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Iron County Register.

BY ELLI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.
VOLUME XXIII. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1890. NUMBER 49.

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First Monday of March, June, September
and December.
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Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

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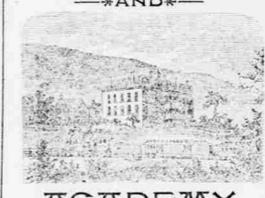
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High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
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o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.
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Mountain Streets, ISAAC HOFF, Pastor, Res-
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Thursday evenings. All are invited.
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH FORT HILL,
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Rev. OTTO PEPPER, Pastor.
A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. A. AB-
ANATHY, pastor.

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IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
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J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings at 7:30 P. M. at the Pilot Knob
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meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third
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VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
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NOTICE TO PICNICERS AND EXCURSIONISTS
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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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and although we only have among our
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Price, \$18.00 at Factory. Cash with Order.

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Steel Axles and tires.
Low Bent Seat Arms. Perfectly balanced.
Long Easy Riding. Oil Tempered Springs.
Best Wheels and Best All Over.

IF YOU CAN'T FIND THEM FOR SALE BY YOUR MERCHANTS, WRITE US.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

Importers Show Up the Iniquities of the McKinley Bill.

The McKinley bill, said last Monday's special to the Republic, increased some of the hardest knocks to-day that it has been its fate to receive since it was reported to the House of Representatives. There are a number of importers from the principal cities of the United States here, more especially from New York, protesting against the bill. It is stated that those protesting against the McKinley bill represent \$2,000,000,000 in cash capital. They speak for the mercantile interests, and for that matter for the consumers of the United States as against special interests of manufacturers. There are about 75 or 80 of these gentlemen present and the list includes such men as Mr. James Constable of Arnold, Constable & Co., D. McKeever, John Gibb of Mills & Gibb, Peter B. Werrall, of Fred Butterfield & Co., Earnest Werner of Ballin, Joseph & Co., Chas. P. McClelland of Hess, Townsend & Co., Isador Strauss of R. H. Macy & Co. and other men of equal prominence in the business world. These men were given a hearing recently by the State Finance Committee now in charge of the McKinley bill to-day. They did some very emphatic talking and told a great many palpable, plain truths. As each man arose to speak he announced his business and his address.

SOME OF THE STATEMENTS.

Here are a few of the remarks made by way of illustration:

P. B. Werrall, textile fabrics, 451 Broadway: The bill would increase the duty on our goods from 50 to 100 per cent, and the lower class of goods used by working people would be most affected.

Ernest Werner, Worsteds, Franklin and Church streets: The bill would prohibit the importation of everything but the first grade of worsteds.

John Bernheim, woollens, Italian cloth; serges and linings, 75 Leonard street: The new tariff would be prohibitory, especially on low grades of goods. The rate on them would be nearly double.

Isador Strauss of R. H. Macy & Co., president of the Association of Importers of Crochery, China and Glassware: The McKinley administrative bill alone, which simply reinforces the duty on packages and inland freight, advances the rate on the goods from 10 to 25 per cent. The regular tariff bill, plus the administrative bill, very largely advances the goods in our line.

E. F. Anderson, crochery, 49 Barclay street: The bill will increase the duty on white ware from 55 to 60 per cent, and on decorative ware from 60 to 74 per cent.

THE WAY IT WORKS.
M. Kirchberg, lamp goods, 137 Duane street: I received an invoice of small night lamp chimneys on Monday and paid \$62 duty on them. Under the McKinley bill they would have cost me \$5,476. The invoice price of the chimneys was \$1,800. They are sold now at 7 cents a dozen. Under the new rate they would have to be sold at 21 cents.

Alphonse D. Reisthal, lamp goods, 55 Murray street: On cheap goods used by poor people the specific duties amount to from 500 to 1,400 per cent. On staple goods the duty is practically prohibitory and gives domestic manufacturers an opportunity to double and triple their prices if they complete their organization.

D. A. Nau Horn, window glass, 131 Franklin street: The bill advances common window glass 14 per cent, and goes back to an obsolete method of collecting a duty which was set aside by the United States Court six years ago. On common ground glass there is an advance of from 45 to 165 per cent, and on common enamel glass from 45 to 407 per cent.

L. Lehman, fancy glassware, 60 and 62 Murray street: The bill would increase the duty on ordinary beer and wine glasses from 45 to 200 per cent. It would shut out all imported goods, and manufacturers here could charge any price they wished to. It would not affect fancy glassware not used here at all. It would make small decorative articles, such as are now bought by poor people for 10 and 15 cents, cost \$1.

A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.
Gustav Blumenthal, buttons, No. 34 Broadway: A small invoice of pearl buttons and a few others which arrived to-day for me paid a duty of \$400.20. The same invoice would have to pay a duty of \$5,187.60 under the McKinley bill. The market value of these goods was \$1,600.80.

John K. McCabe, wood pulp, 41 Broad street: The bill would increase the duty on mechanical ground wood 100 per cent, and on chemical pulps 25 per cent.

Maximilian M. Rutterau, wood pulp, 61 Broadway: The bill would enable native dealers in pulp to make their own prices, and as a consequence all paper used for newspapers, cheap books and the like would be greatly increased in price.

Francis Spies, Portland cement, 35 Broadway: The present duty on cement is about 21 cents on the barrel. The administrative bill and the McKin-

ley bill combined would produce an increase of about 125 per cent.

Charles P. McClelland, Corsets, 40 and 42 Wall street: The bill increases the rate on corsets from 35 to 50 per cent. This is not protection but prohibition. The domestic manufacture to-day exceeds the import in the ratio of 8 to 1, which is a good argument that the import does not hurt the domestic manufacturer.

R. H. Ewart, linen: The McKinley bill would double the rate of duty on linen. I think the increase needless, as there are no linen manufactories in this country.

E. Stroebel, glassware: I had an invoice yesterday, on which the duty was \$46. It would be just \$48 under the McKinley bill.

Lawrence B. Contenen, fruit broker, 126 Pearl street: The bill increases the duty on fruit about 50 per cent. This would practically put a stop to the importation of Spanish fruits. Native fruits cost more than foreign fruit this season of the year. When the Mediterranean fruit is in season there is no native fruit here to compete with it. The result of the bill would be a detriment to all and a benefit to no one. Bananas and pineapples are left on the free list, while the duty on oranges has been doubled.

MCKINLEY LISTENS TO THE STATEMENTS.

McKinley was present for a part of the time and was palpably nervous. The open exposure of his bill was too much for him, and his face, which is usually a pale gray, became almost absolutely white. What added to McKinley's anger was the satisfied expression on the faces of Allison, Hancock, Aldrich and Jones of Nevada, the tariff experts among the Republicans of the Senate. The delegation were not given as much time to be heard as they desired, and they intended to try again in the near future to submit some remarks to the committee. If the committee will not hear them they will send their remarks in some other way.

The following letter, received by Congressman Fitch of New York today from a leading New York firm, calls attention plainly to another feature of the McKinley bill that may have heretofore escaped attention.

S. HENSON & Co., importers, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1890—MY DEAR MR. FITCH: I enclose you copies of two invoices of buttons which we received this season. These are not prepared cases, but transactions that actually occurred. These goods were ordered by us last August for shipment to us this spring. With each invoice is a memorandum of the duty on it under the tariff as proposed by the McKinley bill. Fifty-eight dollars old duty as against \$1,350 new duty; \$382.75 old duty as against \$9,006.75 new duty. This is an article that goes to the very poorest people, and of which not a single gross was ever made in this country. Similar discrepancies exist in metal buttons, jet buttons, ivory buttons and other kinds, but the difference are greater in pearl buttons. Very truly yours,
S. J. O'SULLIVAN.

To Hon. Ashbel Fitch, Washington, D. C.

There is, no doubt, of the importers being in open revolt against the McKinley bill, but whether the Senate Republicans will have pluck enough to run counter to those from whom the fat was fried in 1890, and in whose interest McKinley acted, remains to be seen.

Time to Stop.

The prohibitionists seem to have convinced Congress and it is said that the following bill will become a law:

"That no state will be held to be limited or restrained in its power to prohibit, regulate, control or tax the sale, keeping for sale or the transportation, as an article of commerce, or otherwise, to be delivered within its own limits, of any fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquids or liquors by reason of the fact that the same has been imported into such state from beyond its limits, whether there shall or shall not have been paid thereon any tax, duty, impost or excise to the United States."

In plain words, this means that a person living in a prohibition state cannot purchase intoxicants in another state and have the same delivered to him. Four years ago the Tribune said that sooner or later, congress would assume control of the sale of malt and spirituous liquors, and from present indications our prophecy is likely to be fulfilled.

The Republican party is constantly encroaching on the rights of individuals. In Kansas, Iowa, Maine, Rhode Island and Massachusetts it assumes to regulate the appetites of individuals, and this idea of curtailing common rights is now one of the strongest features of the party. It will be noticed that Republican legislation is always directed against some rights enjoyed by the public.

The old abolition party which was the illegitimate sire of the Republican party, was founded upon the principle that the constitution of the government was not binding, and that an individual could own no property which the government had not a right to seize. So far as the effect of the civil war is concerned, the Republicans justified the means; but since slavery was abolished the Republican party has pursued the same course of the abolition party in regard to many matters which concern the public generally.

Admitting that the government has the same right to seize a brewery or distillery now that it had to seize the slaves and proclaim their freedom, the question still comes up, Would it not be better to fix some limit to legislation against individual rights? Year after year some former right enjoyed by the public is abrogated and a police regulation established. When is this to end? If it continues the day is

not far distant when there will be no rights to take away from the people.—*Jefferson City Tribune.*

A New York Letter.

The recent electrical exhibit, in one of the prettiest halls in New York, was one of the things worth seeing, particularly to one interested in electricity or mechanics. The different stages in the evolution of Edison's various inventions were shown entire, the large floor of Leum Lyceum being covered with tables full of insipid telephones, incandescent lights and phonographs. There were also a number of other contrivances, such as receivers and repeaters and these were operated by men who were apparently deaf and dumb. At one table table they had a cyclotron on which a young man printed copies of some telegrams received there; they were given to the spectators and afforded much satisfaction.

There were booths where one could communicate with Boston, and other "long distance" stations, and a couple of the theatres in town were connected with the Lyceum. One could sit in peace and comfort and listen to Lillian Russell sing the Grand Duchess thirty blocks away, and not have to dodge a single hat. In other rooms were phonographs that had been sung to or spoken to, repeating their messages to batches of five or six men and women who looked funny enough with their evening clothes on and the ugly receivers hanging from their ears. The talking dolls were weird, the "childish, treble" having become very sharp from the frequent repetition of the Mother Goose rhymes.

But the triumph of the exhibit was the room a la Bellamy. You had to pay twenty-five cents extra to get a glimpse at the twentieth century, but the electric railroad outside had prepared you for great things, so the quarter was cheerfully deposited in the broad palm of the man at the door, and you squeezed your way in thro' the chairs without a murmur.

The rise of the curtain discovered the twentieth century man in his bachelor apartments, bemoaning the fate of the poor fellow who had just been exhumed. He came in shortly and the future man began to do his tricks. He lit the room with condensed sunlight, received his paper by pneumatic tube, the hourly bulletins came by telephone, he rang up London for his guest, and finally sent the bewildered deceased to London in an air ship to find his long lost life in a beauty show. The whole was the most absurd travesty in Bellamy's book that can be imagined. Of course they would only select the electrical points for such a purpose, but it seemed hard that the room should be labelled "a la Bellamy" and then not advance any of that man's bright ideas, except the mechanical ones, which are really the least part of his scheme.

"Looking Backward" has provoked much discussion and thereby done much good. The "Nationalists" of Boston number thousands, among them some great men, and in New York there are twelve clubs. The Boston people have a paper, and meet regularly for the discussion of ways and means to propagate the doctrine.

One of the peculiarities of this set of reformers is that they talk more of the possibilities of reform and less of existing evils than the Socialists or anarchists. Reform is truly their cry and not denunciation, and so they appeal to a large class which interperates only alarms. The Nationalists does not arouse thoughts of bombs and riots, while the Anarchist does. It is to be regretted that such is the existing state of things, but it is so and the duty of the Anarchist now is to correct the impression.

Socialism and Nationalism are seeking the same ends and it is not right that a misunderstanding should separate them. Mutual concessions may have to be made, but with a great object in view that should be easy.

The Farmers Alliance is one of the signs of the times, and should be helped on and encouraged by all thinking people. "In union is strength" and if the farmers are true to their colors, they will prove the motto true once more. Let them insist upon having a special assembly to discuss their needs and it may open the eyes of the politicians to the existing state of things.

ELDIS.

Sunday School Convention.

The Southeast Missouri Baptist Sunday School Convention will be held at Bellevue Baptist church on June 27th. All Baptist Sunday Schools are requested to elect delegates to represent them in the Convention. There will be homes assigned to delegates and visitors.

Drs. W. H. Williams, S. H. Ford, J. W. Steward and others are expected from St. Louis.

There will be conveyances from Iron Mountain, meeting all who arrive on south or north bound noon trains.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 100, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill. **ANSOLD HONOR, J. ATTERBERRY,** Capt. Commanding. **First Sergeant.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.