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COURTS: CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October.

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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 290, I. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 290, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

Iron County Register

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888. NUMBER 24.

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SELECT DAY SCHOOL

In which the usual branches of sound and practical education are carefully imparted.

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THIRD DISTRICT, CAPE GIRARDEAU. An institution established and supported by the State to educate teachers for our common schools.

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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 290, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or after the full moon.

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We defy any House in town to compete with us in Quality and Prices. Call and see for yourself.

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We have just completed the purchase of the \$3,000.00 STOCK

of a St. Louis manufacturer of Ladies', Miss, Men's and Children's Fine and Medium Shoes. We also include in this sale a full line of

STACY ADAMS' CELEBRATED FINE SHOES for Men. Don't lose this opportunity to buy good footwear cheap!

Just received, Whittaker's Fine Leaf Lard, English Breakfast Bacon, Lunch Hams, Tennessee Hams, Dried Beef, &c. Also, California and London Layer Raisins, Raisin-Cured Prunes, White Long-Cut Sauer Kraut, Chase's Pure Royal Drip Syrup, Hand Picked White Navy Beans. We still offer our Celebrated

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Some of our exchanges are talking about an Everlasting Pea. We assume it is natural to wet ground.

Kennett Clipper: "Elect the president and vice-president by the popular vote. Away with the electoral college."

"Why do Boys Leave the Farm?" Because they know that under Protection the farm is certain to leave them—going generally by the Mortgage-Route.

Reynolds Outlook: "Who says deer is scarce in this county? Messrs. Louis George, Jeff Reed and Dick Russell, on last Monday killed seven deer, near this place."

We would rather wait a month to know who was elected if he was chosen by the people, than to get the result next day, when the contest is determined by "fat," dives and "floaters in blocks of five."

Rev. S. Z. Winkler, of Steelville, recently preached one of Talmage's old sermons as his own, and then foolishly had it published. The Rev. Winkler is now slightly disfigured, but more Solomon-like than before.

Missouri Barton, an old resident of Reynolds, living on the West Fork of Black river, lost her house and its contents by fire, on the 7th inst. The neighbors went to work and in a short time provided her with a good house-keeping outfit.

Harry S. Shaw, of Ste. Genevieve county, is also a candidate for speaker of the House. He is a man of fine ability and a manly, fair-minded man, who would fill the position with credit to himself and the state.—Shelbina Democrat.

Howell county is no longer under local option rule. The order of court submitting the question to the people was not made of record, and Judge Hale holds that this knocks the bottom out of all the subsequent proceedings under it. A new election will probably be ordered.

The only Republican representative elected in the whole Southeast is Jacob Schaefer, of Cape Girardeau county. At the next meeting of the Missouri legislature he will "loom up" like a dyke on a clean plate.—Scott County Newsboy.

His name is not Jacob. Henry Schaefer is the man who will represent Cape Girardeau county in the next Legislature, and he will loom up as brilliantly as does a full moon to the Southeast Missouri coon-hunter.—Cape Girardeau Democrat.

Or as a limburger cheese in the corner grocery.

The county prosecuting attorney serves the people better than could a circuit attorney, with from six to a dozen counties to attend to. An attempt to substitute the latter for the former would be a move in the wrong direction; yet, experience teaches that this fact may prove no obstacle to the coming legislature's taking the backward step, all the same. Some representatives are possessed with the notion that law-tinkering, as well for worse as for better, is their sworn duty.

According to the Perryville Sun, the sharper, who is always with us, is going about on a new lay. The latest game is this: A stranger calls to sell a fanning mill. During his conversation and walk about the farm with the farmer, he is sure to see a horse that just suits him, and offers to pay a small sum to secure the bargain. If accepted he asks for a receipt for money deposited, stating that he will go to the bank and return in a day or two for the animal. Such a receipt turns up later in the bank as a note against the farmer.

The Australian ballot system will go into effect in Massachusetts two years hence and it will then be seen how much the espionage of employers, tolerated under existing election laws, has affected the votes of the workmen. Under this law no employer or his detective can find out how his men have voted, as they will go into the polling booths alone. Each one will check off the names of the candidates from the long roll of the single ballot that he desires to vote for, and he will deposit his ballot folded and unseen by any one. The same law, in effect, was passed by the New York Legislature last winter and vetoed by governor Hill. It will doubtless be passed again at the coming session at Albany, and is not likely to get the Governor's indorsement, and in all probability the first election to be held in this country under a law of this kind will be in Massachusetts. The charges of intimidation and wholesale corruption, which have become so general since the election, may lead to the passage of similar laws in other States in the near future.

Farmington Times: "Judge James D. Fox of this judicial circuit has resigned. It will be remembered that a year or more ago the Judge placed a resignation in the hands of Alex. Nifong, Sr., of Fredricktown, with the understanding that if he again yielded to his appetite for strong drink, it should be forwarded to the Governor. Since then the Judge has been on several bad sprees, once or twice during sessions of court, as well as other times. Mr. Nifong was lenient about acting on the authority placed

in his hands, but week before last he concluded that he could not in justice to the people and himself longer bear the responsibility of the situation in which he had been placed, and so forwarded the resignation to Gov. Morehouse. It is said the Governor will shortly appoint some one to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. Judge Fox's friends greatly regret the necessity of this movement, and none more probably than Mr. Nifong, into whose hands the pleasant responsibility of acting in the premises was placed; for, barring his ungovernable appetite for drink, Judge Fox has made a good Judge, but his periodical sprees are as likely to come up while he is holding important sessions of the court as at any other time, when he is almost wholly incapacitated for transacting any sort of business whatever. This peculiar appetite that possesses the Judge is classed by the medical fraternity as a disease, sometimes called dipsomania, and dominates the will so effectually that it appears almost impossible for one so afflicted to resist the longing for alcoholic stimulants which it periodically produces. A man so afflicted, whatever may be his qualifications aside from this, is not fit to sit in judgment upon important cases; and while Judge Fox's friends deplore the necessity of his retiring from the bench, they nevertheless feel that nothing short of this would justify the people of this judicial circuit."

The most telling speech on the steel-beam combine was made by Senator Vest, who offered in evidence an agreement between the Edgar Thompson Steel Company of Pittsburg (Mr. Carnegie's works) and its employees, reciting that the labor cost of turning a ton of pig-iron into steel rails was \$4.09 per ton, and that the labor cost of turning the pig-iron into steel beams was \$5.32. The selling price of steel beams in the United States in the year 1887 was \$3-10 cents per pound, or \$68 per ton of 2,000 pounds. The cost of imported beams exclusive of duty was \$26.88 per ton. The duty, \$25 per ton, was the measure of protection allowed to compensate the manufacturer for higher cost of labor in this country when the total cost was only \$5.32 per ton. If we take into account the duty on pig-iron, \$7 per ton, as an element of cost in the manufacture of steel beams, in a case like that of the Carnegie works, where the pig-iron is converted into beams directly, we have \$12.32 as the total cost of labor and the extra cost of pig-iron, against a duty of \$25 per ton in the way of protection. But the cost of freight, commissions, insurance, etc., operates as additional protection. Still more does the fact that structural iron can always be made more advantageously at places near the buildings for which they are intended, and where the architects and superintendents can inspect the work as it goes on. This is a natural protection, like freight charges, which nobody can object to. It serves to explain why the domestic price in 1887 was a good deal higher than the foreign price plus duty and costs of every description. Mr. Vest estimated that the profits of the Carnegie works on their product of 30,000 tons of steel beams in 1887 was not less than \$1,000,000, and this was the case to which Senator Sherman proposed to apply the hopeful remedy of inviting "free competition among American producers."—Weekly Post.

Dudley's Dynamite. The Federal grand jury at Indianapolis has the case of Treasurer Dudley, of the national Republican committee, under consideration, and it is quite probable that an indictment will be found against him for his plot to corrupt Indiana "floaters in blocks of five." A warrant was issued for his arrest two days after the publication of his now famous letter, but as he has not returned to Indiana of course the warrant has not been served. If indicted by a United States grand jury, staying away will not avail him unless he goes abroad, as the process of the Federal courts can be served anywhere in the United States.

In view of his probable indictment, Mr. Dudley has decided to threaten a little. He recently told Ex-Senator McDonald that he had some dynamite in his pocket ready for use in case it was needed. If this means anything it means that Mr. Dudley proposes to make reprisals in the Democratic camp in case he is compelled to face trial for his attempt to buy votes for the Republicans.

Mr. Dudley should be indicted and tried for his offense, even if his pockets are filled with dynamite sufficient to blow the Democratic party sky high. The use of money to purchase "floaters" will continue until it shall be made dangerous. It is probable, as Mr. Dudley intimates in his threat, that Democrats are equally guilty with Republicans in this matter. This should not induce the Federal grand jury to let up on Dudley. He should be brought to trial for his crime against free government. If he in revenge turns the light on Democratic vote-buying, all the better. Both sides will get some portion of their just deserts.

The one thing for the Federal grand jury to consider is that vote-buying is a crime and that if Mr. Dudley engaged in it he ought to be held to account. It should deal with Mr. Dudley on the merits of his individual case and let him explode his dynamite if he wants to. The explosion, if any occurs, will harm only a few guilty parties and will do much to purify our elections in the future.—Philadelphia Weekly Times.

Paritane Blackguardism. The last canvass was a very remarkable one in various ways, as we have heretofore pointed out. The reliance of the Republicans on English quotations and their almost complete avoidance of discussion of the tariff from the American point of view was a very curious phenomenon, which has been in large measure explained by the revelations since made about the use of money in the canvass, and also, we are ashamed to add, about the use made of house-to-house scandal about Mr. Cleveland. We think the way in which this scandal-mongering was organized and carried out was a wonderful exhibition of electioneering skill, though, of course, there is no self-respecting American who must not blush over it. As the scandal was composed of simple undiluted lies, and was intended to counteract the effect on the popular imagination of his marriage with a charming woman, and of his happy family life in the White House, it was clearly perceived that it would not do to let it get into the newspapers, where it could be pounced on, exposed, and its authors punished. Accordingly it was kept out of print with really wonderful care, considering how indiscreet newspapers are. Only one indiscretion of this sort was committed by a clergyman in Worcester, Mass., and he was so promptly knocked senseless by a letter from Mrs. Cleveland that it put all his scandal-mongering brethren on their guard, so that no squeak of it ever afterwards got into print.

But the propagandism was kept up with wonderful vigor. The Baptist ministers, at a Conference in Washington, were charged with it before they left their homes and spread it in their congregations, and through letters to their professional brethren. Children were told of it at the Sunday schools. We have heard of one case where it was actually carried round from house to house by a female colporteur, who used to weep in telling it. At dinner tables in the cities it was freely repeated, and always on the authority of somebody who was present at some horrid scene. It reached this office frequently during the summer, but never in a shape to be taken hold of. There was always something dim and shadowy about the name and residence of the witness. Within the last week, however, we for the first time lighted on one of the worst of these stories, in the month of a reputable man, who was able and willing to name his authority. We accordingly wrote to the authority, and are informed by him that the story was, from top to bottom, a cruel, brutal, and silly invention, which he knew was in circulation, but as long as it was not published, shrank from publicly contradicting it. The old Puritan theologians had a strong sense of existence of corporate guilt, that is, of the responsibility before God Almighty of whole communities, nations, cities, churches, for the sins of individual members. Whole towns used to fast and pray because some of the inhabitants had fallen victims to the lusts of flesh. If this doctrine were now held, there is not a Republican in the land who ought not to be on his knees, shedding tears of shame and repentance over this most disgraceful episode in the party and history—unparalleled, so far as we know, in its baseness, its meanness, its cowardice, its wickedness, as well as its ingenuity.—N. Y. Post.

The Direct Tax Bill. The bill returning to the States that paid it the direct tax collected during the war has passed the House by a vote of 168 to 96. It appropriates nearly \$20,000,000 for division among thirty-eight States, four territories and the District of Columbia, in sums ranging from Washington Territory's little grab of \$4,268 up to New York's big haul of \$2,063,918. Missouri's share will be \$701,127, and would make a big reduction of the State debt if it could be applied that way.

But the few survivors of those who paid that \$701,127 in Missouri can postpone for a while their rejoicing over restoration of their property, and the State need not worry about the disposition of her share until she gets it. Big as the bribe is, the bill lacks a good deal of a two-thirds majority in the House, and will pass the Senate by only a small majority. If Mr. Cleveland vetoes it, its future enactment will depend on the approval of the Republican President and Congress.

Nobody questions the right of Congress to make restitution to tax-payers of taxes wrongfully collected. But nobody pretends that this \$20,000,000 was wrongfully collected, or that this is a bill restoring the money to those who paid it over twenty-five years ago. It is a bill appropriating for unequal distribution among the States the money of the present generation of tax-payers. If Mr. Cleveland can find no constitutional warrant, expressed or implied, for that sort of thing he will assuredly refuse to sign it.

The Government has more money than it wants and the plea that this surplus will be otherwise squandered if not given to the States to enlighten their local taxes satisfies a great many people. It is particularly satisfactory to Congressmen who have refused and still refuse to out down tariff taxes on raw materials and necessities of life.—Post-Dispatch.

Sewing Machines, at high or low prices, for sale by H. Davis. Don't fall to go and see him before purchasing.

A handsome line of Ladies' Dress Goods in Tricots, Cashmeres and Henriettes, Cloths and a nice Assortment of Trimmings to Match, at Loper's.