

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

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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:

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SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 244, K. of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening of each month at Odd-Fellows Hall. F. P. AKE, C. C. ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S. IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets, Ironton. H. R. BRADY, N. J. E. D. AKE, Recording Secretary. IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursdays of every month in Odd-Fellows Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe. STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 138, A. F. & A. M., meets at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of each month. F. P. AKE, W. M. A. P. VANCE, Secretary. MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. F. P. AKE, M. E. H. P. W. R. EDGAR, Secretaries. VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows Hall every alternate Wednesday evening. W. T. GAY, D. IRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter. EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month. IRON POST, No. 246, G. A. R., meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 2 P. M. FRANZ DINGER, P. C. C. R. PECK, Adjt. IRONTON CAMP, No. 160, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill. C. D. DINGER, Camp Commander. PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Friday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church. PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at their hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary. IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. W. S. STREFFENS, President. VAL EFFINGER, Secretary. IRON MOUNTAIN. IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or before the full moon. LOUIS PETTIT, W. M. J. A. PARKER, Secretary. IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week. JNO. DOWNEY, N. G. IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month. BELLEVUE. MOSSLO LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night or after the full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J. HILL, Secretary.

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The Cross-Roads Politician.

The cross-roads politician—He's up 'fore mornin' light; His mule he hitches at yer gate, An' stops to stay all night.

He knows the Bible most by heart, From Joshua down to James; He knows the children six mile off, An' calls their Christian names.

Before the town became a town Its every inch he knowed; Likewise the knives, an' all the forks Of every country road.

He's whittled sticks from east to west; Told jokes he heard last year, Beat half the town at 'seven up'— Played checkers everywhere.

He runs for office every time, Speaks on a dry goods box; An' when he flings his left leg out You don't see any socks.

Ain't no one like him anywhere— Been runnin' since the war, An' no man in the town kin swear Jes' what he's runnin' for!

—F. L. S.

REMOVAL OF BELLEVUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Letter from J. L. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1894.

Mr. Editor—It may be interesting to your numerous readers to know that the Supreme Court of the United States of the 5th day of February ultimo, decided a question that effectually disposed of the objection made last spring that the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, could not legally and lawfully remove the Bellevue Collegiate Institute from Caledonia to another point within the bounds of the Conference. The ground of this contention was that there was an implied contract at least between those who furnished the money and the Conference that the Institute should remain, perpetually, at Caledonia. This contention was, on the day above named, completely overthrown by the Supreme Court of the United States in "Bryan et al. vs. Board of Education of Kentucky Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church South et al." reported in 14 Supreme Court Reporter at page 465. The syllabi of the opinion which sufficiently indicate its scope are as follows:

(1.) There is nothing impairing the obligation of contracts in an act authorizing the original trustees of a college (incorporated by act reserving the power to alter and repeal) to convey in the titles of the lands and buildings to the board of education of a certain conference of the Methodist Church, when this merely effectuates the purpose of the founders, which was declared to be that the college, when organized, should be under the control and management of such conference. 13 S. W. 276, affirmed.

(2.) The mere fact that the original promoters of a movement for founding a college, which was to be under the control of the state conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church being mainly resident in the vicinity of a certain town, named such town as the location of the college and that it was the general belief of those contributing to its foundation that it would remain located at such town will not in the absence of an express condition to that effect, warrant the court in implying a contract that it was to remain permanently located there, which contract would be impaired by a subsequent act authorizing its removal to another place. 13 S. W. 276, affirmed. Respectfully, JOHN L. THOMAS.

The above article was published in the Southeast Gazette, of last week. Not being familiar with the history of the case here referred to we are, of course, unable to say whether it has effectually disposed of the objection made last spring that the St. Louis Conference, etc., could not legally and lawfully remove the Bellevue Collegiate Institute from Caledonia," etc. We do know, however, that in the transaction resulting in the organization of this school as a Conference Institution, there was not only an implied but a specified contract. Possibly the technicalities familiar to the lawyers and courts may admit of an interpretation of a contract that will nullify its purpose, but this does affect its binding force in its moral aspects. Whether the case here cited is really a parallel case, and settles the legal points involved in the proposed removal of our school, could only be determined by comparison; and whether Judge Thomas is sufficiently acquainted with the history of both to enable him to say as a lawyer and a jurist that the decision in the one covers the other, we are unable to say. Aside from this, however, the moral obligation involved in this whole transaction is too palpable to require argument, and to say the least, it is a reflection upon a representative body of Christian men that it should be necessary to appeal to Cæsar to secure the fulfillment of such an obligation, or rather to prevent its violation. The St. Louis Conference, as such, has done comparatively little for the maintenance and success of this institution while it has been struggling for an existence. Now that it may be said to have passed the crisis in its history and established its right and ability to

survive, the attempt to cripple and ultimately destroy it by ceasing to recognize it as a confectional institution, is an act of injustice—to put it mildly—of which we cannot believe such a body is capable.—Potosi Independent.

Some Campaign Promises.

The patronage heeler in Alabama, following the example of the cuckoo organs in Georgia and other parts of the south, are making a tremendous effort to show that the people did not vote for the free coinage of silver when they endorsed the platform of 1892 by supporting the candidates nominated at Chicago.

But in Alabama, where there was some danger of division on account of the alliance movement, the democratic campaign committee found it necessary to make an official delivrance on the silver question. This committee issued a circular which was sent broadcast over that state. It was addressed "to the democrats of Alabama," and was a remarkably clear and concise summary of the position of the democratic party on the silver question. It quotes from the platforms of 1884 and 1888, and gives in full the democratic pledge made at Chicago in 1892. It also gives a summary of the persistent and consistent efforts of the democratic party to secure the free coinage of silver, presenting a history of the free coinage bill that was emascuated by the republicans and changed into what was known as the Bland-Allison act.

This interesting document, officially signed by the democratic campaign committee and distributed in July, 1892, thus concludes: At the last session of Congress, the democratic party endeavored to put silver on a parity with gold, and with the help of a few republican senators, passed a bill through the senate of the United States providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. When this bill reached the house of representatives, the republican party being then in power in the lower house, it was defeated.

The record shows beyond dispute that the democratic party has been, and is now, the friend of silver, and we will never have the coinage of silver the same as that of gold in this country until the democratic party gets entire control of the government; we are blocked by the republicans in the other branch, so that it has been impossible for the democratic party up to this time to carry out its promises with reference to the coinage of silver.

These were the promises held out to the democratic voters during the campaign of 1892. We print them here in order to show beyond all question what interpretation was put on the financial pledge of the Chicago platform. The party in congress had voted for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" whenever the opportunity was presented, but its efforts were always balked by the republicans. It was fair to presume, therefore, that when the party had full control of the government, silver would be promptly restored to a parity with gold by opening the mints to the coinage of the metal into full legal tender dollars of standard money.

This was what the democratic voters thought, for there was and there is no other reasonable interpretation of the platform. The plain, common people of the country believed that the party was in favor of the free coinage of silver, and the quibbles which the patronage heeler are now inventing will only serve to disgust them.

The Constitution is not interested in the local issues at stake in Alabama, but it feels a profound interest in the national issues discussed by Congressman Oates, who is a candidate for governor pending the democratic nomination. We have resurrected this campaign circular issued by the party leaders in Alabama in order to show, among other things, where Mr. Oates stood in the campaign of 1892. He stood on the democratic interpretation of the democratic platform and was in favor of placing gold and silver on a parity with each other by opening the mints to the free coinage of legal tender silver dollars of standard money. That is the only way to restore parity, and that is the democratic way.

Mr. Oates and the democratic leaders of Alabama were in favor of it in 1892, when they wanted the votes of the people, and if they have changed they ought to proclaim that fact boldly and without quibbling. Congressman Oates was thoroughly in sympathy with the people as late as January, 1893, when he wrote to one of his constituents that under no circumstances would he vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He was in favor of repeal, but he was also in favor of substitute legislation on the line of the platform. At that time, Congressman Oates knew that a vote for unconditional repeal was a vote for

the single gold standard. He gave that vote, and now he goes before the people of Alabama, to whom the free coinage promises were made, and asks them to endorse that vote.

Mr. Oates may be the next governor of Alabama, but if he is he will not owe his election to his change of attitude on the silver question. He has taken the back track on that vote long since.—Atlanta Constitution.

Illogical Hope.

There seems to have flamed up in the hearts of Missouri Republicans a hope that they will carry this State at the coming November elections. And it is worth while discussing the situation from an unprejudiced standpoint in order, if for no other reason, at least to define some of the elements which just now enter into the campaign.

It would not be surprising to any Democrat in this country if the next congress should be Republican or Populist or anything that is un-Democratic. Senator Vest, in his recent letter to the Columbia Herald, intimates that he expects such a result and gives the reason for his expectancy. Times have been hard, panics have been confronted, things have gone wrong generally, and the party in power will be held responsible for it, despite the fact that it simply inherited all these things from its Republican predecessors. It will not be denied that the present administration at Washington, if it reaps a whirlwind, will only reap that which the Republican party sowed. It seems impossible to make enough people understand this in time to render the national situation satisfactory to Democrats.

But the most illogical hope entertained anywhere is that expressed by Missouri Republicans as to the result in this state. Because, if there is one spark of justice left with the people, Missouri will return her Democratic members of Congress by the largest majorities they ever had in the whole course of their public careers. Why? It is said—with how much truth we are not prepared to say—that widespread dissatisfaction exists over the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, over the issue of government bonds, over the obstruction of the tariff bill in the senate, over the offensive opposition of the administration to silver and the failure to fill the offices with patriots. Admitting all this to be true, and admitting for the sake of argument that the Democratic party of the nation is responsible, stop a moment and consider that all these things have been done and left undone over the eloquent and oft repeated protest of the Missouri Democratic delegation in Congress. If the people of Missouri consider it the part of wisdom to give to the northeast, to Wall street, to President Cleveland and his cabinet an illustration of their feelings on these matters, they cannot present a more startling picture than by returning to Washington the Democratic members who have stood up for the people and resisted all the blandishments of patronage, wealth and power.

This is why we say the Republicans—whatever they may logically hope to do elsewhere—have no more chance of carrying Missouri this year than they have of keeping snowballs in Tophet. The people of this state know their friends and they have never yet been charged with ingratitude.—Jefferson City Tribune.

The Canon Against Intrinsic.

About the only truth which Col. Breckinridge seems to have uttered in the whole course of the Pollard intrigue was his remark to the Washington Chief of Police: "This is one of the tragedies of life." There is nothing so wretched in the death tragedy as in the life tragedy. The stroke of death is kind in comparison with the blast that wrecks life and ruins reputation. The loss of character, esteem and all that makes life worth living is a far profounder loss than that of life. The world has witnessed the climax of a moral tragedy in the little court-room at Washington of the most shocking kind. The episode of a woman's confession of shame and the fall of a man from the highest honor to the lowest contempt is the saddest in human experience.

But half the instructive significance of this miserable catastrophe will be lost if the publicity of the shameful story is regarded as the whole tragedy. That is merely the climax, the drawing aside the cloak which reveals the ghastly actuality. The canon of all tragedy demands that there be a chain of circumstances which shall inevitably lead to the catastrophe. In moral tragedy the victim is himself the author of his misfortunes and weaves the chain of dishonorable circumstances which brings Nemesis. The wretchedness of a moral horror

like that of the Breckinridge-Pollard case flows from the dishonesty, the deceit, the treachery, the intricate and innumerable convolutions of hypocrisy which it involves. The essential vice of intrigue is the sacrifice of character, the murder of honor and honesty. The greatest of dramatic poets summed up the law against the villainy of intrigue when he wrote: The gods are just and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plague us.

A Dangerous Bill.

It is to be hoped that the attempt to establish a federal censorship of the press will be a failure. The old Henderson bill has been reintroduced by Congressman Hayes, of Iowa. It purports to be an act to prohibit the mailing of any obscene publication, but some of its provisions go entirely too far. For instance, it absolutely prohibits the mailing of papers and periodicals containing certain medical advertisements, which have never been objected to on the ground of morals. This would interfere with personal liberty and also with business. But the most serious objection to the bill is the fact that it gives the postmaster general full authority to declare what matter is non-mailable under the act.

Practically, this would amount to a press censorship, and it would be all the more dangerous because it would be vested in a cabinet officer. This official appointed for political reasons, and with a strong partisan bias, would have it in his power to exclude from the mails any newspaper in which he found what he considered an objectionable medical advertisement. The senate committee reported against the passage of the bill in the last Congress, and used this emphatic language: "It would be a most dangerous power to place in the hands of any one man, however high in official power, and especially in the hands of an officer having no right to exercise judicial functions."

During the past ten years the attempt to establish a press censorship has been rejected at every session of congress, and the Hayes bill is only its latest development. The people and the press cannot afford to submit to the proposed outrage and they should make their protests heard. Under such a law any newspaper that opposed the administration would be in danger of being completely ruined whenever the ruling powers desired to get it out of the way. All that would be necessary would be the postmaster general's decision against a medical advertisement. There is too much nonsense talked about medical advertisements. Under our present laws nothing of an obscene character ever gets into the papers. The Hayes bill simply means a press censorship and nothing less.—Atlanta Constitution.

Charleston Democrat: "It is authoritatively announced that an effort will be made at the Kansas City convention to endorse the Cleveland administration, in spite of the popular disapproval of it. The atrocity of such a step is most apparent. Cleveland could not be elected to the office of constable in any township in Missouri by the democracy thereof, and only stands high in the estimation of Republicans because they are assured of a new lease of power and in the eyes of the cuckoo Democrats because they are suffering from dreams originating in overfeeding at the pie counter. An endorsement of his administration, without qualification, at this time would most certainly place the Democracy in jeopardy, and it will not be given unless the fear of just punishment has gone out of the heads and hearts of those manipulating the wires to that end."

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, add why should they not insist on having it. 50 cent bottles for sale by Mrs. P. R. Crisp.

Ipomea Sinuata—New Morning Glory.

A vine growing from seed that will cover a fence in no time, a rampant grower, and then it is a beautiful vine, with its huge leaves, dark prickly stems and immense rose-colored flowers from three to four inches across, and costs only 20 cents per packet. Every one interested in climbers or new and good things for the garden should send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Floral Guide, 1894, which is a perfect beauty in its gold cover. As the 10 cents may be deducted from first order it really costs nothing.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.