

The Southeast Missouri Medical Association will convene at Poplar Bluff on the 5th of November next, and remain in session three days. That is, if the members don't get too ethical.

Mr. MAFFITT was forced to call a State Convention; must he also be compelled to call the Central Committee together? Has he no respect for the eager buzz-saw that late did lacerate his all too-sensuous cuticle?

The Tariff Baron as a Tariff Baron insists that the Wilson bill has caused vast business disaster, but he don't want it interfered with, for the sake of quiet, even though he loses money by it. The Tariff Baron as a Gold Bug says that prices are sky-high and times were never better—for him.

DEMOCRATS who favor the Free Coinage of Silver are under temporary disadvantage. If their party forsakes its traditions and declare for the single gold standard, we who cling to its principles have nowhere else to go; while the Sherman Democrats (God save the name!) have but to take a half-step into the Republican ranks and march side-by-side with their late enemies to a common goal. 'Tis a prospect that o'ercomes as like a summer cloud, but the sun-kissed landscape lies close beyond.

With the "sound money" Democrats of Kentucky "scratching Hardin to a man," and only the Free Silver Democrats voting for him, and the election in doubt, it may be fairly assumed that the latter compose four-fifths of the Democratic party of the Blue Grass State. If they meet with defeat, it is not because they do not deserve it; they should have had the courage of their convictions when they adopted the platform and selected the candidates. To sacrifice men is impolitic; to betray principles is damnable.

The probability of another general European war is very remote. The bonded indebtedness of the great nations of that Grand Division is so large that the influence of the Money Barons will be thrown in the scale against war, for the reason that further taxation might lead to an explosion. It is doubtful if these people would permit England and the United States to go to war, under any circumstances, for the national debt of Great Britain is now so near the danger line that any further increase of it would cause grave apprehension. They want—and, if the present administration can have its way—will have more millions of our bonds, because as a nation we have not yet completed our growth. While Wall and Lombard streets would not listen to any proposition looking toward our going to war with any European nation, they would rejoice to see us attack our sister Republic on the south, for the reason that they would thereby get our bonds, and at the same time should we prove victorious they would compel us to secure their interests in that country and bring it to the gold standard.

We often hear people cry out against the atrocities of the French Revolution. They were ghastly enough, heaven knows, but we seldom reflect that the crop of blood garnered in the Reign of Terror was the fruition of the seed that had been sown in the soil of France, year after year, for centuries. It is horrible to think that men and women could look with feelings of satisfaction upon the slaughter of thousands of innocent women and children simply because they belonged to a proscribed class; but the proscribed class was responsible for the creation of the kind of men and women that destroyed its members with as little mercy as the housewife destroys vermin. Prior to the French Revolution the peasant was regarded with less consideration than the bullock; virtue in the women of the lower classes was resented as insolence. It was not a virtue proper for the wives and daughters of the peasantry or artisans of France! Any murmur of discontent was crushed with an iron heel. When the explosion came, all the milk of human kindness had been crushed out of the hearts of those who had thrown off the yoke. The nobleman who had taken the bed from under the dying wife of the peasant and turned her out to die upon the roadside had little to expect from the mercy of that peasant or his kinsmen.

There are too many of the evil seed that produced the French Revolution being sown in this country. The industrious laboring man who, with his utmost effort, can scarcely keep the wolf from the door, finds no comfort in reading about the entertainment the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt gave to the young Duke of Marlborough, in which the revenues of a rich province were expended. By what effort did she or the ancestor of her ex-husband obtain this vast sum that she threw away upon the scion of a dissipated house? If we keep on sowing the wind, we will surely reap the whirlwind. It seems that the corpor-

ations and financial interests have gone into the business of flood-creating as merrily as ever did the nobility of France.

As to Per Capita Circulation.

The REGISTER has frequently contended that the per capita circulation of this country has been vastly overstated by the agents of the Gold Trust. In support of this view we present the figures recently used by Senator Vest in a speech at Fayette, Mo. If the Senator is right our per capita circulation of money of all classes hardly equals that of Mexico, and the per capita circulation of money of final account is hardly a fourth of that of our sister Republic on the south, which, owing to its liberal and sensible monetary system, is outfooting us in the commercial race. We submit the Senator's remarks upon the per capita circulation of the United States with the earnest desire that they be carefully read by people of all parties.

All intelligent discussion of the money question must be based upon a knowledge of the underlying facts. We do not believe that Senator Vest would wilfully misrepresent them. If his figures are not correct, it seems to us that that fact might be easily made to appear. The Senator said:

Secretaries Carlisle and Smith vehemently assert that we have more money now in circulation than any other country except France, and a fixed amount per capita at \$25.07. I deny this statement. On July 1, 1893, the Secretary of the Treasury in his report gave the amount of money in circulation as \$2,323,547,977. On examination it was found that in this statement an error had occurred by reason of counting both the gold and silver in the Treasury and the outstanding certificates which represented them. Another statement was then made showing the amount in circulation to be \$1,738,954,057 or \$584,593,920 less than the amount first reported. Of this sum there were \$597,647,685 in gold, \$615,861,484 in silver and \$525,394,888 in notes. In this aggregate of money in circulation among the people the Secretary includes \$78,541,588 of gold bullion and \$119,113,911 of silver bullion not coined, and which could not be in circulation. If this sum be deducted we have left \$1,541,298,563. Of this amount, \$96,979,880 is in gold coin, \$25,636,899 in silver coin and \$19,950,496 in notes locked up in the Treasury vaults, and therefore not in circulation. If these sums be deducted, we have left \$1,309,191,388. But this is not all. The report shows that in 1893 there were 3,781 national banks, having reserves by law of \$573,900,000, after deducting which there remains \$855,291,335. In addition to this there were in 1893 5,685 State savings and private banks, having reserves amounting to \$307,046,263, which leaves in circulation \$681,255,067.

But how does the secretary know that in 1893 there were \$597,697,685 in gold bullion and coin in circulation? He took the amount of gold coin in the Treasury and in the National banks on June 30, 1892, \$115,000,000, and added to it the estimated total of gold in circulation, \$20,000,000, thus making \$135,000,000. To this he added all that had been coined at the mints since 1872, with the gain or loss of gold exported or imported as registered at the Custom House, deducting \$3,500,000 each year for the industrial arts, which is far too little. The Secretary assumes that every dollar coined since 1872 is still in existence and that none has been lost or destroyed by fire, shipwreck or otherwise. I do not believe there is a gold coin to-day in this audience, and the same statement can be safely made anywhere in this country. If the Treasury report is correct it is a sad commentary upon the patriotism of those among us who saw the Government paying an enormous bonus to the Rothschilds syndicate to obtain gold in order to maintain the reserve. It would be correct, in my opinion, to deduct at least \$250,000,000 from the estimate of the treasury for the amount of gold in circulation, and this would leave as the total amount of money in circulation, \$331,255,067.

Besides this the Secretary in his estimate counted \$419,352,550 of silver and \$77,415,723 of silver coin, or \$496,768,273, without deducting any amount by reason of losses by fire, shipwreck or otherwise, and if we fix the sum at \$49,674,671, as the total loss from February 28, 1878, to November 1, 1893, it will leave as the total amount in circulation, \$281,580,596. From this amount there should be deducted at least ten per cent. on the amount of National bank notes now outstanding to cover losses by fire, flood or otherwise, which would make another deduction of \$17,871,378, leaving in actual circulation, \$268,708,913.

The total population of the United States by the census of 1890 was 62,622,850. If we add 10 per cent. increase for the five years which have elapsed since 1890 our population is now at least 68,884,475, making the per capita circulation \$3.84 instead of \$25.07 as claimed by the single gold standard advocates. If this calculation be thought inaccurate, let us fix the per capita circulation at \$5, and we have then a contraction since 1865 of \$2.42, the per capita circulation in that year being \$7.26. France, with one-tenth of the resources and with about one-half our population, a finished country, with a stolid, non-progressive peasantry, has a per capita circulation of \$56.70, and is the most prosperous country in Europe. When England, gold standard England, was on the verge of bankruptcy in 1800, France, with \$750,000,000 legal tender silver in circulation, loaned the Bank of England \$10,000,000 of gold to sustain its credit. In 1855, as I have said, the per capita circulation in the United States was \$67.26, and I must be pardoned for instituting a brief comparison between the condition of this country in the five years succeeding 1865 and now. In his report for

1865 Hugh McCulloch, Republican Secretary of the Treasury, and a banker of Indiana, said: "The country as a whole, notwithstanding the ravages of war and the craft upon labor, is, by its greatly developed resources, far in advance of what it was in 1827. The people are now comparatively free from debt. There is an immense volume of paper money in circulation. Trade is carried on more largely for cash than ever was the case previous to 1861, and there is a much greater demand for money than ever before."

The Situation in Kentucky.

In speaking of the campaign in Kentucky a correspondent to the esteemed Republic says, "Hardin will get the Free Silver vote and that is all. The 'sound money' Democrats will scratch him almost to a man, while a very considerable number will vote for Bradley in order to make their vote count twice against Hardin."

The same writer says of Blackburn's campaign, "If Hardin should win by five thousand majority, then it will be found that Blackburn has enough votes to win; but should the majority be less, or should there be none, McCreery's election is assured, for Republicans will be elected to the legislature in many Democratic counties, where the Democratic nominee is for free silver." Taken altogether, this is a most remarkable statement. It is admitted that none but Free Silver men will vote for Hardin, yet, according to the estimate of the administration's own agents, it is only possible to defeat him by one or two thousand votes. It follows that if Hardin gets only the Free Silver vote, the vast majority of the rank and file in Kentucky are for Free Silver, and this majority must yield to the dictates of an insignificant minority or suffer defeat at its hands! If the above statements are true, the Democratic Convention at Louisville either made a platform upon the money question not in accord with the sentiment of the party, or that plank of it is susceptible of the construction placed upon it by Hardin and Blackburn.

Again, if Republicans, because of Hardin's silver views, will carry certain counties heretofore Democratic, thereby assuring the defeat of Blackburn, how would that elect McCreery, who claims to be a gold standard Democrat, unless the gold men have an arrangement with the Republicans to swap votes for Bradley for legislative votes for McCreery? Does the Mugwump Wall Street element expect silver men to put up with this sort of thing indefinitely? If it continues they will teach silver men to make pencil marks on their tickets, a thing they are very reluctant to do. What is beginning to appear upon the surface in Kentucky, crops out in Missouri. The game in this State seems to be to defeat the party if the majority of its members attempt to dictate its policy. The quicker we eliminate this element the better for us. We had better face defeat than yield to treason.

Mr. J. K. Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Co., of Corinne, Utah, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many kinds but find Chamberlain's the most prompt and effectual in giving relief, and now keep no other in my home." When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result. For sale by all dealers.

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Notice is hereby given that Bonds Nos. 20 to 32, inclusive, for \$100 each, and bearing five per cent interest per annum, issued by Iron Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., bearing date July 1st, 1892, must be presented to the Treasurer of said Lodge for payment on or before November 25th, 1895, as interest thereon will cease from and after that date. By order of the Lodge. J. T. BALDWIN, Sec'y. Jno. BLEMEI, Treasurer.

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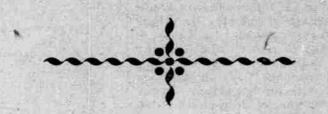
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