

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII.

IRONTON, MO. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

NUMBER 29.

**Societies:**  
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.  
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133 A., F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A., F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday Evening or on preceding the full moon in each month.  
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.  
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, Ironton.  
PHOENIX LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, every Thursday evening.  
IRONTON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening at its Hall, Ironton.  
We are requested to state that hereafter, and until further notice, religious services in the R. C. Chapel at Arcadia College will be held every Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

**Official Directory.**  
LOWMEYER, H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.  
J. B. DUCHOUQUETTE, State Senator, 24th District, Fredericktown.  
BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Ironton, Mo.  
LOUIS F. DRISCOLL, Judge 29th Circuit, Potosi.  
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.  
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.  
FRANZ DINGER, Presiding Judge, Ironton.  
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Belleview, Jno. Kemper, Des Arc, Associate Judges.  
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton, Mo.  
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Ironton.  
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.  
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.  
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.  
W. M. E. BELL, Assessor, Belleview.  
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.  
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coronor, Ironton, Missouri.  
Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.  
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.

**J. P. DILLINGHAM,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
IRONTON, MO.  
WILL practice in the Supreme and District Courts of the State, and in the Circuit Courts in Southeast Missouri.

**FRANK COOLEY,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.  
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

**C. D. YANCEY**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
PIEDMONT, MISSOURI.  
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

**BERNARD ZWART,**  
COM'R U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. DIST. MO.,  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Ironton, Missouri.  
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION TO Collections, taking depositions Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

**W. R. EDGAR,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron County, IRONTON, MO.  
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION TO Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

**FRANZ DINGER,**  
**Attorney at Law and Notary Public,**  
Real Estate Agent,  
And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company.  
OFFICE—One door north of the Ironton House IRONTON, MO.

**Dr. A. S. Prince,**  
**DENTIST**  
IRONTON, MO.  
Room 18, AMERICAN HOTEL.

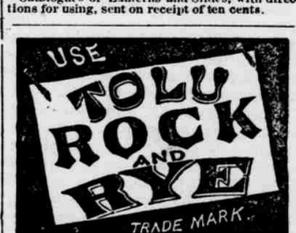
TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

**J. J. GILMORE,**  
(Representing Southeast Missouri)  
WITH  
**G. W. Gauss' Sons**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
**Boots and Shoes**  
419 FRANKLIN AVENUE,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.**

**E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,**  
591 Broadway, New York,  
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes,  
Stereoscopes and Views,  
Engravings, Chromos,  
Photographs,  
And kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, etc.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.**  
We are Headquarters for everything in the way of  
**STEREOTYPES AND MAGIC LANTERNS.**  
Each style being the best of its class in the market.  
Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.  
Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.



**A NEW COMPOUND,**  
SCIENTIFICALLY prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye Whisky and other Tonics. The FORMULA has been made known to our best physicians and is highly commended by them, so as to merit their endorsement. We have the ANALYSIS of one of our most prominent chemists, Prof. G. A. MARINKER, of Chicago, (which will be found on the label of each bottle, over his signature), as to its purity and the ingredients entering into its composition. It is a well known fact to the medical profession that a carefully prepared compound of the above ingredients, will afford the greatest relief in following complaints: Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the incipient and advanced stages of that disease. It is recommended as a most palatable and safe remedy to use in the above maladies; and contains such tonic properties as to render it one of the best appetizers known. It is of great service to the weak and debilitated, giving tone, strength and activity to the whole human frame.  
Put up in quart size Bottles for Family use. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

**LAWRENCE & MARTIN,**  
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
Importers of Fine Wines, Liquors & Cigars  
111 Madison Street, Chicago.

**RISLEY'S PURE DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL,**  
OR, **HAMMELIS VIRGINICA.**  
Equal in quality to any made, and only half the price. Put up in quart size Bottles for Family use. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.  
Relieves Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Eyes, Neuralgia, Bleeding Lungs, Painful Stomach, Whites, Asthma, Rheumatic Swellings, Piles, etc. Cures Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Chills, and various NATURE'S UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.  
If your druggist has not got it, have him order it of the proprietor.  
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 64 Courtlandt St., New York.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
Whereas, William A. Fletcher and Nancy Fletcher, sole heirs of Alexander Fletcher, deceased, by their deed of trust, dated the 28th day of July, 1873, duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Iron county, Missouri, in Book "Q," on pages 463 and 464, conveyed to the undersigned, trustee, the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, to wit:  
Beginning at a point in the middle of Stout's Creek (A), from which a sycamore 14 inches in diameter bears north 70 degrees west 25 links; thence north 54 chains to the northeast corner to lot number 4 in northwest quarter to a stake (C) from which a walnut 20 inches in diameter bears north 52 degrees west 206 links, and a walnut 10 inches in diameter bears south 77 degrees west 297 links; thence west 25.75 chains to a stake (B), from which a black-oak 14 inches in diameter bears south 40 1/2 degrees east 18 links, a white-oak 6 inches in diameter bears south 7 degrees east 9 links; thence south 35.50 chains to a point in the middle of Stout's Creek (D), from which a hackberry 22 inches in diameter bears north 2 degrees east 50 links; thence down the middle of Stout's Creek to the beginning—containing 62.70 acres, more or less, and being in Section five (5), Township thirty-three (33), north, of Range four (4) East;

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note therein mentioned and described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note;  
Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, the undersigned trustee will, on  
Saturday February 14th, 1880,  
at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, sell, at public vendue, the above described real estate, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said note and the costs and expenses of this trust. GEO. A. MOSER, Trustee.

The trial of Hayden, in Connecticut, charged with the murder of Mary Stannard, cost the State \$30,000. Hayden is now out on \$5,000 bail, and it is said he will never be tried again for that offense.  
Two freight trains were wrecked just north of Poplar Bluff on Tuesday of last week, and as a consequence the northern bound passenger train had to get to St. Louis.  
Major Hearsey, of the New Orleans States, and Major Burke, of the Democrat, fired pistols at ten paces at each other, last Tuesday. Two rounds were exchanged without injury to either party. The duel was strictly according to the code, and we trust all parties concerned feel the better for the passing of the cloud.  
Under the management of Mr. Cundiff, the St. Louis Times has achieved a popularity and influence never attained by it before. Last Sunday week it put on a new dress, and it is now as neat and tasty in appearance as it is sound in doctrine and replete with news. Its excellence is a guarantee of future prosperity.  
The dispensation of justice in Chicago must be a thing past comprehending, since all the papers of the "village by the lake" agree in crying out against it. A late issue of the News says:  
We don't say that it is true, but it seems so, to say the least, that a thief is never really at perfect liberty in this city until he has been held over to the Criminal Court. That, as it were, insures him against all further trouble from the law. If we were asked how this is, we would not be able to answer the question.  
In a recent divorce suit in Detroit the following passages from the husband's diary were read: "23d March, 1878—Belle drunk; I had to go to Mrs. G's to take care of the children. 24th—Belle drunk. 26th—Belle drunk and asleep; had to get in through the window. 27th—Belle drunk and rowdy; no dinner, no supper; lay with her clothes on upon the bed. 28th—Belle drunk at 1 P. M. No dinner, and more drunk at that day. April 3—Belle drunk at Hoffman's grocery. 4th—Belle out from 3 to 7, and got home drunk. 7th—Belle drunk; no dinner or supper," and so on up to May 22, when the entry occurs: "A man in the house who left his satchel on the table, and ran out of the back door when he saw me; found the whiskey bottle. May 24—Moved myself and children." It certainly seemed about time.

The testimony given before Senator Voorhies' "exodus committee" on Saturday was decidedly interesting and gives a pretty clear inside view of the exodus movement, and how it was originated and engineered. An agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad testified to having gone to North Carolina to work up this movement. He secured several prominent negroes to assist him in this work, promising them a royalty of \$1 for each negro they could persuade to leave the State for Indiana. This witness admitted having issued various posters and documents showing the advantages of Indiana, and how well the negro fared there. When questioned as to the probable result of the exodus, and how and when it would end, he answered that he thought the negroes would continue to flock to Indiana until they began to suffer, and would then rush home again in a body. In this event, he hoped to put in another stroke of business and secure the contract for transporting these disgraced exodusters back to Carolina.

The New York Times is authority for the statement that another vast railroad combination was completed in that city on Tuesday of last week, which is of much importance to New Orleans. It consisted in the purchase of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, better known as the Jackson Railroad and its branches, by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It is understood that the stock of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Company is to be retired, and the stockholders are to receive one share of the Illinois Central stock for every two shares of their holdings. The purchased company runs from New Orleans, via Jackson, Miss., to Cairo, Ill., where it joins the Illinois Central line. It has also a branch from Durant, Miss., to Kosciusko, Miss., and another from Grenada, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn., and has a total length of over 650 miles. The Illinois Central road runs from Cairo, Ill., to Chicago, Ill., with branches from Centralia, Ill., to Sioux City, Iowa, and from Cedar Falls, Iowa, to Mena, Iowa, and is over 1100 miles in length. The consolidated road will, consequently, have a mileage of over 1700 miles. It traverses Iowa eastwardly across the

entire State, and Illinois (in two branches), Tennessee and Mississippi southerly, through their centres, passing through portions of Kentucky and Louisiana, and extends from Sioux City and Chicago on the north to New Orleans on the south, via Dubuque, Cairo, Memphis, Jackson and other important points.  
**The Coming Census.**  
If any office should be entirely free from the spirit of partisanship, and be filled on account of fitness and fairness only, that connected with the taking of the approaching census, of all others, ought to be removed from politics. The superintendent is a pronounced Republican, but in the selection of the hundred and fifty supervisors he has personally acted with as much liberality as was to have been expected under the circumstances.  
Not so Hayes, who makes the nominations after the appointments have been recommended from the Census Bureau. From first to last he has sought to make capital out of these supervisors and to convert them into party machines. At least one-third, and perhaps more, of the whole number has been changed after the appointments agreed upon, either by substituting new names or by withdrawing nominations that had been sent to the Senate.  
In some instances gross deception was practiced on the superintendent and on Senators and Representatives who had been consulted in regard to the selection of supervisors in particular localities. In others Hayes was convicted of direct falsification, in having promised to make appointments in the morning and recanted without cause before three hours had elapsed.  
The innate treachery, hypocrisy, and false nature of the Fraudulent President have heretofore been well known to all who had occasion to test him. But a multitude of witnesses of both parties and of the highest character will prove that he has surpassed himself in this last exhibition of these vicious qualities.  
The new census will furnish the basis of apportionment for representation in Congress, and it is therefore of the first importance that the returns should be honest and impartial. Instead of commanding confidence from the start, they will be subject to suspicion, and invite dispute. Therefore, statistics which ought to be accepted by all the world as trustworthy will be surely questioned by those most interested in their correctness, because partisans have been selected to do the work, and are likely to do it as they are ordered by their employers.  
Many of the supervisors thus appointed for political and personal reasons, are known to be incompetent for the tasks they are expected to perform. Novel inquiries are introduced into the schedules, some of which might well perplex ordinary intelligence, and will be a stumbling block to ignorant deputies, who will be more concerned about their per diem than about the value of the information they are hired to collect.  
It is disgraceful that a great work like the taking of the census, so important to all the pursuits of a young and growing people, should be marred by the wretched partisanship of a mean Executive, who occupies the Presidency by fraud, and whose chief business in the stolen office has been to reward the thieves who put him there, at the public expense; to fob the salary allowed by law to support the dignity of the post; and to dicker with cheap politicians about the disposal of patronage.  
—New York Sun.

**The New York Electors.**  
[From the St. Louis Times.]  
It would not be altogether appropriate or advisable for the present unconstitutional Legislature of New York State to attempt any change in the established method of choosing Presidential electors. The validity of its act would be open to dispute, and in all matters affecting so vital an issue as the choice of a President of the United States, the proceedings should be in strict accordance with the law that is written. An electoral dispute settled by such irregular and fraudulent methods as prevailed in the case of Mr. Hayes is liable at any time to involve the country in civil war.  
The trouble with the New York Legislature is that it does not exist in accordance with the Constitution of the State. It is not the legislative body contemplated and made mandatory by the fundamental law of New York, and its acts could not pass muster in the arena of a great national controversy.

A legislative body which does not represent the people, of its own State as prescribed in the fundamental law thereof would hardly be permitted by its acts to decide a great question involving the rights and welfare of the people of the whole Union.  
The Constitution of New York prescribes that every ten years, in 1865, 1875, 1885, etc., a census of the population shall be taken, and that as soon as the returns of the census are in the Legislature shall make a reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts, which reapportionment shall be made in exact proportion to the population as shown by the new census. The New York State census of 1875 showed that during the decade the Democratic districts, especially those of New York City and Brooklyn, had greatly increased in population, while the Republican districts, as a rule, had barely held their numbers. In the same year the Democrats carried the State at large by a considerable majority, though the Legislature, based as it was upon the apportionment of 1865, was Republican. The Democrats having a majority in the whole State, a fair apportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts in obedience to the plain and peremptory mandates of the Constitution would have given them a majority in the Legislature. The Republican Legislature refused to obey the Constitution. In 1876 the Democrats again swept the State, but the Legislature remained Republican in virtue of the obsolete apportionment of 1865. This Legislature also refused to obey the Constitution by reapportioning legislative representation according to population, though the outrage was so flagrant that while less than 100,000 of population sufficed to elect a State Senator in some of the Republican districts, it required more than 300,000 of population to send a Senator to Albany from some of the New York City and Brooklyn districts. After making sure of Conkling's re-election to the United States Senate the Republicans in the New York Legislature in 1878 set about making a reapportionment as the Constitution required them to do three years before. But the reapportionment as it was finally made was contrary to the Constitution and therefore void. Democratic constituencies in New York, Brooklyn and elsewhere were still denied the pro rata representation to which they were entitled by the spirit of American institutions as well as by the letter of the State Constitution, while Republican constituencies were given far more than they were entitled to. A single illustration must suffice. Cattaraugus county, by the census of 1875, has a population of 45,000, and is republican; they gave it two representatives. Suffolk county has a population of 50,000, and is Democratic; they gave it but one representative. A legislative body based upon such violations of law can not expect to command respect away from home. Being itself the result of a disfranchising statute, existing by virtue of an outrage upon the fundamental law of the State, the New York Legislature can not assume in any way to represent the people of that State in the choice of Presidential electors. It would be the duty of Congress to reject the vote of a State whose people were so misrepresented in the Electoral College.

**Information Wanted.**  
S. Reed, of Midland, left his home on Tuesday of last week, and since that time has not been heard of by his distressed family. He is about 40 years old, six feet tall, dark hair and dark eyes. He wore a colored woolen shirt, thin dark cloth coat, dark pants and black felt hat. Has on his left arm in India ink a draw-knife through which shows a scar. On his right arm an anchor in India ink. Ordinary working clothes. Is a wagon-maker by trade. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his wife, Annie Reed, Midland, Mo. Exchanges please copy.

Where is the "firm and unqualified adherence" of the Republicans of Pennsylvania sacredly pledged against a third term of the Presidency at their State Convention of 1875-76? Has Don Cameron pocketed that as well as the machinery of his party in the Keystone State? We refuse to believe it. The morality and convictions of voters who don't live by getting office are not purchasable assets. The Republican party of Pennsylvania is full of honorable men, who will insist on the fulfillment of this pledge to the world made by their convention in '75-'77:  
"Resolved, that we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable example limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unflinchingly opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term."

**Editorial Notes.**  
The Washington Post thinks that a census that will be implicitly trusted by all citizens of all parties in all sections cannot be taken by small calibre partisans, whose integrity is ever ready to subordinate itself to the fancied interests of party. The country expects the Senate to sit down with emphasis on all nominations of this sort.  
The Courier-Journal says the jetty system has been introduced on the Sacramento river, Cal., to protect the banks and secure owners of property and cut out sand bars. The result has been far in excess of expectation, and it shows what beneficent results would follow the introduction of the same system on the Mississippi river.  
The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Ex-Senator Howe claims to have discovered that the fathers were not opposed to the third term. The acts of the fathers in declining a third term upset his theories in regard to them. If they had been in favor of a third term some of them would have accepted a third election. But however the fathers may have stood on the question, the sons are clearly opposed."  
This is the way that it appears to the New Haven Register: "The Republicans propose to steal three of New Jersey's Democratic electoral votes by a trick. That the same scheme will be laid before the Connecticut Legislature cannot be doubted. The Republican leaders have conspired to steal the next president. They stole it in 1876 by military force, fraud, perjury and by throwing out thousands of Democratic votes.  
The Rochester Express displays a "level head" when it says: "The government now has outstanding obligations, bearing interest at 6 per cent, amounting to \$273,681,315, and at 5 per cent, \$508,440,350. These bonds are all redeemable after July 1, 1881. Considering the late popularity of 4 per cent, the bill to refund these bonds at a lower rate seems quite feasible. The saving in interest to the government, if they are refunded at 4 per cent, would be \$10,558,030; at 3 1/2 per cent it would be \$14,468,881."  
The New York Times does not approve of the anti-Chinese bill which the House Committee on Education and Labor has decided to report, and says: "It is pretty clearly established that everything which is sought by this bill in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Burlingame treaty can be secured by negotiation with the Chinese government, and it would certainly be more fair and more dignified to try this method of procedure first, as would inevitably be done with any foreign power capable of defending its own treaty rights or enforcing our treaty obligations."  
The St. Louis Times gives the following hopeful view of prosperity in that city: "The real estate boom still continues in St. Louis, and it is gratifying to observe that though the market is unusually active holders are not exorbitant in their demands. The advance has been only slight, and for the first time in years buyers are becoming numerous, and, as a consequence, there is a large daily increase in the number of transfers. This betrays a healthy tone in the market, and already a strong impetus has been given to material improvements in vacant parts of the city."  
Whatever may be said against the people of Cincinnati, it will scarcely be denied that they are well posted on the presidential question. Accordingly, when the Commercial refers to the subject it may be regarded as speaking from the card. It says: "It is becoming plainer every day that the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency will be found in an Eastern State. The favorites to-day are ex-Gov. Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Senator Bayard, of Delaware. We are inclined to the opinion that were Mr. Seymour to say frankly that he would take the nomination it would be given to him as the highest assurance of securing the thirty-five electoral votes of the Empire State. In any event the presidential nomination will be given to the East. It is a question then, who shall have the second place on the ticket. It is easily within the reach of ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, but he has said he would not accept it. The first place or none is his motto, and his Western friends are likely to sustain him in that position. With Hendricks out of the way, the nomination for Vice President will become a bone of contention among a number of Western mediocrities, and ex-Gov. Bishop's chances are at least at par with the others. Though his party was defeated at the late election Bishop was not defeated, and it is seriously claimed that had he been renominated he would have been re-elected, and by a majority as great as boosted him into the Governor's chair two years ago."

entire State, and Illinois (in two branches), Tennessee and Mississippi southerly, through their centres, passing through portions of Kentucky and Louisiana, and extends from Sioux City and Chicago on the north to New Orleans on the south, via Dubuque, Cairo, Memphis, Jackson and other important points.  
**The Coming Census.**  
If any office should be entirely free from the spirit of partisanship, and be filled on account of fitness and fairness only, that connected with the taking of the approaching census, of all others, ought to be removed from politics. The superintendent is a pronounced Republican, but in the selection of the hundred and fifty supervisors he has personally acted with as much liberality as was to have been expected under the circumstances.  
Not so Hayes, who makes the nominations after the appointments have been recommended from the Census Bureau. From first to last he has sought to make capital out of these supervisors and to convert them into party machines. At least one-third, and perhaps more, of the whole number has been changed after the appointments agreed upon, either by substituting new names or by withdrawing nominations that had been sent to the Senate.  
In some instances gross deception was practiced on the superintendent and on Senators and Representatives who had been consulted in regard to the selection of supervisors in particular localities. In others Hayes was convicted of direct falsification, in having promised to make appointments in the morning and recanted without cause before three hours had elapsed.  
The innate treachery, hypocrisy, and false nature of the Fraudulent President have heretofore been well known to all who had occasion to test him. But a multitude of witnesses of both parties and of the highest character will prove that he has surpassed himself in this last exhibition of these vicious qualities.  
The new census will furnish the basis of apportionment for representation in Congress, and it is therefore of the first importance that the returns should be honest and impartial. Instead of commanding confidence from the start, they will be subject to suspicion, and invite dispute. Therefore, statistics which ought to be accepted by all the world as trustworthy will be surely questioned by those most interested in their correctness, because partisans have been selected to do the work, and are likely to do it as they are ordered by their employers.  
Many of the supervisors thus appointed for political and personal reasons, are known to be incompetent for the tasks they are expected to perform. Novel inquiries are introduced into the schedules, some of which might well perplex ordinary intelligence, and will be a stumbling block to ignorant deputies, who will be more concerned about their per diem than about the value of the information they are hired to collect.  
It is disgraceful that a great work like the taking of the census, so important to all the pursuits of a young and growing people, should be marred by the wretched partisanship of a mean Executive, who occupies the Presidency by fraud, and whose chief business in the stolen office has been to reward the thieves who put him there, at the public expense; to fob the salary allowed by law to support the dignity of the post; and to dicker with cheap politicians about the disposal of patronage.  
—New York Sun.

**The New York Electors.**  
[From the St. Louis Times.]  
It would not be altogether appropriate or advisable for the present unconstitutional Legislature of New York State to attempt any change in the established method of choosing Presidential electors. The validity of its act would be open to dispute, and in all matters affecting so vital an issue as the choice of a President of the United States, the proceedings should be in strict accordance with the law that is written. An electoral dispute settled by such irregular and fraudulent methods as prevailed in the case of Mr. Hayes is liable at any time to involve the country in civil war.  
The trouble with the New York Legislature is that it does not exist in accordance with the Constitution of the State. It is not the legislative body contemplated and made mandatory by the fundamental law of New York, and its acts could not pass muster in the arena of a great national controversy.

**Information Wanted.**  
S. Reed, of Midland, left his home on Tuesday of last week, and since that time has not been heard of by his distressed family. He is about 40 years old, six feet tall, dark hair and dark eyes. He wore a colored woolen shirt, thin dark cloth coat, dark pants and black felt hat. Has on his left arm in India ink a draw-knife through which shows a scar. On his right arm an anchor in India ink. Ordinary working clothes. Is a wagon-maker by trade. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his wife, Annie Reed, Midland, Mo. Exchanges please copy.

Where is the "firm and unqualified adherence" of the Republicans of Pennsylvania sacredly pledged against a third term of the Presidency at their State Convention of 1875-76? Has Don Cameron pocketed that as well as the machinery of his party in the Keystone State? We refuse to believe it. The morality and convictions of voters who don't live by getting office are not purchasable assets. The Republican party of Pennsylvania is full of honorable men, who will insist on the fulfillment of this pledge to the world made by their convention in '75-'77:  
"Resolved, that we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable example limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unflinchingly opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term."