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Address Register, Ironton, Missouri.

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.
VOLUME XXIII. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889. NUMBER 10.

JOB WORK.
The Register's facilities for doing job work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri and we return at the best of work, such as POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS, Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., AT LOW PRICES.

Official Directory.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, IRON COUNTY.
COURTS:
Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October.
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.

OFFICERS:
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge County Court.
JOS. G. CLARKSON, County Judge, Southern District.
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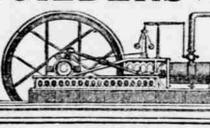
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Keep Constantly on Hand Full Supply of BUILDERS MATERIAL
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Frames, Molding, Balusters, Stair-work, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTER HAIR,
—in fact, everything required in construction of a building.
Take Contracts for ROCK AND BRICK WORK, and Guarantee Perfect Satisfaction in every respect. Prices warranted to be the lowest in the Valley. Give us a call and be convinced. BALDWIN BROS.

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Seasonable Goods at Reasonable Prices

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPECIALTIES:
Stamped Linen and Felt Goods, with all Materials for Hand Work. Arrasene Chenille, Silks, Zephyrs, Saxony, Straw Hats, Notions, Ribbons, Etc.

HATS & CAPS. DITTMAN'S SHOES. JEANS PANTS.
CHAS. MASCHMEYER, PROP'R.

A similar Line of Goods will be found in my Store at IRONDALE, Mo.

THE HEADQUARTERS!

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CITY GROCERY

Confectionery and Restaurant,
South Side Courthouse St., IRONTON.

A Complete Line of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries.

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Also, Fresh confectionery, consisting of
Fancy and Home Made Candies &c.
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Nuts, Prize Packages, Cheating Gums, &c. Large Stock of
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Consisting of Canned Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit, in Great Varieties, Dried Beef, Sausages, Etc.
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Full Line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Second-Hand Books Bought and Sold.
HENRY BARNHOUSE, Prop'r.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wiley O'Neal, late of Iron County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, W. T. O'Neal, by the Judge of Probate Court of the County of Iron, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1889.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, as if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.
W. T. O'NEAL, Administrator.

Boatmen's SAVING BANK

ST. LOUIS.
Capital \$2,000,000!

R. J. LACKLAND, W. M. H. THOMSON,
President. Cashier.

When?

From the Richmond Dispatch.
When the lion eats grass like the ox,
And the fishing worm swallows the whole;
When termites knit wooden socks
And the hare is outrun by the snail;
When serpents walk upright as men,
And dottle bugs travel like frogs;
When the grasshopper feeds on the hen,
And feathers are found upon hogs;
When Thomas eats swim in the air,
And elephants roam upon trees;
When insects in summer are rare,
And snail never makes people sneeze;
When grass grows over dry land,
And mules on velocipedes ride;
When foxes lay eggs in the sand,
And women in dress take no pride;
When Dutchmen no longer drink beer,
And girls set to preaching on time;
When Billy goats butt from the rear,
And reason no longer is crime;
When the humming bird brays like the ass,
And potato bugs sing like the lark;
When plough shares are made out of glass,
And fleas can be caught in the dark;
When gas metres cease to tell lies,
And the cow jumps over the moon;
When Yankee cranks pumpkin pie,
And the dish runneth after the spoon;
When streams to their fountains flow back,
And lumberer makes people cough;
When the skin of the white man turns black,
And the hearts of Virginians to stone;
Not till then will we follow the track
Of thy treachery—Billy Mahone.

A Woman's Way.

Tom Mason in Ladies' Wear Review.
They sat together, side by side,
Absorbed in Cupid's net,
"Dear John, please tell," she softly cried,
"What was my pa's decision?"
"Alas!" said he, "I greatly fear"
(His voice began to quaver),
"My suit is not regarded here"
(He heaved a sigh) "with favor."
"Your pa says he can't see it all"
(He sadly smoothed her tresses),
"I wish with you were a small,
Can even buy your dresses."
"I think," she answered (and her eye
To his in trust was carried),
"I might lay in a good supply
Before" (she blushed) "we're married."
Education on the Tariff Question.

Matters pertaining to wool are in a bad, a very bad condition in this country. There is plenty of protection, both to wool in its raw state and to wool in its manufactured form, and yet no one connected with wool in any shape whatever in that happy frame of mind that belongs to the prosperous. The wool raisers find the price of their raw staple gradually declining, what they get for it in the market being less than the price they received before their business was taken in hand as an infant industry and a tariff slapped on for its protection. As to the woolen manufacturers, no class of business people could be more completely in the soup. They are suspending or going under the hammer of the sheriff in all parts of the country. During the past month of August—and it was a longer month than August usually are—more than a dozen of the leading woolen manufacturing firms were forced to stop business. Among them were the Riverside and Oswego Mills, Sutton's, Wrentham, and the New England, Mass.; Scripper Brothers' worsted mill in Philadelphia; Hutchison, Ogden & Co., of Newark; the Brunswick Company, of Troy, N. Y.; the Pioneer Woolen Factory, of San Francisco; David Crowthers' Sons woolen mill at Germantown; Phoenix Woolen Company of East Greenwich, R. I.; Thornthorpe Worsted Company, and Vandermark Brothers, woolen manufacturers of Brooklyn, N. Y. All of these establishments were forced to stop business because they could no longer go on without the free raw material which Grover Cleveland in his immortal tariff reform message said was absolutely necessary for the success of our woolen manufacture.

Although distressing to the unfortunate parties, there was something laughable in the failure of Vandermark Brothers at Brooklyn, N. Y. They belonged to the class of business people who last year got under the singular hallucination that everything would go to the eternal how-woes if Harrison were not elected and the monopoly tariff perpetuated. They worked hard for Harrison and coerced their employees into voting the Republican ticket by saying that a reduction of the tariff would cause them to suspend operations. While a prominent Democratic campaign speaker was at Brooklyn last fall, to show the fallacy of a high tariff, one of Vandermark Brothers called him a "d—d liar for preaching such an absurd doctrine." After the meeting he made his way to the platform and said: "Unless Harrison is elected our firm cannot keep running. A Democratic administration will ruin us."

Vandermark Brothers have learned a good deal more about the effect of the tariff than they knew a year ago. Quite a number of other people are learning a great deal on that subject. In fact there never was such a period of tariff education. And Grover smiles serenely as he thinks of the instruction which the school that he opened in 1888 is imparting to the people.—Bellevue (Pa.) Watchman.

Civilians and Patriotism.

It is not the theory of this government that every man who serves his country is entitled to a cash payment in full for his patriotism. In attempting to substitute such a theory for that of disability to earn a living as a title to pension we are in the line of duty, the G. A. R. is proposing a radical change in government. Though the burden of the service pension would be enormously out of proportion to the ability of the average taxpayer to sustain it, the principal is much more important than the money consideration. It will not do at all to make service to the country of itself a

sufficient title to support at public expense. No claim that patriotism and unselfishness are such rare qualities that they should be treated as a certified check on the treasury will validate this theory of government in the mind of any one who gives it a moment's disinterested thought.
If it were valid, it would necessitate a pension list for every sort of service to the government. This government was not founded to discriminate against civilians or ex-soldiers, a privileged class at the expense of civilians. During the war thousands of civilians rendered their country a service as important and necessary as that of shooting or being shot in the ranks. They supported the armies in the field actually did more to "save the Union" than the armies themselves. And some of these peaceful employments were not less dangerous than that of the soldier. The railroad employes, for instance, engaged in moving supplies from the points of production, were in a business as deadly as that of fighting campaigns. Statistics show that, in proportion to the numbers employed, more men are killed in breaking freight trains than are killed in war.

It cannot be said that the motives of these men were more mercenary; that their service to their country was more selfish than that of the men who are now demanding money from the treasury to support their life, on no other proof of title than the production of a certificate of enlistment in the army. If one man who has served his country in one capacity is entitled thereafter to live in idleness at public expense, a change in the capacity in which the service was rendered makes no change in the principle. If a soldier is entitled to demand support for life merely on the ground that he was at one time a patriot engaged in serving his country, the line of patriotism cannot be so drawn as to include only the soldier class. It cannot be maintained that civilians are unpatriotic if the service they render to the public is as good as that of the soldier.

Trade With Mexico.

With railroads running into Mexico and railroad companies more eager and more able than any subsidized steamship line would be to build up trade between the two countries, one of the first acts of Harrison's administration was to paralyze such business as those railroads could build up under the restrictive tariffs of the United States and Mexico.

To reimburse certain mining interests which may be supposed to have contributed liberally to campaign funds, Mr. Windon, by executive decree, altered our tariff on silver-lead ore. It is to say, he set aside the tariff ruling which had been made by John Sherman and stood unquestioned through a number of Republican administrations, and by arbitrarily changing the interpretation of the law he put an end to a large business which the railroads were building up between Mexican miners and American smelters.

In retaliation for this exclusion of Mexican exports, President Diaz, in the exercise of authority intrusted to him, has decreed a practically prohibitory increase of the Mexican tariff on various imports to Mexico from the United States, including cattle, hogs, horses and cured meats.

While this war of executive decrees against an exchange of surplus products between the two countries continues, neither railroads nor steamships can build up a trade with Mexico, and the first thing the Pan-American Conference should attend to is the destruction of those tariff barriers which prevent international lines of common carriers from finding any cargoes to carry.—Post-Dispatch.

More Plain Talk.

Tariff reform meetings are being held in Missouri in the absence of any general organization. Senator F. M. Cockrell and Congressman Blaine Taraskey, Mansur, Dockery and Hatch have cheerfully attended all meetings to which they were invited in the absence of any assignment by the State Central Committee. Monday Senator Cockrell commenced filing a number of appointments in the southern part of the State, and the congressmen named have been quite busy the last two weeks. All the meetings held to date have been quite well attended, and there is every evidence that the people are deeply interested in a fair discussion of the tariff.

The Northern Colored Vote.

The South will, for years to come, cast its vote solidly against the Republican party—the so-called white man's Republican party, to the contrary notwithstanding. This fact relegates the battle to the North, where the two great parties are nearly equally balanced. Here the colored citizens control ninety-six electoral votes, and unquestionably hold the key to the situation with 175,000 votes. The returns of the last election prove that the Republican party could not have elected its candidates without the undivided support of this negro vote. In New York the ticket was elected by a plurality of 13,111, the vote of the colored Republicans was 22,786. In Indiana their vote footed up 13,729, while the ticket was elected by a margin of 2,348. In Ohio the plurality was 19,589, the colored vote 22,952. It is evident, therefore, that any serious defection among this vote must have lost the election to the Republicans. In Illinois there are 98,000 defective votes in the six States, controlling not only the question of national supremacy, but also, in an important degree, a large number of the Congressional districts.—New York (Colored) Organ.

Free Whiskey.

A Southern Republican combine to bullock Congress to repeal the internal revenue is the political sensation at the moment. It is freely admitted by the Republican leaders that the Southern men will have the whip hand in the next House, and that whenever they shall choose to go on a strike the bill will be passed. It is generally believed that in order to conciliate the Southern men and to get them to stand in with their Northern brethren, a serious effort will be made to wipe out the entire internal revenue laws. So serious is the Southern movement considered by the Republican managers that, although President Harrison was only an hour in town to-day and had to take lunch in the time and only saw one of the Cabinet officers, he heaved 10 minutes' conversation to H. Clay Evans of Tennessee. Mr. Evans was in high glee when he left the President, but refused to state the substance of their conversation.

The Southern men, however, as asserting without reservation to-night that the President will recommend the repeal of the tariff and the abolition of laws in his message to Congress. This is considered a very serious move on the part of the Republicans. It was pretty well understood right along that the tariff would be made to repeal the tobacco tax and a Pickwickian attempt made to do away with the tax on fruit brandies in order to conciliate the Virginians; but that the party in power would make a move to repeal both tobacco and whiskey free was not seriously contemplated. In Blaine's famous interview after President Cleveland's message on the tariff, while he made no effort to conceal his opposition to tobacco for the poor man, he was not willing that the tax should be taken off whiskey, as he said that was a moral question. That the Northern Republicans will not be so easily duped is not the case, but that they are anxious to take the tax off whiskey is not the case, but that they are buldozed by the Southern combine, without whose aid they could not get a quorum of the House, is equally certain. The Southern men see their opportunity and recognize their power. They will work both for all they are worth. There will be some lively times in the next Congress, and Republicans will not have all the fun.—Republic.

"In Restraint of Trade."

As might have been expected the Chicago Beef Combine is much more presumptuous and defiant since its triumph over the stupid and blundering movement to regulate interstate commerce and suppress the dressed beef trade by State laws forbidding the sale of beef not inspected alive within the State.

The Post-Dispatch foretold the judicial decisions which have crushed that movement, and the best hope of fortifying the position of the Colossus controlling the beef trade. Now we have the spectacle of a United States Senate Committee humbly waiting on the combine at Chicago, only to be treated with haughty contempt by its members, who refuse to testify before the committee. Mr. Armour openly declares this committee of United States Senators unworthy of the respect of such a plutocratic concern as he represents. He considers the affairs of this great concern strictly private matters into which no Senate committee has a right to inquire, and not fearing any coercion from the present Senate he says in actions, if not in words, "The committee and the public be—d."

Mr. Armour is presuming to far and making a mistake, in his attempt to suppress evidence of the methods "in restraint of trade" by which the members of his combine have gotten and will maintain their control of the cattle markets and the beef business, we have to do is to supply the existing defects of the common law with statutes making an indictable offense of every act of restraint of trade, and agreement by which control is maintained in buying or selling, and the Chicago Combine people of the beef market will be brought back to a fair basis for both producer and consumer. In such orders as that one that one about Schwab, Armour & Co. have furnished evidence of the need of such legislation—evidence which they cannot explain away in any legislative committee.—Post-Dispatch.

When Benefit of Clergy is Desired.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.
Ling Island City is excited over the fact that its particularly efficient Postmaster has been recommended to make place for a notorious local politician, and this over the protest of a large number of prominent Republicans and personal letters from the clergy of the place. It is strange that some people cannot learn that there is time for all things. Under the Republican system the time for clergymen is before elections and that the time for politicians is after elections. The administration of many prayers will get around to the clergy three years from now, and they will be expected to endorse the candidate, whoever he may be, but especially if it be Deacon Harrison. Between campaign ministers are expected to attend to religion, not politics.

Prisoners at Work.

The county court made an order a year or so ago that when two or more prisoners were in the county jail serving out a sentence that the sheriff hire a guard and work them on the county road. Accordingly Sheriff Johnson opened the jail door Monday morning and let out three of his birds to work on the road. The men would rather work all day than sit in the jail. Consequently, both the roads and the prisoners are improved.—Greenville Journal.

A Specimen Brick.

It was announced last week that Hiram Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, had been re-rated and given a large increase of pension, with back pay amounting to \$6,037.73. This "disabled veteran" is not so far disabled that he is incapacitated from holding a government position which pays him \$5,000 per year.—Republic.

The Whirligig of Politics.

Who would have supposed ten years ago that General Mahone would become the Republican leader of Virginia, its candidate for Governor and the supreme dispenser of the patronage of a Republican national administration? It is strange that some people cannot learn that there is time for all things. Under the Republican system the time for clergymen is before elections and that the time for politicians is after elections. The administration of many prayers will get around to the clergy three years from now, and they will be expected to endorse the candidate, whoever he may be, but especially if it be Deacon Harrison. Between campaign ministers are expected to attend to religion, not politics.

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Senator Allison is usually credited with being one of the principal framers of the Senate tariff bill of the last Congress, the chief object of which was to increase the tariff and the profits of the tariff barons, by substituting specific duties for ad valorem duties. He had in the Blue Grass Exposition at Creston, Iowa, last week, and had the opportunity of listening to some home truths uttered by State Senator S. L. Bestow of Lucas County, who addressed the assembled farmers immediately after Senator Allison had finished speaking. Senator Allison in the course of his remarks had intimated that the farming interest would be "protected" by a tariff on Canadian agricultural products. Mr. Bestow asked the farmers to consider the fact that the price of Canadian wheat was as low as American wheat, and that the American farmer gets about 70 cents a bushel for his wheat, with which he can buy seven pounds of sugar. The English farmers get \$1.05 per bushel, or twenty-five cents of sugar. He pointed out further, that the American farmer has to buy in a restricted market, and sell in competition with all the world in an open market, and that the reason why, in spite of his industry and enormous products, the American farmer is not prosperous, it is a significant fact that Mr. Bestow's remarks elicited much more hearty applause than those of Senator Allison, though the Senator is very popular in Iowa.—Republic.

Julius Caesar Burroughs is delighted with Louisiana's lands and the courtesy and hospitality of Louisiana people, but he thinks our politics execrable. This means that he thinks wholesale bribery, such as that by which New York and Indiana were carried by Harrison, and the abolition of the constitution of the civil service by the present Republican Administration, for the purpose of gaining and holding political power by which to tax the masses of the people for the enrichment of a few thousand plutocrats, are enlightened and Christian political methods; but that a little gentile bulldozing on the part of Louisiana Democrats, to protect their homes and property and maintain our Christian civilization over ignorant domination, is a damnable political device. Fortunately down here we don't care two continental cents for Mr. Julius Caesar's opinion about us or our manner of managing our own affairs.—New Orleans States.

Congress enacted a law against the importation of foreign laborers under contract in this country. It is curious to see how this law has worked. Andrew Carnegie and other millionaires of Pennsylvania have imported thousands of Poles, Hungarians and Italians to take the place of American laborers and the law has not been invoked to prosecute them. When the contract for building the new capitol of Texas was let the contractors found it necessary to send to England for thirteen skilled workmen. As soon as these mechanics were safely at work in the United States the contractors were prosecuted, as well as the men who were imposed. In other words, the law is only to be enforced against the very best class of mechanics and pauper laborers and not against the millionaires of the American. This is republican doctrine, and it is not to be wondered at that such men as Carnegie contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to the republican campaign fund.—Jefferson City Tribune.