graveyard at Lynn.

The Philadelphia papers assert that the liquor traffic is slow now, but that it will brisk up toward the end of the month. The broken resolution trade will open up by that time.

The Galveston News says that "people who persist in stealing hogs should be turned out of meeting and excluded from good society." They are getting mighty particular down in Texas these days.

The Democratic legislators of Ohio have in caucus nominated Henry B. Payne for United States Senator. A grave mistake, we think. Thurman is the man who ought to have been chosen.

Barnum is worth \$10,000,000, which goes to prove that we are a show-going and circus-loving people. His ten millions represent a twenty-cent ticket for every man, woman and child in the Union—not counting the expenses of running the "greatest show on earth."

For some years the death penalty has been abolished in some of the cantons of Switzerland; but the Grand Council of Valais, at a recent session, decided to re-establish it. Experience has proved that no other punishment is so deterrent to him who has murder in his heart, as death.

One of the cussedest pieces of rank official stupidity we ever heard of, was shown up at Jerseyville, Ill., a few days since. The jail at that place took fire, and the janitor had to run a half mile off to get the keys to let the prisoners out. Before he got back and opened the doors, four of the inmates burned to death. Poor old Illinois!

The Post-Dispatch attributes the consumption of mineral water and apollinaris at the expense of the government by our grave and reverend Senators to a patriotic effort to reduce the surplus in the treasury, rather than a desire to drink at the people's expense. When we consider that the members of that body represent a capitol of \$75,000,000, or about one million to the Senator, this seems a reasonable conclusion.

We are told every day that the Democracy is divided on the tariff issue; but are the Republicans any better off? Here is the Chicago Tribune, one of the ablest Republican papers in the West, approving this sentiment and sense from the Omaha Bee, another Republican paper:

"There was a time when a high protective tariff was a good thing. It aided materially in developing and building up American industries and in producing a much needed revenue. This was during the war and the inflation period just following. Times have long since changed. Our infant industries have become full grown, and a high protective tariff only stimulates overproduction and monopoly. As a source of revenue it has become unnecessary, and its continuance would be a robbery of the many for the benefit of the very few. High tariff will no longer keep the wheels of industry in motion, because the stoppage of our great factories is due mainly to overproduction. There is a surplus of \$85,000,000 in the treasury, and it would not do to abolish the high tariff on sugar, lumber, clothing, glass, crockery, and other articles that the farmer and laborer are compelled to use. No sensible man advocates free trade. We want to maintain the tariff on luxuries like diamonds, velvets, jewelry, wines, and articles that are used mainly by the wealthy. We should main-

tain a reasonable tariff on every commodity whose manufacture is yet undeveloped and requires a stimulus. The general sentiment throughout the country is in favor of a modified tariff, and there is no doubt that Congress will devote much of its time to revising the tariff in compliance with the demand of the people.

Ohio Tariff Plank.

The New York Sun a few days since stated that the tariff plank in the Ohio platform under which the Democrats carried that State last fall, was vague and might "bear double construction." To this statement Congressman Warner takes exception, and, in the following clear and concise letter, shows that, whatever exception may be taken to the tariff section, it cannot be truthfully said to mean any and everything: "The Ohio platform, in the first place, limits the tariff to the 'necessities of the Government economically administered.' There is certainly no vagueness there. Next, it explicitly lays down the principle that, in the application of the tariff, it shall be so adjusted as to 'encourage productive industries at home but not to create or foster monopolies.' Is there any ground for a double interpretation here? The difference between encouraging home industries and fostering monopolies is very distinct. To illustrate: Suppose the actual difference in the cost of producing steel rails in this country and in England, as labor and other things now stand adjusted, to be \$10 a ton. Then a tariff of \$10 a ton, by putting our own steel industries on a plane of equality in competing in our market with the foreign product, would encourage the production of steel rails at home. Twelve dollars a ton would be more encouragement, and it can be shown that when the tariff is but slightly above the difference in cost of production, the importer, in order to get into our market, will cut down his own profits, and to that extent he, and not the consumer, pays the duty.

Now, if the tariff is not carried above, or much above, the line that marks the difference in cost of production, there can be no monopoly. This, I think, is evident enough to anybody. But if the actual difference in cost of production is but \$10, and the tariff were made \$30 a ton, then it would enable the Amalgated Steel Association to combine and put the price of steel rails to a point just under the importing price. That would be creating and fostering a monopoly; or, in other words, lending the aid of legislation to enable one class to levy charges upon another. It can be shown, too, that up to the point I have indicated, labor would derive the larger share of the benefit arising from such a tariff. But, above that point, capital alone would be benefited.

Hence, in the Ohio platform the difference in the cost of producing commodities, as things at any given time stand adjusted, is made the datum line from which to work in the adjustment of the tariff, and the guiding principle laid down is encouragement of "productive industries at home, but not to create or foster monopolies." This principle differs fundamentally from that of "a tariff for revenue only," as it does from the "maximum revenue principle," in the Walker tariff system.

The different principles, as variously advocated, stated together are:
I. "A tariff for revenue only;" that is, a tariff levied with a view to revenue only, and without regard to consequences, only that the required revenue be produced. Such a tariff may, I think, be fitly designated as a tariff without intelligence, inasmuch as it calls for no intelligence, and admits of none in the application of a tariff, except what is necessary to bring in the required amount of revenue.

II. The maximum revenue principle. The tariff to be levied on nothing above the point that will bring the greatest revenue. This is known as the Walker principle.

III. A tariff so adjusted in its application as to encourage productive industries at home, but not to create monopolies.

IV. A tariff for protection, without regard to revenue.

The first and fourth principles are, one the extreme view of some Democrats and the other the extreme Republican view.
The difference between the second and third principle may not appear at first sight, and the two have sometimes been confounded, but the difference is nevertheless very distinct.
The maximum revenue that can be derived from any imported article is the greatest product obtainable by

multiplying the quantity imported by the tariff rate. But this rule will always, and necessarily, require a tariff below the protective or encouragement point. Thus if \$10 a ton is the difference in the actual cost of producing steel rails here and abroad, then nothing under \$10 a ton tariff will be protection enough to put our own steel industries on a footing of equality in competing for the home market. But this is not the point of maximum revenue. With a tariff of \$10, on the supposition that this covers fully the difference in cost, half or more of the home consumption would be supplied from the home product. If the whole annual consumption is 2,000,000 tons, and say only one-fourth of this comes in as a foreign product and pays the duty of \$10, then the revenue derived would be \$5,000,000. But if the tariff were lowered to \$7.50, and under this tariff a million tons came in, the revenue would be \$7,500,000; and if a tariff of \$5 a ton would give to the foreign manufacturer the entire market here and 2,000,000 tons should then come in, the revenue would be \$10,000,000. Thus it is plain that the point of maximum revenue is always, and necessarily, below the protective point.

The Ohio platform squarely adopts the principle of encouragement to home industries, but so guarded as not to build up monopolies, as the true principle, and makes the difference in the cost of production, as things may stand adjusted at any given time, the datum line to work from in the adjustment of the tariff. Nor is this platform fairly open to any other interpretation. It says all the time, keep the tariff at least up to the line that marks the difference in cost of production, whether that difference arises from better paid labor or other legitimate cause, unless in specific cases there is good reason for going below that line. There is no monopoly in that, and it is thoroughly sound in principle. It is a tariff with intelligent protection, not merely incidental. A tariff with incidental protection in the sense of "as it may happen" is but little better than a tariff for revenue only. What is wanted is a tariff for revenue sufficient only for the economical administration of the Government, but adjusted on the principle of intelligent or reasonable protection and encouragement to productive industries at home. Tariff reform on this principle, whenever it is possible, will be welcomed by the country, and that is the principle of the Ohio platform.

Thirsty and Malarious.

The report of the Acting Secretary of the Senate for the last fiscal year makes some curious revelations. There are seventy-six Senators, and their thirst seems to have been astounding, not only in the quantity of mineral water charged to the contingent fund, and supposed to be consumed, but also in the short duration of the extraordinary attack.

The Sergeant-at-Arms returned the following vouchers in his account:
W. R. Reed's Sons:

1882.	
July 7.—Ten cases, qts, mineral water	\$68 50
July 11.—Six cases, quarts	41 10
July 12.—Ten cases, quarts	68 50
July 15.—Ten cases, quarts	68 50
July 20.—Ten cases, quarts	68 50
Hume, Cleary & Co.:	
July 2.—Ten cases, Apollinaris, qts	75 00
July 7.—Four cases, quarts	30 00
July 8.—Three cases, quarts	22 50
July 10.—Six cases, quarts	39 00
July 12.—Ten cases, quarts	75 00
July 15.—Ten cases, quarts	75 00
Aug. 10.—Two cases, quarts	15 00
Aug. 11.—Ten cases, quarts	75 00

1883.	
Jan. 3.—Fifty quarts	7 50
Jan. 31.—Fifty quarts	7 50
Feb. 10.—Fifty quarts	7 50
Feb. 26.—Fifty quarts	7 50
M'ch 3.—One hundred quarts	15 00

According to these figures each Senator averaged, deducting Sundays and adjournments, over three quarts of mineral water every day during parts of the months of July and August. The bills aggregated \$776.00, and were paid without color of law for this expenditure.

During the months of this extraordinary thirst, the bills for ice were \$1,007, and the enormous total of two hundred and one thousand pounds is reported as consumed, or nearly three thousand pounds for each Senator, deducting Sundays and adjournments, for the months of July and August.

Z. D. Gilman, who supplied the Sergeant-at-Arms with fine English and French soaps, with German cologne, and bay rum for the bath room, with Italian cosmetics, with brushes and combs, and with many fancy articles for the use of the Senate, also furnished seventeen hundred two-grain quinine pills for Senators without conscientious scruples, who must have had attacks of malaria, and preferred not to call in a doctor.