

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

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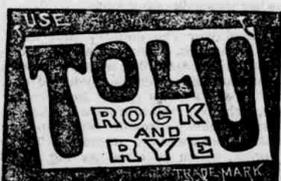
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As the election in Oregon takes place on June 7th, both of the political parties of that State will virtually vote for Presidential candidates without knowing who they are.

As the season advances the number of immigrants arriving in this country increases. The first three weeks of March show 12,720 immigrants, against 6,051 for the entire month of March last year.

The contested election case of Bradley versus Slemmons was last Wednesday disposed of, the House of Representatives declaring by a vote of 149 to 20 that Slemmons is entitled to the seat he holds. Mr. Slemmons is the Democratic member from the Second Arkansas district and Mr. Bradley is a Greenbacker of the same district, who thought he ought to have been elected, though he wasn't.

The prospects of the Kansas City and Memphis railroad are becoming brighter, and the completion of this great thoroughfare, which is to shorten, by several hundred miles, the route by rail between the border city of Missouri and New Orleans, is only a question of time. The Memphis and Kansas City railroad will run through the northeast portion of Arkansas and through a rich agricultural portion of Missouri, and tap one of the great grain depots of the West.

There was a feud between the Howrie and Westfall families, in Warren county, Iowa, and the Howries hired George Wheeler to kill the nine male Westfalls at \$100 apiece, the price to be paid after the death of each, and \$100 to be added for the ninth, making \$1,000 for the whole job. Wheeler began work by shooting at the father of the Westfalls, but only slightly wounded him in the head. Nevertheless, he demanded \$100 from the Howries. They told him that they would not pay for such bad marksmanship, and he could only get \$10; so he exposed the plot, and all concerned in it are now in jail.

Mr. Abel R. Corbin, brother-in-law of General Grant, died at his residence in Jersey City on the 28th ult., at the age of seventy-one. He was born in 1836, where he founded the *Missouri Argus*, now known as the *Globe-Democrat*. In 1842 he removed to Washington, where he was clerk of a Congressional committee for sixteen years. In 1863 he removed to New York city and came prominently before the public in connection with the "Black Friday" gold speculations of September 1869. He changed his residence to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1870, and lived there until recently. Mr. Corbin was married twice, his second wife being Virginia Grant, General Grant's sister.

The sending of a ship load of provisions to the starving people of Ireland, in a government vessel, recalls the memory of the fact that the people of Ireland at one time sent a ship load of provisions to the people of America. On the 7th of August, 1670, the ship Katherine sailed from Dublin for Boston loaded with wheat, malt, butter and cheese for the distressed New England colonists, who had been impoverished by war with the Indians, known in history as "King Phillip's War." This contribution was made by "divers Christians in Ireland." There seems to have been more religious toleration in the mother country at that time than there was in New England, for the good people who sent this ship admonished the Boston consignees that in dividing the cargo "equal respect be had to all godly persons agreeing in fundamentals of faith & order, though differing about the subject of some ordinances, & particularly that godly antipodeobaptists be not excluded. The contribution was apportioned among the thirty-eight towns which had suffered during the war, and over 2,000 persons participated in the relief.—*Times*.

Daring Robbery in Butler County.

[Bluff Citizen, April 1st.]
About six o'clock last Saturday evening three masked men entered the residence of T. H. Vandover, in Beaverdam township, and demanded the money that was on the premises. In order to enforce a quick compliance with their request they fired their pistols into the floor and made threats that were calculated to cower the old gentleman and the members of his family. Mr. Vandover, who was in very bad health at the time, brought out a thousand dollars in greenbacks and presented it to the robbers. They graciously received it and demanded more, suggesting that he being out

some of his wealth that was reported to be buried about the house. Realizing that they possessed a knowledge of the whereabouts of his money, Mr. Vandover proceeded to dig some three thousand dollars in gold from the chimney corner, where it had laid and accumulated for many years. After receiving this amount the robbers appeared satisfied with the result of their evening's work, mounted their horses and rode off.

From the disconnected and varying reports which have been received at this place there seems to be no idea as to who the guilty parties were, and no effort has been made by those interested to find out where they came from or went to. It appears that they had a knowledge of Mr. Vandover's great secret, and profited largely by it.

The amount stolen represents the labor and savings of a lifetime, as Mr. Vandover seems to have hoarded his money for an unexpressed purpose. He practiced the most rigid economy in his personal affairs and it is very likely that he deprived himself of many comforts of life in order to accumulate the snug sum obtained by his masked visitors Saturday evening.

He was sick at the time, and the excitement and loss of the money had a serious effect upon him. The latest reports were that he was prostrated beyond a reasonable hope of recovery.

Just as we go to press we learn that two of Mr. Vandover's nephews have been arrested on suspicion and there is a strong probability that he will recover his money.

"The Good Old Days."

One of our city merchants handed us an ancient looking piece of manuscript one day this week, the same proving to be the last leaf of the account of one Joel Murray, for the year 1837, with some general store keeper. The sheet came wrapped about a small pair of shoes that had been brought back to the store for exchange, and we publish the items precisely as they appear in the original manuscript, written in the "good old days" we hear so much about, when a man "took his dram and went on about his business." Here it is:

1 gal brandy.....	\$00.12
1 Bottle Brandy.....	.63
1 oz. Indigo.....	.12
1 pt. Brandy.....	.25
By Cash.....	10.00
1 Bottle Brandy.....	.62
1 pt. Wine.....	.25
2 Fiddle Strings.....	.13
1 Bottle Brandy.....	.37
5 lbs Coffee.....	.50
4 lbs. Sugar.....	1.00
1 Comb.....	.20
1 pt. Wine.....	.25
2 lbs. Wine.....	.12
1 gal Wine.....	.13
1 gal. Whisky.....	1.00
3 yds. domestic.....	1.12
1 Bottle rum.....	.38
1 gal Whisky.....	.12
1 gal rum.....	.13
4 yds. flannel.....	2.50
2 yds. flannel.....	1.56
5 yds. domestic.....	1.25
1 pt. rum.....	.25
1 qt. rum.....	.50
1 qt. rum.....	.36
1 gal Whisky.....	.12
2 lbs. Wine.....	1.00
1 qt. Brandy.....	.50
14 pounds of lead.....	.25
1 qt. rum.....	.50

The Hole Amount For 1837 is \$120.18
Cr. By Cash.....\$00.50
By Wade..... 1.75

Joel, it seems, was one of the "boys," and took his nip right frequently even though it cost 12 cents a "glas." We suppose, though, that the glasses were not the same kind as are now used, for the reader will see that in the account the writer has invariably spelled it with one "h," while the glass of to-day is spelled differently.—*Charleston Enterprise*.

From "Farmer."

If the "Great Dollar Weekly," the *Globe-Democrat*, is a reliable newspaper, it misses it a little in reporting things from this neck of woods. The men who killed Fields in jail here did not act like rable, but like disciplined soldiers under a leader who understood what was to be done, and how to do it. True, they came to hang him, but their plan miscarried so far as to shoot him instead. Fields tried to hold his cell door against them, by inserting the end of a billet of wood between the iron bars, and prying round on it, so as to cover his body behind the wall at the side of the door. Force being exerted against the door, threw Fields partly in front of it, and a shot was fired through the bars to cripple him, but it seems to have struck the billet, glanced and passed in or near his heart. Fields fell; the door was thrown open; and finding their man too badly hurt to hang, they finished him with the same medicine he had

had doctored his victim with—lead. A law firm here lost a fat goose; and the general sentiment seems to be, "Well done." Dreadful as mob is, the necessity for it is still more to be feared and deprecated.

In our theory of government, the legislative, judicial, and executive departments are separate; but as most of those who make our laws are lawyers, all those who adjudicate and construe them, and many who order their execution, as governors and other officers, are lawyers, those departments are practically united in the most vicious way possible; and as the lawyers make the meat they feed on, when a case goes into court, no matter how heinous or glaring the offense, the people are sure that a great deal of money will be made out of it; that they will have a pretty bill of costs to foot, and that is all they are sure of, unless it be that, if the criminal is rich, he will be turned loose again.

Two persons, a father and son, charged with being participants with Fields, had been taken from jail on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Lacy, of Jacksonville, and set free. Fields was to be taken out the following week, to Mason county. The firm acting as his counsel had gained something of a local reputation for getting people out of scrapes; and one of the partners had bragged that he would make a free man of Fields in two weeks, so that there was no wonder at the lynching. Fields was a man known to be on the shoot,—in broad daylight, in the presence of dozens, he had shot, in a brutal way, a man who, under like circumstances, had spared his life. So that it is hard to see where the "ifs and ans" and "buts" come in.

March has been very dry until within a few days, and our larger wheat acreage has suffered greatly, and thousands of acres will have to be plowed up. On clay land that was well worked and pressed at seeding time, the prospect is still good; but the black loams are past praying for. We have fifty and seventy-five dollar land here, but it seems to have only a five-dollar sky over it; and between such land and such a sky the poor devil who has to pay four or five dollars an acre for a chance to earn his bread, pays a high price for a slim chance; and he who buys it, expecting to pay for it off the land, sells himself.

FARMER.

WINCHESTER, Ill., March 19th, 1880.

Tilden and Anti-Tilden.

[From the New York Sun.]
ALBANY, March 22.—It may be true, as some of the friends of Mr. Tilden assert, that the opposition to him is dying out in this State, but the drift of political conversation in Albany would hardly justify such a conclusion. The anti-Tilden spirit is violent and virulent. It forms a distinct feature in politics. It cannot be ignored, for it is never silent. Anything to beat Tilden is the war cry of a class very large, and made to appear larger than it is by reason of its activity. In the presence of a Tilden man I made the rounds of the hotels here lately, and on all sides our ears were greeted with the odds and ends of dialogues in which the speakers appeared to be unanimous in their opposition to Tilden. After this exhibition I asked: "Do you still think Mr. Tilden is the strongest man in the State of New York?"

"I certainly do," was the immediate response, "and if you were wise you would find in all the talk we have heard the strongest possible confirmation of that impression. If Mr. Tilden were really as these people say he is, do you think they would come all the way from Syracuse and Rochester and Albany and Buffalo to vent their spleen against him in the Albany hotels? If their assertions were true, he would be politically dead and buried beyond the hope of resurrection. The highest compliment that can be paid to his strength is found in this continual denunciation of him. These men are not fools. They are practical politicians, and they never fight shadows. If Tilden should die politically, to-morrow, they would waste no more words on him. It is the knowledge that he is alive, that he is a vital force in politics, that he is the first choice of the American people for President, which sharpens all their barbs of slander and makes their fury uncontrollable. But this is no new thing. The killing of Mr. Tilden has been the favorite pursuit of a large crowd of politicians any time for the past twelve years. You ought to have been here just ten years ago—at the end of March, 1870. Tweed was in his glory at that time. The charter under which he plundered the metropolis had just been drafted, and he was ready to carry it through the legislature at any cost. It was too cumbersome to read, and to skillfully drawn to reveal its sinister purposes. To oppose Tweed then was no holiday diversion. It was as much as a man's political life was worth to stand in the way of his schemes. The Democrats evaded their responsibility by yielding to the dictation of a caucus, which the 'Boss' controlled. The Republicans pretended to be satisfied with the concession of a more strenuous election law. The representatives of both parties knew in

their hearts that they were betraying the trust committed to their hands, but they did not want to be told of it. Tilden told them. He came to Albany for that purpose. In the presence of Tweed's own committee he analyzed the charter, declared that it robbed the people of the city of the right of self-government, and gave them a mayor without executive power, a local legislature without legislative power, and elections through which the real custodians of authority could not be reached. Tilden's boldness astonished Tweed and all his confederates. They swore they would get even with him—that they would oust him as chairman of the Democratic State committee. Democratic Senators and Assemblymen who had any pecuniary stake in the Tammany ring, but who were blindly and weakly obeying its dictation, hated Tilden. Republicans who intended to vote for the charter for the consideration and excuse themselves to their constituents on the ground that they did not understand its evil possibilities were dismayed at Mr. Tilden's speech. At that time everybody was abusing him. They were noisier than they are now. More wine and profanity flowed. The charter passed the Senate with only two opposing votes, and encountered scarcely any opposition in the Assembly. Tweed's victory over both parties was complete. Tilden appeared to have no supporters or friends anywhere, and it really looked as if he was in a pitiable plight when the burly Boss threatened to destroy him. The present attacks on Tilden in every name and insipid compared to those that were indulged in on that occasion.

"Take another case. If you had been here in the summer of 1874 you would surely have thought that Tilden was the weakest man in the State. Men were coming to Albany from remote counties to tell how unpopular he was in their localities. They insisted that he had no friends anywhere outside of Tammany Hall, and that if he was nominated for Governor he would be beaten by at least 50,000 majority. Finally they called a conference at the Delavan House and reached the unanimous conclusion that Tilden must withdraw from the canvass. They went so far as to send for him, and to demand that he should acquiesce in their decision. He said he would think about it, and the more he thought about it, and the more he became in his determination to run. He was elected by the largest majority ever given to a Democratic candidate for Governor since the State was founded.

In 1875, after Tilden overthrew the canal ring, Albany was not big enough to hold the angry politicians, who maintained that he had killed the Democratic party. If you could have believed the talk you heard in the hotels then, there was not enough left of him to make a decent funeral. In the spring of 1876, after Kelly had quarreled with Tilden, and Tammany had joined hands with the canal ring to oppose him, he was denounced with more bitterness than ever. We were told so often that he could not carry the State that some of us began to fear that it was true. But he was nominated at St. Louis, and he carried New York by the largest majority ever given to a Democratic candidate for President since the State was founded. Now, the man who wants to give much weight to the anti-Tilden talk in Albany must forget or ignore all that has happened during the past ten years."

"But you seem to forget what happened in 1879," I ventured to remark.

"No, I don't forget; Lucius Robinson was defeated for Governor, by reason of John Kelly's bolt, and Tilden was Robinson's friend and supporter. But it is one thing to beat man's friend and another thing to beat the man himself. Jackson's friendship couldn't save Van Buren in 1840; but if Old Hickory had been in the field in person, and had served only one term in the Presidency, do you think he would have been defeated? Fear is often a controlling factor in politics. Gov. Robinson was not an active politician. The men who bolted knew that if he was beaten he would retire to private life without attempting to square accounts with his enemies. But they entertain no such notion in regard to Tilden. They will take it out in talk against him; but when the time comes to act they will resume their places in the party, for they dare not abide the consequences of a bolt in the Presidential year."

"When will the Democratic State convention be held?"

"Probably on the first Wednesday in May."

"Will the delegation be instructed for Tilden?"

"I think not. The unit rule will be enforced, however, and the result will be about the same, for two-thirds of the delegates, and perhaps three-quarters, will be trustworthy Tilden men."

"Who will be Tilden's choice for President, in case he should desire to retire?"

"I don't know. He never told anybody; but if I should hazard a guess, it would be Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania."

"How about Henry B. Payne, of Ohio?"

"He would be a very good man for Vice-President in case Mr. Hendricks persists in refusing the renomination. But there is a growing impression in Indiana and elsewhere that if Hendricks is offered the second place on the ticket again, he will not decline."

There is no sentiment in Chicago in favor of David Davis, says the Tribune.

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