

Iron County Register
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 E. D. AKE, : : : : : EDITOR.
 VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 50.
 IRONTON, MO.
 THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.
 For President:
GROVER CLEVELAND
 OF NEW YORK.
 For Vice-President:
ALLEN G. THURMAN
 OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS—10TH DISTRICT:
MARTIN L. CLARDY,
 OF ST. FRANCIS.

The National Republican Convention

At Chicago, was called to order at 12 o'clock Tuesday, June 19th, by Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, Temporary Chairman. After appointment of committees the convention adjourned to noon Wednesday, Blaine and Sherman in the lead.

S. Henry Smith, an old Southeast journalist, who has had control at various times of papers at Ste. Genevieve, Benton and De Soto, has lately started the *Granby Farmer and Miner*, at Granby, Mo.

Madison county will have three county tickets in the field this fall. The Alliance have already nominated and will soon be followed by the Democrats. The Republicans are also considering the advisability of nominating a full ticket.

Hon. J. F. Rucker, of Boone county, candidate for Secretary of State, was in Ironton Friday. While Mr. R. is not our personal preference for the position we have good reason to believe that he would make a good and efficient officer.

It has been suggested that if Alger, the millionaire lumberman of Michigan, is nominated for President by the Republicans, his supporters might be called Algerines. The suitability of the name would be apparent from the circumstances that Alger made his money from the tariff protected lumber monopoly, and that the tariff is derived from the piratical custom of the Algerines of the Mediterranean, who preyed upon commerce and compelled their victims to pay tribute to secure exemption from their robbery. Algerines would be a good name for the war-tariff supporters even without Alger.—*Democratic Watchman.*

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Wayne County Democrat* published by T. L. Roussin at Piedmont. It is printed on the defunct De Soto *Herald* outfit recently purchased from C. Y. Dale, who some two or three years since removed the establishment from Piedmont to Bismarck where he issued the *Telegram*, which later on merged into the *De Soto Herald*. Mr. Roussin, the editor of the new venture, is an old time journalist, and we wish him and his paper well, albeit we think Wayne now has more newspapers than she can well support.

Big Opium Seizure.

Last week U. S. Marshal Emerson, under process from the U. S. District Court, seized an innocent looking box, supposed, by the uninitiated, to contain a piano, but which in reality contained 700 pounds of opium, which had been smuggled into the country from China, without the payment of duties. The duties are \$10 per pound, and amount to \$7,000. The value of the seizure is about \$15,000, and it will, no doubt, be condemned by the court and sold by the Marshal. The St. Louis papers say the Indiana officers tried to get hold of it, but our St. Louis officers got ahead of them.

A Sample.

Read this from the Poplar Bluff *Republic*, Geo. H. Crumb, editor:

The Western Steel Works at St. Louis will soon shut down, throwing twelve hundred men out of employment. The cause of the stoppage is the small demand for rails and the uncertainty of prices that could be realized on accumulated stock, owing to the proposed tariff reduction. This stoppage will make nearly two thousand men thrown out of employment in Missouri alone by threatened tariff reduction. What would be the effect on the industries of the country if such a sweeping reduction is made as now proposed?

Then read this from the *Globe-Democrat* of June 9th:

The company which at present controls the Western Steel Works surrendered its lease some months ago. It had ninety days, however, after making the surrender, during which to run the mills. This carries it up to the first of August. The company will then disintegrate. It has occupied the works nearly two years, during which it has kept busy as constantly as it is possible for such a huge concern. No stoppages of any consequence have been made for repairs and improvements. In the line of the latter, a great deal has been done. Modern machinery and labor-saving devices have been supplied until now the machines work so automatically that a casual observer almost expects to hear them speak.

As a result of these inventions, for a great many of them originated with the mechanical superintendents, a minimum amount of labor has been made to produce a maximum quantity of rails. As high as 1100 have been turned out in one day, and an output of 1000 daily of all grades has been a very common occurrence. In consequence of this the company has reaped a rich reward. With but \$125,000 capital at the start, last year's net profit of \$300,000 was realized. This gives the company a good bank account. The discouraging outlook of the iron trade, and the uncertainty as to whether or not the cheap foreign products, have determined the present course of action, aided, it is said by good authority, by some slight differences among the members of the corporation.

To comment on the above would be like attempting to paint the lily or to gild refined gold. A profit of \$500,000 in one year on an investment of \$125,000! Four hundred per cent! Truly,

the concern needs be afraid of "cheap foreign products"! The farmer must be content with a profit of 3 per cent. on his investment, and the laborer satisfied if, by unremitting toil, he keep the wolf from the door. But our protected industries must have their percentage of profits run up into the hundreds, or they will go down in despair!!! Is there a man who in the sweat of his brow eats bread that cannot understand the infamy of a law that gives such enormous profits, and that such profits are neither more nor less than wholesale robbery of a people bound in the shackles of monopoly?

An Illustration of How Protection Robs.

The copper mines of the lakes are the richest in the world. One would naturally think our country singularly blessed in this possession. But what has the protective tariff done? It has changed that blessing into a widespread, unmitigated curse. The owners of those mines secured protection for themselves from competition, exposure for the people to their rapacity, by the imposition of a tax of 30 per cent. on imported copper ore and 5 cents a pound on copper ingots. What was the result? The price of copper was raised 5 cents a pound; the people that had the most and best copper in the world paid the most for it, the flourishing industries of Boston and Baltimore which had been buying Chile ore and smelting it were ruined, and in the year 1880, for example, the owners of copper mines on Lake Superior made our own people pay \$3,000,000 extra price for their copper. Do you say they could not afford to sell it for less? Nay! but they did export and sell nearly 2,000 tons, and in 1879 nearly 8,000 tons, one third of their whole production. This enormous amount they sold in the open market of the world at the world's prices, five cents per pound less than they extorted from their American brother whom Congress held while they robbed him. I repeat then and emphasize the startling fact—so far from the copper mines of Lake Superior enriching the American people it impoverishes them yearly by millions of dollars. The greed and guile of man has turned God's blessing into a blighting curse. Copper mining is thus seen to be not a producing but a consuming industry; it would be a mercy to our people so shamefully pillaged by thieves of their own household, if the indignant earth should yawn and swallow the copper mines back to her centre.—*Prof. Smith, of Columbia University.*

Cleveland and Tax Reduction.

It is confessed on all sides that the one vital issue of the contest just opened by the nomination of the Democratic candidates is tariff revision and revenue reduction. They constitute one issue and they are paramount. Four years ago the convention of both the great parties confessed the necessity for revenue legislation, and both promised tariff revision and reduction of revenue in elastic and evasive terms. The Republicans straddled monopoly protection; the Democrats straddled legitimate protection to labor; and the pledges of neither side have been fulfilled. In the meantime hundreds of millions have been added to the large surplus in the Treasury that had been wantonly extorted from our industries only to foster monopoly, impoverish industry and trade, withdraw money from the regular channels of business and tempt jobbers and profane to theft and debauchery, and the Democracy would to-day be floundering in hopeless confusion if tariff revision but for the heroic deliverance made by President Cleveland in his last message to Congress. That was a call to the scattered and discordant Democratic army to form in line of battle, and it has crystallized the party on the clearest and simplest tariff basis and revenue policy that could be presented to the people. It declares that our manufacturing industries shall be fostered and given enlarged and enduring prosperity by cheapened raw materials, by the full protection of the wages of American labor and by removing all taxes as far as practicable from the common necessities of life. There were some who hesitated and straddled here in 1888, as they hesitated and straddled at Chicago in 1884; but the convention has planted Cleveland and the party on the broad and equitable protective policy of Henry Clay as leader of the Whigs in 1842 and of Morrill and Kelley as leaders of the Republicans in 1861, by demanding the cheapest necessities of life for the mass of the people and the fullest protection of the difference in the wages of labor at home and abroad. No deliverance ever came from the Executive of the nation that so squarely and emphatically demanded the protection of labor as did the recent message of President Cleveland, and the convention has honestly accepted the issue and will manfully present and defend it before the supreme tribunal of the Republic.

The tariff is accepted by both parties as the supreme issue of the contest and it will be discussed more generally and more searching than ever before in the history of our political conflicts. It has been discussed in the past chiefly as a theory, presenting the single question of protecting and encouraging manufacturing industries or cheapening all products to consumers and levying tariff duties solely for revenue; but it is now presented to the people as a practical question that calls for a solution of an anomalous condition of industry, commerce and trade. It is brought face to face with the people by the general paralysis of over-taxation and the extortion of needless millions from industry to overflow the Treasury and tempt authority to profligate and crime.

No party would ever have proposed our present high tariff duties in time of peace, for no party could have lived that did so. But we have high tariff and internal taxes as the legacy of a war that ended twenty-three years ago. They have built up powerful monopolies in our leading branches of business energy, and the few who profit by these excessive taxes are powerful in politics, while the many who suffer by them have been misled by the ever-ready cry of peril to the protection of labor. The workingman has been deluded with the large wages paid him here in comparison with the wages of European countries, but he had to school himself into an understanding of the fact that of his one, two or three dollars earned per day he had to pay nearly fifty per cent. of it back to his employers in the shape of taxes upon

the necessities of life. It is this understanding among workmen that has made the tariff issue a very different campaign factor in 1888 than it has been at any time during the last quarter of a century.

The theory of industrial independence in the United States is not disputed by any party. But why the industrial independence? What is necessary to industrial independence? The platform on which Cleveland and Thurman are presented to the country defines industrial independence to be the full protection of the wages of labor against the cheaper labor of Europe. That was the industrial independence of the protective policy devised and adopted under Washington's administration in 1791 and he and the founders of the protection of American industry imposed tariff taxes of about eight per cent. The average rate of tariff duties under Washington and Adams was literally in their infancy was about twelve per cent. That was fixed as the rate of taxation to give ample protection when the country was incensed against foreign policies and foreign products and when Jefferson signaled his purpose to maintain our industrial independence, or what is called a protective policy for our industries, by appearing in a political contest for the office of President of the United States. Under his administration the tariff duties were increased, and the average of ad valorem duties went up under Madison to the year of the second war with England, to about the present tariff taxes, but they were speedily reduced after the war until they fell as low as they were under the tariff of 1812, to about the rate of 1812 our tariff taxes were reduced to less than seven per cent., while today, twenty-three years after the civil war and when the Treasury is overflowing with surplus, our tariff taxes are over forty-seven per cent., most of which are upon raw materials needed in our manufacturing industries or upon the common necessities of life. It is this oppressive taxation of forty per cent. upon the necessities of life and on consumers for years after the revenue was no longer needed that has made monopoly stalk forth throughout the land in the insolence of power, that has made the rich and the poor the poor the poorer, and that is rapidly multiplying the damnable curse of millionaires and tramps.

This is the issue that the St. Louis Convention has presented for the consideration and endorsement that challenges the intelligent consideration of every friend of labor in the country. Do the defenders of oppressive war taxes assume that the people can be deceived by the cry of danger of protection? Do they assume that the people will not be told and fully understand that the Mills bill maintains higher protection to our industries than the protective tariff of 1812, that the tariff of 1842, or by Morrill and Kelley, the present fathers of protection, in the tariff of 1861? The tariffs of 1842 and of 1861 were distinctly protective to labor; they were made by protectionists for protection; there was no hindrance to the ample measure of protection, and yet the official records show that the tariff of 1842 taxed the people three per cent., that the tariff of 1861 taxed them thirty-four per cent., that the present tariff taxes them over forty-seven per cent., and that the Mills bill reduces tariff taxes only about seven per cent., less than the tariff of 1812, a higher protection than were fixed by any distinctively protective tariff in the whole century of our government.

What answer can be made to these indisputable facts? Is it surprising that such wise and sagacious Republican journals as the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Minneapolis Press* warn the Republicans of the danger of political revolution in the North-west, and that the *Providence Journal*, the Republican organ of the manufacturers of New England, warns them of the danger of political revolution in the very cradle of Republicanism? Who can doubt that both Massachusetts and Illinois will be as doubtful as New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut on the great issue now clearly defined and accepted in 1888? It will be a great battle. It will be fought, as Chairman Hensel expressed it, on the cinder banks, in the mines, the shops, the mills, the fields and the homes of the country; and the Republican will fight for the monopoly protection that has prostituted a wise policy to arbitrary and extortionate combines, just as the Democrats fought in 1860 for the monopoly protection that has prostituted constitutional rights to the positive subversion of freedom.

Such is the great issue of 1888. Will monopoly and oppression or will the people win?—*Philadelphia Times.*

GRADUATED WITH HONOR.

Annual Commencement Exercises at the Rolla School of Mines.

ROLLA, MO., June 14.—The fifteenth annual commencement of the School of Mines and Metallurgy was held in the assembly-room of the main college edifice this morning. The stage was tastefully decorated with floral designs and a profusion of hothouse plants and evergreens. At 10:30 o'clock the platform was occupied by the faculty and local board of curators. Judge C. C. Bland, Joseph Campbell and other officers of the institution, together with distinguished visitors, presided. The exercises were opened by Rev. J. W. Emerson of St. Louis, orator of the day. Mayor Baker and Prof. Scott of the Musical Conservatory of the city were also present. The exercises also conducted to seats on the stage, together with several prominent residents of the city. After prayer, by Rev. J. W. Emerson, the valedictory address was delivered by Mr. Wait proceeded to deliver diplomas to Miss Minnie Seay and Miss Lizzie Harrison, graduating them with the honors of the academy. The address of the day was by Judge Emerson. After most excellent music by the Conservatory orchestra, the valedictory address was read by a beautiful and polished essay on "Flowers—Their Language and Poetry." Miss Minnie Seay read a very scholarly and interesting paper, entitled "A Protest." Both of these efforts were attentively listened to by the large audience and duly appreciated and cheerfully applauded. The address of Judge Emerson, "A Ruined Country," was a strong discourse, full of eloquence, ripe scholarship and high-toned sentiment. It was pronounced and the assembly was dismissed.

St. Louis Republic.

We protest, now at the start, against your claim of Judge Emerson being of St. Louis. He is of Ironton, all over, and don't you forget it.

What is a Democrat?

It is as Thomas Jefferson defined it in his inaugural address on March 4, 1801: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for all our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark to anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our safety abroad, a jealous care of the right of election by the people; a

mild and safe correction of abuses, which are lapped by the sword of revolution; where peaceful remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of the republic, from which there is no appeal but force, the vital and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia under state authority; economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of abuses at the bar of public reason; the freedom of religion, freedom of the press; freedom of persons under the protection of habeas corpus, and trial by jury impartially selected."—*Jefferson City Tribune.*

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Mich Cow. 2 gallons a day. Stock: Jersey and Ayrshire. E. C. TUAL, Arcadia.

Colored Society Notes.

The closing exercises of Mrs. Vaughn's school took place at Pilot Knob on the 15th inst. There were a good many visitors present to witness the examination of the children, who were out in full force and eager to exhibit their knowledge of the three "R's." Rev. McAllister and G. A. Maston being present they were cordially invited to assist in the examination. The latter immediately proceeded to examine the classes in arithmetic, and found that they had a fair knowledge of the fundamental principles. Will Buckner and Sammie Robertson are well advanced in fractions and did readily sums in addition, subtraction and multiplication. The teacher was highly complimented for the success that she had had with the smaller children in arithmetic and spelling. The spelling of the smaller children was far above the average, especially that of Annie Ellis and Lular Buckner. At the close of the examination a literary entertainment followed, in which the children did well. Closing speeches were made by Messrs. McAllister, Sweezle and Maston.

The meetings that were protracted for the past two weeks at the M. E. Church closed Friday night. The result of the meetings were several conversions and an awaking of a general interest all along the line.

There is a growing demand for a more commodious building for the accommodation of the increasing congregation and membership. "The Zion's Church" may yet boom up with a modern sized church, Gothic roof, stained windows, fashionable people pulpit and preacher! Who says amen! Put my name down for \$100!

Rev. Moses Lax returned from Potot with a smile on his face and reports a good time.

G. A. Maston moved on the 13th inst. into the property he recently purchased from August Winkler on Russell street.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Belle A. Donogh is the name of a drug-clerk in a New Jersey town.

—Mrs. Frelinghuysen, widow of the late Secretary of State, has bought a site for a home in Lenox, Mass.

—Augustus Jessup is the richest man in Philadelphia. He is twenty-four years old and has an annual income of between \$50,000 and \$70,000.

—Colonel J. B. Batchelder is the recipient of an odd gift from Massachusetts voters—a cannon made of shot and shell gathered on Gettysburg battle-ground.

—Twenty-two per cent. of the new books brought out last month were written by women. They also wrote thirty-three per cent. of the poems.—*Boston Globe.*

—The historian, Bancroft, may be met almost every day walking with his grand-daughter in Washington, says the *Critic*, just the same as he has done for the past ten years.

—Chief-Justice Waite is a persistent pedestrian. He never waits for a street-car or hires a cab, but daily walks both ways from his home in the west end to the Capitol.—*Washington Post.*

—Mr. Gladstone calls his study the "Temple of Peace." There are three writing desks there. As one there, Gladstone does his political writing, at another his literary work, and the third belongs to Mrs. Gladstone.

—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont at the age of sixty preserves all the strong intellectual faculties of her youth together with her great physical courage and love of stirring adventure and travel—rare traits in a woman.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Miss Angele Seligman, daughter of the New York banker, drew a rich prize in the matrimonial lottery. Among her wedding presents were four checks—one for \$50,000, another for \$20,000 and two for \$1,000.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Mrs. Sarah Bush Lincoln, the step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, once said: "If I had a son John who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys, but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw or expect to see."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Wallace P. Reed, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, says that if you will sit down and stay down you will live forever. He practices what he preaches. The *Constitution* says that for twelve hours every day he sits at his desk; four hours he sits at home. It takes twelve minutes to walk three hundred yards four times each day. He sleeps seven or eight hours. His heart is perfect. His appetite is keen, his brain is clear and his capacity for work remarkable. He is never sick a day or an hour or a minute. He is genial, fresh, bright, and does not age a shade.

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 Another New Invoice of Goods!

Mrs. LOPEZ has again purchased another new Stock of **Millinery!**

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 The Nobbiest and Latest styles of the Season.

OUR TRIMMED HATS are superb in this Department. We are displaying the most

CHOICE ASSORTMENT!
 Ever shown, and Our Prices are decidedly the Lowest.

We have an Elegant Line of

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EMBROIDERED DRESSES,

SUMMER SILKS,
 BLACK AND WHITE
VALENCIENNE & SPANISH LACE FRONTS,
 and nice assortment of

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for Men, Youths, Boys and Children is complete in every department and possesses more merit as to superior values than we have ever offered before. We can sell a respectable man's suit for \$4.00, which is sold in many places at \$7 and \$8. Our \$7, \$8, \$10 and \$15 suits can't be beat. We have a splendid assortment of

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