

OUR PLATFORM.

Unalterable opposition to the policy of Public Favoritism to Private Industries by Tariff Taxation—commonly called the Republican Policy of Protection.

"For I never yet have seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." Editor Oury, of the Poplar Bluff Advocate received a \$20 gold piece as a Christmas present from some unknown friend.

The man who did the "write up" of Charleston for the Democrat of that town is evidently a great believer in variety, and the way in which he intermingles rhetoric with facts of dollars and cents is beautiful to behold and lovely to contemplate!

The pleasing information came from a Republican source that "our Congressman is doing battle for the interests of the 10th district." If this be true, we are glad to hear that, even at this late day, the Light Weight has seen the error of his ways and is no longer training with the autocratic and plutocratic Republicans.

Senator Hoar, that ideal of New England Republicanism, says that the defeat of the Force Bill means death to the Republican party. There is no excuse for the existence of an organization, that lives only on the issues and prejudices a quarter of a century gone by, and the sooner the g. o. p. turns its toes up to the daisies the better for the country.

The case against ex-Treasurer Noland has been postponed until April 20th when it will be tried by a special judge, the defendant having made affidavit that Judge Edwards was prejudiced against him. It is now almost a year since Noland's crime was detected and there is no excuse for further outraging justice. He should be tried without delay.

There seems to be a unanimous sentiment at Jefferson City in favor of making the Australian ballot law applicable to the entire state. It has been proven a good measure for the city, and would be just as acceptable in the country. With such a law in vogue in Iron county at the last election, there would have been several less Republican votes in this township.

It is a hard nut for free traders to explain how it is that the farmers are getting 77 per cent. more for their corn than they did last year, 29 per cent. more for their wheat, almost 100 per cent. more for their oats, 50 per cent. more for their potatoes, and a large increase in rye, tobacco, buckwheat and almost all other farm products, while all manufactured articles are as cheap as ever.—Piedmont Sentinel.

For the present, and for the sake of argument, Bro. Sentinel, we admit that it is "a hard nut to crack"—for protectionists, as well as "free traders." Will you please proceed to crack it, for the benefit of all mankind, the REGISTER included?

Piedmont was visited by another destructive fire Monday night of last week when ten houses were burned and \$13,000 went up in flames. The insurance was about \$6,000 and the losses were distributed as follows: G. W. Creath, \$6,000; Mrs. G. W. Creath, \$1,500; John Head, \$2,000; Mrs. C. A. Hinkle, \$2,000; D. J. Allen, \$700; Mrs. Dill, \$800; S. A. Bates, \$100; C. D. Yancey, \$400; S. Virgilio, \$40. This is the third disastrous conflagration that has visited Piedmont within the past two years and our neighboring city has certainly reason to feel that the fates are against her. We trust, however, that the enterprise and energy which has enabled the town to rise Phoenix-like from the ashes of former ruins will assert itself this time and that new and better edifices will soon stand on the site of the recent fire.

R. M. Yost in the Republic furnishes the following as some of the most prominent features of legislation that will be considered during the present session of the Legislature:

Bills making the Australian system of voting applicable to the whole State. Bills regulating and fixing charges by express companies. Bills harmonizing and, perhaps, reducing freight rates on shipments on live stock.

Bills providing for the publication of school books by the State government. Bills authorizing road districts to fix the amount of tax levy for road purposes by district elections, instead of by the county courts.

Bills regulating and controlling building and loan associations. Bills amending and strengthening the anti-trust law.

Bills revising the code of civil and criminal procedure, with special reference to changes of venue. Bills revising and establishing the chapter on fees.

Bills regulating pool-selling. Bills amendatory of the grain inspection law.

Bill providing for underground wires in certain cities.

Ben Deering is now editing the St. Louis Evening Call. The Call was originally founded by some disappointed demagogues and ward politicians, whose policy was anything to win. The paper has since undergone several changes of ownerships, but whether it has adopted a new line of tactics, we are not advised. The following, however, taken from the Call since the new editor assumed charge, would leave the impression that if Ben hadn't experienced a change of heart, he is, at least, less of a fanatic than he used to be. Hear him:

One of our leading German contemporaries published an article yesterday which insinuated that, under its new management

the Evening Call would be controlled by the Prohibition party and used to impress a number of its partisan theories on the unsuspecting public. In order to give the Call reader an idea of the unimpeachable veracity of the journal above referred to, in making this statement, a representative called upon Mr. Wm. C. Wilson, the local real estate man, who is Secretary of the State Central Prohibition Committee and likewise a member of the National Committee. When questioned about the remarkable discovery made by the German daily, he said: "The first intimation I had that Ben Deering had accepted the management of the Evening Call, was obtained through a notice in one of the daily papers, I think it was the Post-Dispatch. I know positively that the Prohibition party had nothing to do with the appointment of Mr. Deering as editor of the Evening Call, and if that paper is in any manner favorable to the cause of prohibition, I have had no intimation of it."

Several McKinley newspapers are "pointing with pride" at embryo tin-plate works in course of construction here and there, as though the making of some tin plate, at no matter what cost to the public, settled every question and established the wisdom and justice of the McKinley bill. It has never been denied, we believe, that with a sufficient expenditure tin plate could be made in this country. It has been denied that a tax of \$15,000,000 per year over and above the cost of tin plate in a free market would be wise or just to the consumers of the article. The success of any tin-plate factories must be measured by their cost to the community. A Chicago paper says that a tin-plate factory has been started there, and that if the present tax is maintained five years, it will be on a paying basis. This is not saying that at the end of five years the tin-plate makers will be ready to have tin plate put on the free list, but only that they will be pretty sure that they can make tin plate. Meanwhile \$75,000,000 will have been expended by the American people for a necessary article in addition to the price of it in the markets of the world. To get the benefit of such a transaction, the tin-plate makers ought to give bonds, with proper security, that they will in five years produce tin-plate at Welsh prices. To ask \$75,000,000 on a mere verbal promise is absurd as a business proposal.—New York Post.

Bro. Flynn, of the De Soto Gazette it seems, is somewhat of a critic and when he does not agree with another man's views he is not afraid to say so. Prof. Vandiver, of the Cape Girardeau Normal, delivered an address before the recent Teachers' meeting in De Soto, and Bro. Flynn's dissection thereof is as follows: The sensation of the evening—in fact, of the entire association—followed Prof. Norton's address. The president announced that Prof. W. B. Vandiver, of the Cape Girardeau Normal School, was present and, as he would soon be compelled to be absent, permission was requested that he should be allowed to read his paper then instead of on Thursday afternoon, as arranged on the programme. Tacit consent to this was given and the professor forthwith proceeded to discharge himself of the bitterest mass of anti-Catholic bile ever spewed on a platform. Taking as his pretext for the assault the subject, "Superstitions—Religious and Scientific," the professor read, with the affected nasal twang supposed to be peculiar to cynics, a very long and labored essay in which he rebashed nearly every opprobrious charge that has been made against the Catholic Church for centuries. The popes were ignorant ruffians who oppressed men of science and burned up libraries; its priests peddled the bones of dead men whom they called saints, but who might have been scurrilous scoundrels. The saints came in for a large slice of the professor's hostility. Those humbugs afforded priests the opportunity to traffic in relics and perform bogus miracles, thus making dupes of the rabble of their blind followers. Pope Gregory I. burned the Palatine Library to crush out learning, because he considered the *dictum* of an infallible pope a sufficient guide for a Christian. After paying his attention to hockeys, salted steaks, witches, spiritualism, the sign of the cross, shrine cures, faith cures, etc., the professor included the Protestant Episcopal Church in his onslaught, by ridiculing the doctrine of Transubstantiation, or the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. Quoting from a much more intellectual infidel than himself, the professor repeated the hackneyed sneer, that, if this superstition were well founded, "a field of corn might produce forty million gods." Having occupied the greater portion of his time with his denunciation of religious superstitions, and closed his remarkably ill-timed discourse with the impression generally on the members of the audience, both heterodox and orthodox, that he had entirely transcended the bounds of common sense and propriety by interjecting a semi-sectarian, anti-Christian and mendaciously libelous harangue into the decent deliberations of a self-respecting assemblage of educators.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 10, 1891. Ed. Register—As the clans have gathered and the legislative mill is now grinding, I shall endeavor to give your readers an outline of what has been done during the past week. As early as Monday, two days prior to the meeting of the legislature, the town was full of people seeking clerkships. At least two-thirds of them must return home disappointed. There was a lively scramble for the few elective offices. As usual, Southeast Missouri had a candidate for almost every office, but we succeeded in knocking one per- sullivan—that was the election of R. L. Lunsford of Howell county to the position of Enrolling Clerk. Before the Democratic members convened in caucus to nominate the officers many of the candidates had withdrawn. Hon. Wilburn F. Tuttle, of Pettis county was chosen Speaker; Abner S. Smith, of Ralls county, Chief Clerk; John R. Jones, of Springfield, Engrossing Clerk; R. L. Lunsford, of Howell county, Enrolling Clerk. The other offices are of minor importance. When Mr. Tuttle took the chair he called attention to the fact that the minority had some rights and that he, as pro-

tection officer of the House, would endeavor to impartially discharge his duties and give the minority party all due recognition. Two years ago there was a political war on hand all the time, but as it is wholly one-sided this year things have already started off smoothly. The joint caucus has been held and Senator Vest was unanimously nominated by acclamation. The honor of placing his name before the caucus was conferred upon State Senator Jasper N. Burks who acquiesced himself creditably to say the least. A number of Southeast Missourians who heard his short but eloquent address pronounced it the best he ever delivered. When the name of Vest was mentioned there was deafening applause. Before the meeting adjourned there were three rousing cheers for him which almost shook the walls of the capitol building.

On Friday Mr. Stewart of Buchanan county offered a resolution condemning the Force bill now pending in the U. S. Senate. It created a heated discussion, but was adopted.

A number of bills have already been introduced in both branches of the legislature. A very stringent measure has been introduced in the House regarding grist mills. It provides that all mills shall be declared public mills and that the owners thereof shall give bond. There is a heavy penalty for violation of the law. The bill has not yet been printed, hence I can give you but few points of it.

There has been another bill introduced, the provisions of which compel creditors and others to return all their property to the assessor. It requires every one holding notes, bonds, evidences of indebtedness, etc., whether good or bad, to make a complete list of same to the assessor, together with the rate of interest, etc., and, as a penalty, it is provided that any evidence of indebtedness not so returned shall be declared void and no suit shall be maintained for the collection of the same. It is further provided that such evidence of indebtedness not returned to the assessor shall be non-negotiable and the person who sells them shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to the penitentiary. In regard to other classes of property not returned to the assessor, the bill denies such individual the right to establish ownership in the courts, in addition to being liable to prosecution for perjury. Boards of equalization are required to examine into worthless securities and strike the same from the assessed valuation.

Several bills have been introduced providing for a uniformity of textbooks for public schools. This is going to be a very difficult problem to solve, as no two members have the same idea as to what is best to do.

There will be a great number of bills introduced within the next few days, and ere the committees are appointed they will find plenty of work for them. However, the Speaker will not be able to announce his committees before the latter part of next week. There is a lively scramble for the various chairmanships.

On last Thursday night the legislators were all invited to the executive mansion to spend the evening with Governor Francis.

Fearing I have written too much and hoping to be able to give you something more interesting in my next, I remain, Respectfully, M. R.

Morrison a Presidential Candidate.

The National Democrat says that here and there there is beginning to be a good deal of talk of Col. Morrison as a Presidential candidate. In the opinion of many people the situation in New York is such as to make the selection of a man from that State hazardous. Colonel Morrison is a Western man, who is reputed to be a man of simple habits and absolute integrity, and in the very best sense of the word a man of the people. His report as Interstate Commerce Commissioner on the railroad tariffs west of Chicago is worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the far Northwest. A dispatch to the New York World quotes Representative Sayers as saying, when asked who would be the strongest Democratic candidate: "William R. Morrison, I believe, is the man who could win without the least trouble. He would not only carry all the Democratic States, but I mean by that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and the South—but he would also sweep Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He is a Democrat of the hickory kind, the pioneer in tariff reform, and a honest man as ever lived. William R. Morrison would make a great President." One of the most prominent Southern Senators lately mentioned Colonel Morrison as the most available man in the field. The Washington Star, which has no politics, wrote him up last week as a very probable Presidential candidate, and the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser filled half a column last Saturday with a description of the Illinois man and the frequent mention of his name among Democrats in Congress as a Presidential candidate.

Notice.

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Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of James Quinn, deceased, that the undersigned, executor of said estate, intends to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court in Iron county, to be held at the Court House in Ironton, Iron county, Mo., on the first Monday in February next—same being the 21st day of February A. D. 1891. JAS. M. LYN, Administrator.