

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M., meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 138, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or 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, in Ironton.
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IRONTON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, Ironton.
RELIGIOUS SERVICES in the R. C. Chapel at Acadia College every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

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JOHN E. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.
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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 of 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,
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GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

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PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

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PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
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W. R. EDGAR,
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WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION
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FRANZ DINGER,
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Office—One north of the Ironton House.
IRONTON, MO.

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NOTICE.
LAND OFFICE AT IRONTON, MO.,
Jan. 6th, 1880.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Christian Oesterle, (Homestead 5314), for the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 17, township 24, range 4 east, and names the following witnesses, viz: Joseph Jones, of Madison county, Mo.; and Elijah Smith, of St. Francois county, Mo. GEO. A. MOSEB, Register. Jan 22nd

When the People Speak.

In spite of the tribe of Cameron, Or any other political clique, The will of the masses shall be done, And the course of justice must be run, When the people speak.

Though leader this and ruler that Their selfish ends will always seek, The people know what such are at, And all their best-aid schemes fall flat, When the people speak.

The people now, as heretofore, Can mend a fence or stop a leak, And men who waste the public store Their mercy will in vain implore, When the people speak.

No man should boast himself too much Of strength of will or force of cheek: For yet the ballot's lightning touch May make a sudden end of such, When the people speak.

Long suffering though our freemen are, And slow in the revenge they wreak, Yet he who dares their path to bar Will surely fall both fast and far, When the people speak.

It is the ballot that at last Must rule the haughty and the meek, And in the future, as in the past, For truth and right it will be cast, When the people speak. —N. Y. Sun.

Kentucky has established the whipping post as a punishment for petty crimes, and now Illinois wants it as an addition to her own means of correction.

The St. Louis Times says a ship load of bread and meat would be the best contribution the Future Great city of the Mississippi Valley could make to famished Ireland.

On the 7th inst., the Iowa House of Representatives adopted resolutions for submitting to the people a constitutional amendment making women eligible to the Legislature.

We are in favor of retaining Mr. McHenry in the office of Register of Lands, if he desires to stay there another term. He is a faithful, efficient officer. We do not believe in "rotation in office," except to turn out dishonest or incompetent incumbents.

California is thriving and happy—and a little boastful. Last year was the most prosperous in the history of the State, the exports including 2,000,000 worth of goods.

The opening out of a new tobacco store at Oberlin, Ohio, the other day, created great indignation in that severely moral neighborhood. A town meeting was called, and appropriate denunciatory resolutions were adopted. The Oberliners are too pure for this country, and they ought to be transported, together with a lot of colored brethren and sisters, to some lone isle in the Pacific, where they could be unmolested in their religion and morals, and miscegenate to their hearts' content.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times calls attention to the danger to the Republican party of the proposition to elect Presidential electors in New York and New Jersey by Congressional Districts. He insists that it would be taking advantage of the people, and the Democrats might be expected to retaliate. He shows that the Democrats control the Legislatures of Indiana and Oregon, and can easily secure the electors in those States by the means relied on by the Republicans in New York and New Jersey. This would give, according to his calculation, 175 reliable Democratic votes in the Electoral College, and 178 Republican votes. Connecticut is put down as doubtful, but conceding her electors to the Republicans, they would still lack one of a majority. As for the votes of Rhode Island and Maine, which are not estimated in the above calculation, he believes that Congress would be induced by any Republican manipulation of the votes of New York and New Jersey to declare that there was no election in these States, because in the one there would be two sets of electors claiming recognition, and in the other naturalized citizens are disfranchised by the property qualification. This would cast the election in the House, where the Democrats could easily manage to secure a majority of the States. Taken altogether, the correspondent, who avows himself to be a Republican, thinks honesty is just now the best Republican policy, and that the attempt to tinker with the method of choosing electors in New York and New Jersey had better be abandoned at once.

National Conventions.

In the national conventions of the Democratic party since 1868, the basis of representation has been to allow States two delegates for each Presidential elector. But that such a basis of representation is flagrantly unjust to the Democratic States can scarcely be doubted by any one who will take the trouble to look into its practical workings. The sixteen States of the South, all of which may reasonably be set down as certain to give their votes for the Democratic nominee in November, will be entitled to 276 delegates in the next convention if the old basis remains unchanged; and California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, in not more than two of which the Democrats have any hope of an electoral vote, will also have 276 delegates. Taking the popular vote for President in 1876 as a basis to work upon, we find that the Southern States gave Tilden 1,614,072 votes, and Hayes 961,061; and the State of California and others above mentioned gave Tilden 1,419,988 and Hayes 1,699,936 votes. In the sixteen Democratic States named the ratio of voters to one delegate is 5,848, and in the fifteen anti-Democratic States 5,145.

Of the 185 votes necessary to elect a Democratic President next fall the South is expected to cast 138, or 74 per cent., yet she will have only 37 per cent. of the Delegates, unless the existing rule is changed, and States, nearly all of which are hopelessly Republican, will have the same quota.

Here is a manifest injustice, and one which we think ought to be corrected; and not wishing to point out a defect without suggesting a remedy, we submit that a better plan would be to allow each State a number of delegates equal to its Presidential electors, one additional delegate for every three Tilden electors or fraction of two in each State, and one delegate for every 20,000 popular votes for Tilden or fraction equal to 10,000. Upon this basis representation by States in convention would be as follows:

State	Delegates
Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
North Carolina	7
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	14
West Virginia	5
Total	138

State	Delegates
California	6
Illinois	11
Iowa	5
Kansas	7
Maine	13
Massachusetts	11
Michigan	5
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	29
Pennsylvania	4
Rhode Island	1
Vermont	10
Wisconsin	10
Total	138

State	Delegates
Colorado	3
Connecticut	6
Indiana	15
New Jersey	3
New York	22
Ohio	3
Oregon	10
Total	93

State	Old Rule	Proposed Rule
Southern States	37.40 per cent	40.92 per cent
Anti-Dem. States	37.40 per cent	31.75 per cent
Other States	25.20 per cent	27.33 per cent

The strength of the States which gave Tilden popular majorities in 1876 (including Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina) would be as follows under the prevailing rule and that proposed:

State	Old Rule	Proposed Rule
Tilden States, 1876	55.00	62.05
Anti-Tilden States, 1876	45.00	37.95

The proposed rule would surely be something of an approximation to justice, while the prevailing rule is wholly indefensible.—New Orleans Democrat.

Dennis Kearney has returned to the Pacific coast. His Eastern visit was stale, flat and unprofitable.

The Sagacity of Fishes.

Seth Green, the great fish-grower (if we may so designate him), was interviewed by a Rochester (N. Y.) reporter, the other day, and gave several interesting bits of experience he has had in his encounters with the finny tribe. He claims that fishes, as well as beasts and birds, have languages, and that "the man of the future will have to understand them." "Fishes have," says Mr. Green, "a sagacious intelligence—not an instinct—which teaches them to profit by the fortunes or misfortunes that befall the family of fishes. How many men are there of whom the same can be said with invariable truth? Talk about natural sagacity; why, I can point you to as striking instances of it, in a primitive form, among fishes as you ever heard of among men. In the winter of 1840 I hunted deer and fished for salmon trout in and around Bonaparte Lakes, just north of Herkimer county in the Adirondacks. I fished, putting down 100 hooks through holes in the ice about eight rods apart. These hooks were baited with good sized minnows, as full of life as though at liberty. After the lines had been down the first night I took from them in the morning twenty-five good big trout. Each successive morning I got less and less, until on the eighth day the number of trout had diminished to seven or eight. But every bait was gone from every hook as on the first morning when I made the big haul. I knew the trout hadn't all been taken from those waters, but it was also apparent that I couldn't catch any more without removing the tackle. So I cut new holes in the ice and moved down about a quarter of a mile. There my results were in exactly the same ratio as the first, and I had to move again in seven or eight days. One day I ran a line of hooks in such a direction that one of them came right over a rocky bar, where there was open water. I decided to try an experiment with this hook. I fastened the upper end of the line to an overhanging piece of brush, so that nothing could interfere with the bait below without making the brush wobble. Then I lay down to watch. Very soon a minnow was attracted to the minnow as possible, and I was constantly belying the Democratic party and slandering its public men and candidates."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the inscription "To the glory of God and the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt" is a very bad mixture of sentiment, even if it has been placed on a tablet on the wall of a New York church.

The first choice of the New York Times for President is Grant; its second choice is Washburne. The first choice of the New York Tribune is Blaine, and its second choice seems to be Sherman. The first choice of Conkling is Conkling; and his second choice is—Conkling.

The petrified, living child at New Philadelphia, O., is still an object of wonderment in that State. He was taken to Cleveland recently and there examined by many medical men. The hardness has spread gradually over the entire body. The little fellow's legs and arms are ice-cold and now almost as hard and white as granite.

Gen. Boynton, to whom so much interest now attaches, graduated at Kentucky Military Institute, and was professor of mathematics there for several years. He entered the service as Major or the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, was promoted as lieutenant colonel, and brevetted brigadier general for gallant conduct at Chickamauga.

The annual report of the Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts, referring to the treatment of female convicts, says that two years' experience with the reformatory prison for women has demonstrated conclusively that an institution of this kind can be successfully managed and controlled by women, and that the importance of the experiment is not yet fully appreciated.

The United States grand jury which just completed its labors at Trenton, N. J., did not find any indictment against Congressman Charles H. Voorhis, in the Fifth New Jersey district, who was recently held to bail in the sum of \$6,000 for alleged fraudulent transactions in connection with his presidency of the First National Bank of Hackensack. The grand jury, however, did not dismiss the case, but merely adjourned it for the consideration of the next grand jury, which meets in April.

Editorial Notes.

Sewer gas escaping from defective drains in New York and Boston have filled those cities recently with fatal cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

The ice packers of the Northwest have not reaped a very rich harvest this season; indeed, few of them have more than a third of their usual stock.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Blaine's strength is unexpectedly great in Ohio; that he is the second choice of his party after John Sherman, and that the latter has no strength at all in Maine.

It is stated that Secretary Sherman's Cincinnati brother-in-law, with the assistance of a couple of Treasury Department clerks, has set up a Sherman literary bureau in the Corcoran building at Washington.

Mr. Boutwell is almost as fervent a third termer as Robeson and Belknap. He is quoted as declaring that he would rather be beaten with Grant than "submit to the dictation of scrappers, bolters and Germans."

Recent and official reports develop the unpleasant fact that the United States navy is in a deplorable condition. If half the statements made are well founded, we have no navy at all which is worth taking into account.

Wendell Phillips says an Englishman is like a block of granite with the corners and edges all on, while an American is like a paving stone that has rolled on the beach for a hundred years, and is so slippery you can not hold it in your hand.

The Florida Republican State Convention is to be held in Gainesville at least twenty days before the meeting of the national convention, and will not only elect delegates to that, but nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says that Gen. Sherman has said that if Gen. Boynton will get any commissioned officer to endorse his charges, he will resign.

Chicago, Feb. 19, 1880. I have constantly belying the Democratic party and slandering its public men and candidates."

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