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# Iron County Register.

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BY ELI D. AKE.

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NUMBER 15.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

## CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the removal of the seat of government from the City of Jefferson to the city of Sedalia.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

At the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1896, an amendment to the constitution of Missouri shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State, in the following words:

The seat of government shall be removed from the City of Jefferson and located at the city of Sedalia. Any person or persons may grant and donate to the State (and, such of money or other thing of value to be used for the purpose of erecting the necessary public buildings at the city of Sedalia, or may deposit with the governor or sufficient securities or obligations to guarantee the erection of such buildings.

Whenever a suitable capital building, having the same or greater floor area and appointments as the present capitol and supreme court buildings, and equal thereto in stability and architectural merit, together with grounds of the same or greater area, and an armory building likewise similar or superior to the present armory, and an executive mansion likewise similar or superior to the present building used as the governor's residence, together with the grounds and appurtenances, shall be erected in the city of Sedalia, the same shall be accepted by a commission consisting of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general, and such officers shall at once remove the public records and personal property to such new public buildings, and the city of Sedalia shall thereupon become the permanent seat of government. The plans and location of the capitol, armory and executive mansion and grounds shall first be approved by such commission.

The county of Pettis and Sedalia township, in said county, may each vote an issue of 5-20, non-taxable 3 per cent. bonds, not to exceed in amount, respectively for each, \$100,000, and such bonds may be ordered issued by a majority vote of those voting at a special election called for that purpose by the county court, and conducted generally in the manner provided by law for the issuing of bonds for the erection of court-houses. Said county and township bonds shall be given to the State for the purpose of assisting in paying for the erection of the buildings provided for herein; and such bonds, if voted and issued, shall be delivered to the governor of the State, and held by him in trust for the benefit of any person or persons who may erect such suitable public buildings, to be given to such person or persons on their completion and acceptance.

The commission hereby constituted shall have full power by a majority vote to carry out the provisions and intent of this amendment, and such new public buildings shall be completed, as near as may be possible, on or before the first day of November, A. D. 1899, unless such commission for good cause grant further time.

The State shall in no manner become liable for, nor shall it pay any part whatever of the cost of the new public buildings herein provided for, and the county before mentioned shall pay the entire cost of moving the records and personal property of the State to the new public buildings, so that the State shall be at no expense whatever in the change of the seat of government.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1896, the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Missouri, concerning the judicial department, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said State, to wit:

SECTION 1. That section 10, of article 10, of the constitution of the State of Missouri, be amended by adding after the word "districts," in line three, the following: "and for the purpose of purchasing or erecting water-works and electric or other light plants containing 30,000 inhabitants or less, when such cities elect to own same, and to provide a proper sewerage for such cities;" so that said section of the constitution when amended shall read as follows:

SECTION 11. Rates for local purposes—limits, how increased for schools and erecting public buildings.—Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation, but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for State and county purposes. For county purposes, the annual rate on property, in counties having six millions dollars or less, shall not in the aggregate exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes, the annual rate on property in cities and towns having three thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed

one hundred cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts, the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts or school districts, and for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water-works and electric or other light plants for cities containing 30,000 inhabitants or less, when such cities elect to own same, and to provide a proper sewerage for such cities, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for State and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the State or the United States; said restriction as to rate shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, concerning education, free schools and school ages, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said State, to wit:

SECTION 1. That section 1 of article XI of the constitution of this State be amended by striking out the word "six," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five," so that said section of the constitution shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this State between the ages of five and twenty years.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, relating to water-works, electric or other light plants and public sewers in cities of thirty thousand inhabitants or less; as appears by comparing the same with the original rolls of said concurrent resolutions now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affix the GREAT SEAL of the State of Missouri, Done at office in the City of Jefferson, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1896.

A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by all dealers.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age  
Catarrh of the Lungs, Head and Throat Abolished.

Triumph at Last.  
An infallible remedy for the cure of catarrh in all its stages, by one who has been a great sufferer from catarrh and almost total deafness.  
No Asthma. No Bronchitis. No Hay-Fever. No Consumption.  
No catarrh or slimy green and yellow sticky matter discharging from the nose. No deafness. No ringing and crackling sounds in the head. No mucous matter lodging in the throat. No occasional hacking cough with throwing up slimy green and yellow sticky matter. It is a blessing that words cannot describe.  
For further information write for circulars. Address, Frank Wertz & Co., Wausau, Wis., Drawer 1029.

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CASTORIA.  
The only medicine that is so effective.

## TRUTH NOT IN THEM.

Metropolitan Papers Pander to the Goldbugs.

With But Few Exceptions the Big Dailies Have Been Choked into Declaring for Mark Hanna and the Gold Standard.

National Democratic and Silver Headquarters, Chicago, Sept. 16, 1896.—For the first time in the history of the United States, the greedy hand of the usurer is at the throat of the press. With a few courageous and honorable exceptions, the metropolitan papers have been choked into a declaration for Mark Hanna and the gold standard. Their columns are filled with sophistry, with evasion, and with lies.

The truth is not in them. At the command of the bankocracy they do not hesitate to stultify their honest consciences in behalf of monopoly, and beneath its sacred folds charge the patriotic majority of the American people with repudiation, dishonesty and anarchy.

Mark Hanna does not own or control this paper. Wall street controls, with a few exceptions, the great newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other centers of population and wealth, but there is as yet no power in organized monopoly which can entirely suppress the publication of truth. Thanks to the independent and fearless press of the smaller cities, there are yet citadels from which shot and shell can be poured into the ranks of the usurers who now aspire to political supremacy.

It will be the province of this paper to tell the truth. The truth is good enough in this campaign. If the American people can become acquainted with the undisputed facts, Wall street will not carry a county in the United States. No statement will be given publicly until it has been thoroughly investigated and its accuracy established. Nothing will be suppressed. Things will be called by their right names. If a man steals he is a thief. If he utters an untruth he is a liar. If he indulges in cant he is a hypocrite.

It is time for plain talking. With an audacity unparalleled a clique of gold lenders is attempting to forever bind the hands of the American people. Emboldened by past triumphs, with an appetite whetted by successive raids on the United States treasury, they have thrown discretion to the winds and are fighting in the open.

Hanna, the unspeakable Hanna, has come out from behind the screen and is commander in chief. He has in his possession William McKinley's notes for a large amount and proposes to collect them, by grace of the voters of the United States. Who is helping him? Payne, of Milwaukee; Payne, the avowed enemy of labor; Payne, the man on whom the outraged citizens of Milwaukee placed a boycott and walked for weeks rather than ride in his street cars. Who else is on Hanna's staff? Yerkes and Homestead; Thurston, of Omaha, the senatorial lobbyist of the Union Pacific road. Every man who ever plundered labor or evicted a workman is arrayed on the side of Hanna and an English gold standard.

Can they win? Not if the spirit of independence yet dominates the people of America.

## M'KINLEY QUOTED.

Bryan Tells What He Said in a Speech in 1891.

Mr. Bryan in a recent speech, said: "And in 1891, on the 12th day of February, in Memorial hall, at Toledo, O., at the Lincoln day banquet, the present candidate for president upon the republican ticket used the words which I shall now read to you. I have found these words published in a Toledo paper, and they have been published so long without correction that we may safely assume that he was correctly reported.

These are the words which he is said to have used: "During all of Grover Cleveland's years as the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great producers, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward, and to the end of his administration, persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demote one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of everything else—money the master, everything else the servant."

"Following these same lines the republican convention in 1892 declared at Minneapolis that the American people from tradition and interest were in favor of bimetalism. That is the language of 1892—that the American people from tradition and interest are in favor of bimetalism. Have traditions changed in four years? Have interests changed in four years? No, my friends, and yet, forgetting the platform of 1892, forgetting the denunciation uttered by their distinguished leader in 1891, forgetting the platform of 1892, the republican party in convention assembled declared that the American people must forego the advantage of the bimetallic system to which tradition and interest endeared them until foreign nations should bring those advantages to them."

Hon. William B. Morris, of Springfield, Ill., in a communication, makes the following suggestive analysis of the above:

"The Times-Herald's construction of the republican pledge to promote international bimetalism ought to be forced on the notice of every voter in the land. The gold men do not want international bimetalism at all. They want international gold monometalism. Silver under such a compact would still among all the treaty powers be held down to its present position as debased token money. It would not be allowed to share in any extent whatever in the work of measuring values because it is itself to be measured in gold. Gold therefore is to be maintained by treaty with the leading European powers at the same standard of values, and the talk about a double standard is only so much dust thrown in the people's eyes. Moreover, if after bitter experience, the people seek by legislation to throw off the shackles of the single gold standard after once being entrapped into international entanglements over their finances, the treaty will be held up before them and they will be warned that the matter has passed from their hands, that the treaty making power, once exercised, having effected such an international arrangement, their right to abrogate it is subject to the will of all the other signatory powers. From this it needs no prophet's eye to foresee international complications that would leave these United States absolutely at the mercy of the powers of Europe. Nor need we expect the aid of our sister American republics; for by entering into arrangements calculated to still further depress the products of their silver mines we close the gates to them, bid them adieu forever, and literally choose the monarchies of Europe as our company and turn our backs on all the republics of the western continent. The pledge of the republican party to promote a policy that is certain to eventuate in the consummation of this, the most gigantic infamy of all the ages, unless it be destruction of Carthage or the dismemberment of Poland, ought to damn its leaders beyond redemption."

## GOLD THE CHEAPER PRODUCT.

It Costs Much Less to Mine It Than It Does to Mine Silver.

One of the oft-quoted statements of republican newspapers and orators and of their allies, the gold demagogues, is that the abundance of silver ore and the cheapness with which the metal can be produced are the causes why people of this and other countries will not, and should not sanction its free-coinage, as a redemption money, at the rate of sixteen to one, or even the French ratio of fifteen and one-half to one. If this reasoning be accepted the truth is it is gold which should be demoted, for its production during the past 50 years has been relatively much larger, in coin value, than that of silver, and the cost of its production is now much less. Today, for instance, to get out of the earth the silver in a dollar costs the Colorado miner 55 cents, while the South African gold in a dollar costs but 35 cents to mine. These figures the gold-standard men never reveal, though practically acquainted with them, for this campaign is made on falsehoods which they hope the people will not find out. Based on the cost of the production of both metals the just market price of the yellow metal as compared with the white is only a little more than 47 1/2 cents, and so their present billion prices should be exactly reversed. According to the strictly interpreted logic of the Shylocks gold is the cheap and debased metal and silver should be the standard and international coin, being the dearest one. In this connection the following statistics are instructive:

The Production of Gold and Silver.	
By periods from 1820 to 1892.	
Production of gold from 1820 to 1892	\$548,186,000
Production of silver from 1820 to 1892	1,800,217,000
Excess of production of silver over gold	\$642,031,000
Production of gold from 1870 to 1892 (inclusive)	\$1,574,500,000
Production of silver from 1870 to 1892 (inclusive)	\$2,284,410,000
Excess of production of silver over gold	\$729,910,000
Total production of gold from 1820 to 1892, inclusive	\$1,574,500,000
Total production of silver from 1820 to 1892, inclusive	\$3,604,627,000
Excess of production of silver over gold	\$2,030,127,000

The Production of Gold and Silver.	
By periods from 1870 to 1892.	
Production of gold from 1870 to 1892 (inclusive)	\$1,574,500,000
Production of silver from 1870 to 1892 (inclusive)	\$2,284,410,000
Excess of production of silver over gold	\$729,910,000
Total production of gold from 1870 to 1892, inclusive	\$1,574,500,000
Total production of silver from 1870 to 1892, inclusive	\$3,804,320,000
Excess of production of silver over gold	\$2,229,820,000

An analysis of these figures shows that from 1870 to 1892 the production of silver was about double that of gold (for a part of this period, of course, the production of gold from Russia, the increase in the production of gold from the United States, the ratio of silver to gold did not change). From 1870 to 1892, the production of gold exceeded that of silver by \$1,574,500,000. And still there was no change in the ratio of silver to gold. If, again, we take the entire period from 1820 to 1892, the production of gold has exceeded that of silver by \$548,186,000. Showing exclusively that it is not the excess of silver production that has caused a fall in silver, but the exclusion of silver from free coinage, thus concentrating the entire demand for money on gold, that has caused the enormous rise in gold, and a corresponding fall of silver, and of prices generally.

Arkansas evidently believes in the free and unlimited coinage of votes.

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