

"The Last Loaf" was the subject of a local drama in West Plains the other day. Is there, then, no bakery in that thriving railroad town?

The Fredericktown Plaindealer is making a "fool of itself" over the loss of the Branch Pen. It may some day recognize the fact that blessings often come in disguise.—Poplar Bluff Citizen.

Our opinion exactly. Potosi Independent: "Messrs. J. Block & Co., shipped two car loads of wheat during early part of the week. This probably is the last shipment of wheat from this county until the crop of '86 is gathered and threshed. The crop now being harvested is hardly sufficient to supply the wants of the county."

Piedmont Leader: "When James H. Chase is ousted from the United States Land Office, and that will be soon, we don't know of a better man to fill the position than Mr. Jake Ake. Mr. Ake is a brother to Mr. Eli D. Ake, editor of Iron county's "old reliable," the REGISTER, and is fully capable of filling the position—AND IS HONEST."

The first book published in Philadelphia was Atkin's "Almanac," 1686—an unpaginated pamphlet of twenty pages, only two copies of which are known. One of the first copies fell into the hands of Col. Markham, Penn's deputy, who reported to the Provincial Council that it declared Pennsylvania to have been begun by "Lord Penn." The Council emphatically disapproved of this euphemistic falsehood, and directed both author and printer (William Bradford) "to blot out ye words 'Lord Penn'" which was done.

Employers and Employees. The past six months have shown but little change or encouragement to the laboring class of this country. Although the bottom seems to have been reached in regard to many industries, and scores of individual firms are failing monthly, the cry is still they come! and each day's history is but a melancholy repetition of the last. Daily the Argus-eyed press points a moral with some special case wherein production is shown to have reached a lower cost and brought a less return than ever before. Or where, were it not that food is also lessened in price, wages have been reduced to the starvation point.

Within the past year all industries have suffered. Being a nation "one and indivisible," the wave of adversity striking upon one or the other of our shores, casts its spray over the whole land; the difference being that in some cases a slight shower only is experienced, while in others a flood overwhelms and crushes out every vestige of former prosperity.

Farming, manufacturing, railroading, shipping—all are under a cloud which for discouraging features seems not in the memory of man to have had a precedent. No locality nor class nor calling has escaped the withering blight of that panic hard times, over-production, or whatever other name may be given to the reversion to prosperity which at regular intervals occurs to a civilized people.

Whether it be true or untrue that a change in our government imperils the industries dependent on a protective policy, it is certainly true that many manufacturers believe it sufficiently to make them timid in enlarging or pushing to their full capacity plants which have survived the last year's waiting for the good time coming, not to speak of the erection of new.

But little business is being done by the iron and steel mills, the Eastern manufacturers, or by the mercantile community. And where anything has been done it has been either without profit or at an actual loss. Crop prospects for the year have been steadily growing worse and worse for the last three months, and now it is certain there will be a shortage of some millions of bushels of corn and wheat. Railroad earnings when compared with last year show a marked decrease. With these statements, which are daily verified to the dissatisfaction of those most interested, is it not plain that we are not enjoying an era of unexampled prosperity?

Possibly we are not worse off than some of our neighbors; but the situation is a grave one, and merits all the care we are able to give it.

Government being a sort of necessary evil, an unavoidable curse, as it were, could not do better than in some way make amends for its capricious acts: and in what better way could it do this than by making a careful study, and utilizing its conclusions, in regard to improving the conditions of its laboring class of citizens. But large bodies are hard to move; and the present generation would die while waiting, as other generations have died before them, should we fail to take a hand ourselves.

We think ours the best government there is—on the whole, it must be so—but some nations we a short while ago thought but half civilized are far in advance of us in the equitable or happy distribution of wealth and labor.

In Japan a pauper is as great a rarity as a millionaire; and it is a misfortune to us that the Japs and Chinese have not caught the missionary spirit from America, and sent us over a few of their apostles of thrift and economy.

It is needless to particularize or quote statistics. The intelligent reader will

only need to have his attention directed to the foregoing statements, and he will at once recognize them as hard facts, and realize that we are really passing through one of those recurrent trials which baffle the wisest men, and overthrow the best laid plans; that there is not a general boom of prosperity and good times over the whole land, and particularly that our own locality is not blessed above its neighbors.

What is more to the point, and to the benefit of those for whom we write, is to make a suggestion or two, which, if followed, will tend to mitigate the difficulties with which we are surrounded.

As our fathers fought and died in the cause of freedom that we might enjoy its fruits, so have the skill and enterprise of another given to many of us the chance to earn fair wages. The employer decides on what he shall pay for labor. The employed should keep themselves acquainted with the rise and fall of the markets that they may avoid making demands which are impossible to meet.

The community in general may, and doubtless often does, have much to do in influencing wisely or unwisely a body of laborers; hence a general diffusion of knowledge as to the condition of trade can only be a benefit, and would often avert action which results in widespread and permanent loss.

The loss resulting in one locality by labor disturbances last year amounted to four millions and eleven thousand dollars; seven eighths of which was local, and the whole would have been avoided through the proper understanding, on the part of the laborers, of the actual condition of affairs.

It is admitted that the relations of employers and employed are not the best, but violent or arbitrary action on the part of either will not bring about a better state of things.

We will be glad when the working man's—the producer's—plane of life shall be raised much higher than it is, when every man may be, as he ought to be, independent of the world at forty years of age, and we believe that whenever he learns to use his powers aright that result will be accomplished, and not at the cost, but to the benefit of, his fellows.

It lies within himself to make or mar his own fortune. He should study well the signs of the times. When the country is prosperous his services are in quick demand and there is no need of complaint about wages. Then he should practice economy, live within his income, and save a bit for the rainy day. In time of depression, as now, he should double his already acquired economical habits, be satisfied with less wages, and if need be, as it may readily happen, combine with his employer to restrict production until an increased demand is produced.

Don't drink, or if you must indulge once in a while, take small doses few and far between. Don't be idle, and whatever you do don't permit evil-minded agitators to make you believe that you know more about other people's business than they do themselves, and thereby induce you to risk the loss of your money, your time, and the bread of your wives and children.

In a word, don't bet on another man's game, and our word for it against the wisdom of a three-days-old clam, at the end of the year you will be wiser and richer, more happy and contented, for having taken our advice.

A Rebuke to Slanderers.

From the Republican. The following communication, which sets at rest the great clamor which some of the local and state papers have been making concerning an alleged gouge in the location of the branch penitentiary, was telegraphed to the Republican last night:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, June 23.—[Editor Republican].—So much has been said about the rate that was to be charged the state for land in the city of Cape Girardeau that I hope you will grant me a small space in your paper to state the facts. First I desire to say that the land in question and the adjacent land has always been held at the price of \$200 per acre, and that within the last two years a forty-acre tract adjacent has been laid out and sold for more than that price, in part.

Second, that the inspectors of the penitentiary after locating the institution at Cape Girardeau expressed a desire to purchase a portion of this land, but that they did not agree to pay \$200 per acre, but left the matter open until they should come to this city to look at the various sites offered, and that when they came to our place, in order to throw no obstacle in the way of the work, I proposed to them that if the land suited them, they could take as much or as little of the tract consisting of 200 acres as would suit the purpose intended, at a price they might fix themselves, upon hearing from reliable parties what the adjacent land had sold for; or they would select disinterested citizens of the state to appraise the value of the land; or, if that did not suit, that I would give the state a site of twenty acres free of cost. The tax-payers of the state can judge from this whether any speculation to sell land lies at the bottom of my action in the premises. In addition to the foregoing, in order to make the penitentiary located here a success, I have executed papers giving to the state the timber off of 100,000 acres of land on which stand at least 50,000 cords of wood free of cost. Again, I have executed documents donating to the state free of cost a large deposit of free limestone rock within two miles from where the prison is to be built—this right to belong to the state forever and to be exercised whenever the quarries on the state purchase shall prove insufficient.

Again, as president of the Cape Girardeau and Southwestern Railway, I have fixed a rate of 1 1/2 cents per hundred on the cord-wood and stone to be used in the prison and also fixed a rate for carrying prisoners at one cent a mile to and from work in the state timber or stone quarries. Of course I expect that the location of the prison in Southeast Missouri will not only benefit Cape Girardeau and Southeast Missouri, but also myself, in attracting more general attention to our great and varied resources, and I respectfully ask that I be judged by facts and not by the wrath of disappointed localities.

Respectfully, LOUIS HORTON. We think Mr. Houck's language is very mild under the exasperating cir-

cumstances. Everyone will admit that Mr. Houck is one of the most valuable and enterprising men in the Southeast, who deserves the thanks and praise of all for his enterprise, instead of the vituperation and ridicule heaped upon him because he did what he could to secure the location of the Pen. at the Cape—just as his traders themselves did to secure it elsewhere. The course of several of our contemporaries in this regard is a scandal on respectable journalism.

The Christian Sabbath From a Presbyterian Point of View.

Ed. Register—Probably no question relative to Christianity is so widely discussed as, how shall the Sabbath be kept?

And surely on no point is there so great a diversity of opinion. No doubt many of your readers have heard sermons advocating a strict observance of the day and an austerity not according to the commands of the Creator. But perhaps a few have heard a sermon recently preached, whose laxity of teaching partook largely of the nature of a burlesque, when compared with the tenets held by most Christian denominations.

Licenses is often taken from a seemingly ambiguous sentence spoken by the Saviour. I quote: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Mark 2, 27.

A careful reading of the context will fully explain the point. For from a simple obedience to the laws of Jehovah, delivered on Mount Sinai, the Hebrews had departed, adding traditions which magnified small offenses while winking at gross sins; in fact "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

The tendency of people, usually stigmatized sinners, backed by a number ber of would-be saints, to make the Sabbath a day of necessary labor, containing no necessity, or day of intoxicating pleasure, is a cause of agitation of both legislative and theological bodies.

For "Sunday Law" has become almost a dead letter, and indeed is quite a joke.

Why are men not agreed? Let him who will venture, reply. It is quite the thing to sneer at the early settlers of New England for their austerity of manner, especially concerning the Sabbath.

The Puritans may have erred, yet no people on the face of the earth were ever governed so entirely by conscience and a determination to do right. The sturds cast upon them have been usually by those individuals whose sole knowledge of Puritanism has been gathered from newspaper squibs, or possibly from Dr. Sam. Peters.

New Jersey and some other colonies were later re-inforced by Presbyterians who covered the land with citizens, comforts, and Calvinism.

Connecticut, "the land of steady habits," contributed to the tide of emigration flowing westward; often by forcible ejection of utterly worthless individuals, one of which latter class was the author of the "Blue Laws of Connecticut," Dr. Sam'l Peters by name.

To quote the "Blue Laws" usually stamps one as an ignoramus, or calumniator, yet a Presbyterian minister from the pulpit lately quoted, with impressive earnestness, from that code: "No man on the Sabbath day shall kiss his wife."

One scientific fact asserted by Dr. (?) Sam. Peters will add to pretty stories cherished by the credulous: "At Belovs Falls the pressure of water is so great that the stream becomes solid even in summer at the foot of the falls so that it can be quarried and split into blocks."

Enough of Puritans. Presbyterians believe it is incumbent on every one to "Remember the Sabbath day that keep it holy." Ex. 20, 8. This duty is stated at greater length in succeeding verses.

The "Confession of Faith" to which every officer of the Presbyterian church is obliged to subscribe, Chap. 21, Sec. 8, reads: "This Sabbath then is kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after due preparing of their hearts, and ordering of their affairs beforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words and thoughts about their worldly employments and recreations; but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of His worship, and in duties of necessity and mercy."

Again Short, Cat. Quest. 61. "The fourth commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performance of the duties required, and the profaning the day by idleness or doing that which is in itself sinful, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works about our worldly employments or recreations." There is straight Presbyterianism of the "blue stocking type" yet undeniably founded on the word of God. The schism of a church whose faith is not obsolete. For the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. which met at Cincinnati a few days ago, has repeatedly shown its "old fogysim" by refusing to change a word of its "standards." Furthermore this General Assembly is composed of about five hundred from various states. Men who stand abreast of the times and shoulder to shoulder in intellect with the brains of our country.

A church whose government is not a copy of that of any country, but the pattern after which Republican America's was formed. "For Calvinism was the nest that hatched the American Eagle."

The soothing and restorative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are realized at once in all cases of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its far-reaching and powerful healing qualities are always demonstrated in the most serious pulmonary disorders.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1885!



A GRAND CELEBRATION IN IRONTON!

Inauguration of our Clearance Sale! Prices no object! We have determined not to carry over any Summer Goods, and will therefore make

A GRAND SPREAD!

of most Tempting Bargains—especially in Men's and Boys' Clothing—at 20 to 25 per cent. Reduction. Also,

Grand Sweeping Reductions in Millinery, Dress Goods, BOOTS & SHOES, ETC.

People will do well to not delay, but call early,

AT LOPEZ'S

STOVES & FURNITURE! A SPECIALTY! STOVES & FURNITURE!

H. H. KIDDLE BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-MAKER, SOUTH OF C.-H. SQUARE, IRONTON.

Alton Double-Cleaner Thresher, AND THE OSBORNE LIGHT-DRAUGHT Twine-Binders, Harrows, and Mowers.

ANCHOR-BRAND FERTILIZERS, And the Best Sulky Hay-Rake Made.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS OF ALL SORTS. Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Instance.

Repairing of Farm Machinery A SPECIALTY. Sells St. Louis Lime and Cement. Buys Scrap Iron, Rags and Bones.

P. H. JAQUITH, PILOT KNOB, MO.

Wishes to call the attention of the public to a NEW & COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS

just purchased and for sale at unprecedented low prices. Cotton fabrics, particularly, are now at the bottom and cannot possibly go any lower; and consumers will do well to purchase all that they need for the season.

AS ESPECIAL BARGAINS MAY BE MENTIONED A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Prints at 4c per Yard Standard Prints at 6 1/4 c.

DOMESTICS (Sheetings) at from 5 to 10 cents per yard, ranging from low grade to the very best.

SHOES in great variety from the low priced and serviceable to very fine goods. A full and complete line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

all First-Class Goods and sold at the Closest Figures. Call and see for yourselves. You will be sure of Polite Attention and Courteous Treatment whether you purchase or not. [May 21st, 1885.]

Ironton Bakery & Restaurant.

JOHN BLEMEL, Proprietor. Fresh Bread Baked Every Day!

Finest White Bread, Rye Bread, French Rolls, Hamburg Bread, Graham Bread, Coffee Cake, Pies and Fancy Cakes, of All Kinds.

WEDDING PARTIES, BALLS, ETC., Furnished with All Kinds of Pastry—

Angel Cake, Lady Cake, Silver Cake, Marble Cake, Citron Cake, Queen's Cake, Pound Cake, Black Fruit Cake, Genoise Cake—

at Reasonable Rates. PARTICULAR ATTENTION Given to This Line.

THE RESTAURANT Will be run in regular city style, and meals furnished at all hours during the day. Everything in season will be served upon call. The prices charged are reasonable, and everything is guaranteed first-class.

AN ICE-CREAM PARLOR has been neatly fitted up, and in due season Ice-Creams and Sherbets will be furnished by the Plate or Gallon.

IRONTON'S LAST CIRCUS

AUG. WINKLER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, IRONTON, MO.

STILL BETTER THAN EVER!

We are not SELLING goods this week—we are GIVING THEM AWAY! Just come in and see! You won't get paralyzed, but you may when you see our astonishing prices.

The following prices are on some goods: 6 doz. Gold Plated Scarf Pins, your choice, at 40c—worth \$1.25. 10 doz. Ladies' Gold Plated Bar Pins, at 40c—worth \$1.25. 1 doz. Jersey and Hair Pins, with Brilliant Sets, at 75c—worth \$1.50. 3 doz. Gold Plated Sets, your choice, at \$1.25—worth \$2.50. 4 doz. Gold Plated Cuff Buttons, at 50c—worth \$1.25. 1-2 doz. Bangle Bracelets, your choice, at 40c—worth \$1.25.

Special Big Bargains in Silverware!

Just Call at the Big Bargain Depot, A. WINKLER'S, Ironton.