

Iron County Register

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IRONTON, MISSOURI.

NEWS IN BRIEF

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON Ways and Means, on the 30th, took up the tariff question and voted, eight to three, to place paper and paper-making materials upon the free list. They did not stop here, however, but added a large list of other articles, with the purpose, as claimed, of concentrating the friends of all protected articles against the bill and thus insure its defeat.

THE JOHN KELLY Democrats of New York have called an opposition State Convention, to be held at the same time as the regular Convention and also at Syracuse.

EDGAR M. MARBLE, Law Officer Interior Department, will be appointed Commissioner of Patents, and J. G. McCammon will succeed Marble.

THE New York Democratic Union is the title of an organization formed to bring about a reconciliation between the two factions of the party in the Empire State.

THE Kansas Republican State Convention, held at Topeka on the 31st, nominated a full Blaine delegation to the National Convention. The resolution for the selection of the delegates in a body, instead of by Congressional districts, as formerly, was carried by 184 to 130, which represented the strength, respectively, of the Blaine and Grant elements. The Grant men protested against the action of the Convention, and the delegates from the Second and Third Districts subsequently met and chose contesting delegations to the National Convention.

At the recent election in San Francisco the Citizens' Union ticket was elected by a handsome majority over the Workingmen's ticket—a defeat of Kearneyism.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, on the 31st, made a speech to his old neighbors at Mansfield, O., in which he avowed his candidacy for the Presidency, but said that if the Republicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully in their Convention express a preference for me, and support me with substantial unanimity in the National Convention, my name will not be presented to that Convention with my consent.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON Elections, in the case of Donnelly against Washburn, Third Minnesota District, have decided upon a report declaring the seat vacant and ordering a new election.

THE Nebraska Democratic State Convention, held at Columbus on the 31st, elected a solid Tilden delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

THE Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting public executions.

THE President has nominated John R. McFie, of Randolph County, Supervisor of the Census for the Eighth District of Illinois, and George S. Houghton, of Fremont County, Supervisor of Census, Third District of Iowa.

THE Liberals have gained largely in the recent English elections. Together with the Home Rulers they have an undoubted majority.

ABEL RATHBONE CORBIN, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, died a few days ago at his residence in New Jersey. Mr. Corbin was forty years ago the editor of the *Missouri Argus*, the Democratic organ at St. Louis; the *Republican*, at that time being a Whig paper.

BARON FREDERICH MARTIN VON BODENSTEDT, the celebrated German poet, is the guest of Mayor Overstolz of St. Louis.

MISS LAVINA GODELL, Wisconsin's well known woman lawyer, is dead.

GEN. GRANT arrived at New Orleans on the 31st. He was met at Morgan City by a reception committee headed by Major Patton, who tendered him a cordial welcome to the Southern metropolis.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRY.
It is stated that agents of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company are bringing 2,000 men from Canada to work on the Leadville extension of that road, and will have trains running into Leadville by the middle of June.

THE Western Nail Manufacturers held another meeting at Pittsburgh, on the 31st, and resolved unanimously to continue the suspension of all works for two weeks longer. A stop of four weeks is equivalent to a reduction in the supply of not less than 300,000 kegs, which it is calculated will be sufficient to keep the prices up to card rates.

THERE is said to be great distress among the striking operatives of the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y. It is rumored that these places are to be filled with French-Canadians, who are as obnoxious to the Eastern workmen as the Chinese are to the Pacific coast workmen.

THE Chattanooga brickmakers have struck for three dollars a day.

THE Pan-handle Railroad Company have issued an order restoring to all employees the wages paid prior to June 1, 1877.

MONEY-ORDERS can now be drawn upon France, it having united with the International Money Order Postal Union.

THE fight which has been going on for some time between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Interior Department in regard to the settlement by the Kansas Pacific Road, which is now a part of the Union Pacific, of its 5-per-cent. account under the Thurman bill, terminated in a victory for the Government. The Interior Department a few days since notified Mr. Dillon, President of the company, that if the money due was not immediately forthcoming, an injunction would be issued restraining the Union Pacific Railroad Company from paying its dividend. This brought President Dillon to terms, and he at once telegraphed that his company would settle on the basis demanded by the Department. Under this settlement the Kansas Pacific will pay to the Government a little over \$452,000, instead of \$359,000 which the company claimed was the amount due.

THE public debt statement of April 1 shows a decrease in the debt during March of \$14,719,397. Cash in Treasury, \$201,106,983; gold certificates, \$8,855,500; silver certificates, \$11,289,930; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$8,849,000; refunding certificates, \$1,330,450; legal tenders outstanding \$340,631,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,625,287.

HON. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, has written a letter to the Ways and Means Committee on the paper question. He says that the sudden rise in the price of paper has filled the minds of publishers with alarm. The paper-makers meet monthly and vote a further increase, and pour memorials into Congress requesting that the newspaper business be flourishing that it can stand any thing without being ruined. They mention, however, only the stronger, and not the ninety and nine publishers who are driven to the wall by them. Mr. Medill makes the point that this is a case where two classes of manufacturers ask Congress to discriminate against a third class who can not throw off the burden of loss on the public as other dealers can, but must sustain it all. If they raise their price, they lose their subscribers; if they reduce the size of their sheet, they crowd out advertisers or make their paper unsatisfactory to readers. Publishers are manufacturers, and they give employment to ten times as many operatives as pulp or paper manufacturers, and an artificial increase in the price of paper must necessarily affect the salaries of all their employees. They have no protection, and only ask to be relieved from an unnecessary, remorseless, burdensome and damaging tax, imposed for the emolument of paper-makers.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.
A MAN who registered at a Salt Lake (Utah) hotel as George Wilson Drake, Beattie, Marshall County, Kansas, and who had been drinking freely for several days in company with two strangers, on the morning of the 31st was found on the street in a dying condition, with a bullet hole in his head. He died a few hours afterwards. After being shot he had walked fifty rods, as shown by a bloody trail.

ANDREW WALLACE, of Indianapolis, a wealthy mine speculator, was recently shot and fatally wounded by his insane son at Pennington, Dakota.

TWO Omaha boys, Wm. Largent, aged seven, and John Downs, aged eleven, were poisoned on the 31st by eating wild parsnips and both died in terrible convulsions within two hours. A third boy was made terribly sick, but will recover.

GEORGE WARNER ENGLISH, Treasurer of Bordentown, N. J., hanged himself on the 1st.

TWO miles west of Terre Haute, Ind., on the night of the 1st, a wagon containing a party of twelve was driven off an embankment and fell into the river. Mrs. Otterman and Miss Hanna were drowned.

JAMES BOLER, Samuel Brown and Andrew Macon, all colored, were hanged at Macon, Miss., on the 2d. Boler murdered Frank Reed, a white man; Brown and Macon killed Tarleton Macon, a respectable old colored man, the father of one and father-in-law of the other of his murderers.

JAMES MADISON WYATT STONE, a mulatto, about thirty-six years of age, was hanged in the jail yard at Washington, D. C., on the 2d, for the murder of his wife in October, 1878; Robert Anderson, white, and Charles Webster, colored, were hanged at Louisville, Ky., the former for wife murder and the latter for outraging a child; and Edward Tatrow, another woman killer, was hanged at Windsor, Vt., all on the same day.

A PORTABLE boiler in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Steam Forge Works exploded on the 2d, killing Franz J. Kammer, engineer, and frightfully injuring several other employees.

FORTY-TWO persons were killed by a recent colliery explosion at Anderlues, Belgium.

WESLEY M. PARKER, aged about fifty, was killed by the explosion of a boiler in Lawrence, Kan., on the 31st, at the mill of the Louisville, Schuyler County, Ill., on the 2d, John Randall, a young man, and Thomas Jones, a lad, were probably fatally injured. The mill was entirely demolished.

In Mendocino County, Cal., on the 4th, Neil S. Hammalund killed his wife Johanna, and her paramour, Frank Allsen, as they were sleeping together, braining both with an ax.

WM. ASHBURN, a carpenter, lost his life in a burning mill at Rockport, W. Va., on the night of the 2d.

A DISPATCH from Paris reports that a terrible fire occurred in Montainmont, a village of Savoy. Seventeen inhabitants perished, and thirty-one dwellings were destroyed.

BEN. JOHNSON, better known as Ben Plunkton, a negro, was taken from the Jail at Winchester, Ky., on the night of the 1st and hanged by a mob. His offense was a criminal assault upon a young white lady.

THE Court-house and Jail of Brown County, Tex., was recently burned. Several prisoners lost their lives and all the records were destroyed.

The boiler of Bell's soap factory, near Rochester, Ind., exploded on the 30th, badly scalding Thomas A. Bell, the proprietor, and O. M. Keany, a boiler-maker. The boiler had just been finished, and this was the first time a fire had been kindled in the furnace.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE religious associations of France will contest in the courts the legality of decrees of the Government against unauthorized religious societies, on the ground that the laws they are based on are obsolete.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says terrible distress prevails in Asia Minor. Cattle, sheep and goats are being carried off in large numbers by disease, and the country between Angora and Ismid is becoming a desert.

News from Fort Ewell, LaSalle County, Tex., states that a detachment of Hall's State troops had a fight on the morning of March 29 at Crary & Case's ranch with Mexican desperadoes. The Rangers attempted to arrest an offender and were attacked. Thirty shots were exchanged. Two Mexicans were killed and one wounded. A young man named Peter Johnson, recently from Philadelphia, was killed by a stray bullet.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange is getting up a subscription, chiefly of provisions, in aid of Capt. Howgate's Arctic expedition, which is to sail in May.

The Colombians are said to be much exercised over reports from Washington that the American Government will oppose the construction of a canal by a foreign company. They say they want no protectorate, neither French nor American, and will submit to neither without striking back as hard as they can.

DRAPERY MANTLES AND SPRING DRESSES, ETC.

Black satin de Lyon and camel-hair remain the favorite fabrics for dressy wraps for spring, and these retain the mantle shapes. Light drab, ecru and beige colors are also seen in woolen mantles. The shapings differ very little from those of last year, as they have medium-sized round cape-like effects in the back, are drawn close to the sides and shoulders like a scarf, and may be cut off round and short in front, though they more often hang nearly to the foot of the front of the dress, and the ends are caught together and finished like a tassel. The back may have three seams, or but one, and in many cases the sides have square dolman effects, or are finished like sleeves. Great masses of shirring, and a merely round neck, but in a second row bristling up about the shoulders, or in a third row still lower down, perhaps as a border at the waist, are the new features which distinguish the late importations; it is also stylish to have heliotrope, old gold or deep red silk linings to these wraps; and these colored silks, though merely meant as linings, will make themselves visible outside, just as the rich fur linings of winter cloaks have done. The shirring on these wraps appears in various places; sometimes the two middle folds of the back are entirely covered with shirring in very fine cross lines; the front is then a plain shirring, somewhat in vest shape, and there is shirring clustered near the long mantilla folds, gathering them into a small compass like the heading of a tassel; plaid silk is then arranged to finish out the tassel-like effect. There is also a fancy for trimming such mantles with a bias ruffle that is heavily shirred. Jet passementerie, jet fringe, chenille and Spanish brands are most used for trimming black mantles, and occasionally the gay cashmere beads are used on black wraps. The gay beads and fringes are, however, most used for India silk mantles, and for gay cashmere wraps of designs and colors like those seen in India shawls; these are meant to wear with carriage and visiting costumes, and are not general street wear.

At an opening of spring dresses wear, at an opening of spring dresses wear, the light drab mantles and scarfs are shown in great numbers, richly trimmed with braided designs, passementerie, beaded galloon, and fringes of the same shade as the camel's hair of the wrap. Embroidered black cashmere scarfs with fringe tied in the hems are shown in larger sizes than those imported last year: some of these tie in front in fichu fashion and cost from three dollars upward.

At the earliest opening of spring dresses combinations are seen to remain in vogue, and the new fancies in costumes are shown. In French short suits for the street the triple vest is prettily illustrated in coat-like garments that are much longer behind than in front. The coat is usually of brocade, and the foundation of the skirt plain. The fancy so prevalent for straight hangings in the back will not be confined to plain full skirts, as it is at present, but will be used with tabliers and paniers. Thus the panier curves fall around on the hips, but stops at the seam joining the side forms to the middle forms of the back, and these middle forms hang straight and plain to the end of the dress skirt. This is well shown in a toilette of black brocade satin, with plain satin de Lyon for the foundation. The brocade coat has three vests in front and a lace jabot, yet is quite short there, sloping thence longer on the hips, and lies flat in the back. The lower skirt, all bordered with plaitings and draped with paniers of brocade, has finally the pretty finish behind of two plain straight brocade breadths (lined with old gold satin), and attached to the belt of the skirt beneath the coat, yet hanging as though a part of the coat. When the wearer walks, the gold satin facings are disclosed. Large jet beaded buttons, or else those of white ivory or pearl, hand-painted, are used on these suits. French surtout over-dresses are made of cream and brown broad ead wool, and are worn over full skirts of plain goods of similar shades.

Among the pretty things for midsummer are round hats, scarf mantles and fans of white muslin trimmed with lace. The hats are of most picturesque shapes with soft crowns, not lined, and indented brims shaped by wires and covered with open-work embroidery imitating the Irish point lace. A cluster of large flowers and a few knots of satin ribbon complete the trimming. They cost from seven to ten dollars. India muslin, organdy and the glossy silk muslins are used for these hats, and some are made of the black silk muslin trimmed with open-work and a cluster of yellow butter-cups, daisies, or perhaps a sunflower. The white muslin mantle is in scarf-shape, and is much larger than those worn last summer. It is shaped at the shoulders to make it fit properly, and the wide ends hang almost to the foot in front. It is trimmed with many rows of lace, either Langueoec or Breton, and is to be used as a street-wrap at the watering-places. To accompany these is the sun-fan with long bamboo handle; this is really one of the spread Japanese fans of small size covered with white silk or satin, over which is spread muslin and lace frills that are ornamented in the center with a cluster of flowers and a bow of ribbon. The fans cost three dollars, and are being used at the opera both as screens and fans.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mr. Hannay's Diamonds.
The announcement that Mr. Ballantine Hannay, of Glasgow, would describe his process of producing diamonds artificially attracted an unusually large gathering to the weekly meeting of the Royal Society last night. Mr. Hannay was not, however, present, and the papers were read by one of the secretaries. The second paper, which occupied only a few minutes in reading, was a "Preliminary Note on the Artificial Formation of Diamonds," by Mr. Hannay. The author mentioned that he had conceived that as gases under great pressure and at high temperature dissolved solids, which afterward crystallized out on the heat and pressure being removed, possibly water-gas—or gas passing from the liquid into the gaseous condition—might act thus on carbon,

which might subsequently crystallize in the form of diamonds. In this expectation he was disappointed. All forms of carbon, charcoal, lamp-black, graphite, etc., refused to dissolve under the conditions presented to them. After many failures he was recommended by Prof. Stokes to take advantage of the observations of Messrs. Lieving and Dewar on the affinity of hydrogen for certain metals, and by this agency to dissociate the hydrogen from the carbon in the various hydro-carbons. He claimed to have eventually succeeded by submitting "a hydro-carbon" in the presence of "a nitrogenous compound" to immense pressure and heat, with the result that on breaking open the iron tubes in which the experiments were performed minute crystals of diamonds, or in other words crystallized carbon, were found to have been deposited as the residuum. The paper was criticised by several fellows. No doubt was expressed as to the perfect good faith of Mr. Hannay. At the same time the attitude of the meeting was one of scientific skepticism—taking the term in a perfectly inoffensive meaning—until further information was afforded it.

This Mr. Hannay promised to supply at an early date, and to perform the experiments if need be before the society or a committee appointed by it. Meantime, the great trouble he had was to find vessels in which to make the experiment strong enough to bear the prodigious pressure they were subjected to. It also transpired that Mr. Hannay held out no hopes of his experiments ever being commercially valuable; at present the cost of making about five shillings' worth of the meanest stones exhibited being something like five pounds. It is, therefore, only rich people who can afford the pastime of diamond-making. Prof. Story-Maskelyne expressed his firm belief in the good faith of his correspondent. The stones satisfied every test applicable to the native diamond, and these tests having been repeated by Prof. Roscoe, of Manchester, that gentleman expressed an equally confident opinion as to their being genuine diamonds. The main doubt as to their being genuine which lingered about Prof. Maskelyne's mind was the fact that the stones sent him were exceedingly minute—none over the one hundred and twenty-eighth of a carat in weight, and therefore all but microscopic. He could not see a single entire crystal. All the fragments seemed as if they were broken bits of larger diamonds, and one of the largest fragments more especially bore this character. The fact of their being broken Mr. Hannay attributed to the mechanical violence which they underwent on the heavy iron tubes in which they were crystallized being broken to get them out. Finally, Prof. Maskelyne, though at present considering the discovery at best merely of scientific interest, was not altogether certain that, now that the principle has been struck out, larger stones might not eventually be produced. The stones exhibited filled a glass tube not much bigger than a quill, and were so small that, as Prof. Maskelyne remarked, it would take about a thousand of them to make up the bulk of the smallest marketable diamond.—*London Standard.*

Peculiarities of Rocky Mountain Trout.
Before sunrise we were up and ready for business. We stood on the bank of the beautiful Platte River, which is supplied by the melted snow on the mountains, as clear as crystal and as cold as ice, and drank in the beauties of the grand panorama which surrounded us, before making the first cast. Far to the west, pillared against the sky like thunder heads on the eve of an approaching storm, arose the Snowy Range or Great Divide, while to the right and left arose, almost perpendicularly, thousands of feet high, the walls of the canyon; rough, rugged and picturesque, past all power of description. The Norway spruce and fir trees filled the air with aromatic fragrance, and we stood transfixed and almost forgetful of our purpose when a splash brought us back to earth, and in a moment two fly rods made quick movements, and four flies dropped like snow flakes on the water.

There was an instant of suspense, and then the water around those flies seemed to be literally alive with trout, each eager for the supremacy. We each landed a pair, and as I stooped down to unhook my beauties I could not have been more surprised if two mackerel had taken there instead of trout. I had taken speckled trout in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the Lake Superior country and had never seen a trout like this, and in fact had never read or heard of them. Instead of the small carmine specks of the *Salmo fontinalis* we found larger ones, almost black, and nearly all of them situated back of the middle, and growing more frequent as the caudal fin is approached, until its extremity is almost covered with them. These spots, at first glance, look abnormal, and one is almost induced to think them parasitic until a closer examination shows their true character. Along the lateral line from the gill covers back two-thirds of the way is located diamond-shaped, though not very well defined, salmon colored spots, these being quite bright in some individuals, and nearly wanting in others. On the under side of the gill covers a bright vermilion strip extends nearly the whole length, this being probably the most distinctive marking of the fish. The flesh is white, instead of salmon colored, and as delicate and finely flavored as any *Salmo fontinalis* that ever swam.

We took but few fingerlings, and none weighing over a pound, but our take was quite uniform, running from a quarter to half a pound. Further down the river, in the foot hills, fifteen or twenty miles above Denver, they take them with live bait which weigh from five to ten pounds, but we were informed that the larger ones will seldom or never rise to a fly, and our experience would lead us to the same conclusion, as larger ones than we basketed made feints at our flies, but would not make a genuine rise.—*Cor. Chicago Field.*

An Oregonian married couple in Meriwether County, Ga., who have lived happily together over half a century and reared a family of children, have at last quarreled and separated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has purchased in New York a fine steam fire-engine.

A collection of portraits of the Secretaries of the Treasury has been begun in Washington. For each of these portraits the Government pays about \$500.

A man in Marshall County, Tenn., over 80 years of age, has never seen either a railroad or a steamboat. He is a good farmer and attends closely to his own business. He has lived within five miles of a railroad for several years.

There is a new way of getting rid of insurance agents which, unfortunately, is calculated to increase their number. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, such a visitor was handed a note, with the remark that they were all too busy to talk with him then, and that the note would explain all. He took the note and went away and opened it. It contained \$2, with the explanation that they considered it cheaper to pay him that amount than have him talk to them.

A Hartford lawyer remarked to a colored man who begged ten cents of him for a chance in a policy game: "Put the money on 11 and 1, as the juries in most of the murder trials lately have been standing that way." The negro departed in a meditative mood, and when he next met the lawyer astonished him by drawing out a roll of greenbacks amounting to \$136, and informing him that he had won this by betting on 11 and 1.

An International Exhibition of earthenware, chalk, cement and gypsum industry is to be opened at Berlin, from June 29 to August 10, 1880. Among the rules the following directions are the most important: The objects must be made directly or indirectly of brick, tiles, earthenware, chalk, cement or gypsum. The price for space is fifteen marks per square metre. An exhibition agency will carry out all commissions given by exhibitors for a small payment. Prizes will be given in each section.

St. S. the Winona (Minn.) *Republican*: The cost of going to law over trifling sums has been well illustrated in the term of court just closed. In the case of Wm. Gago against Nick White the judgment for the plaintiff was only \$5, while the costs and disbursements were figured up at \$74. In the case of Richman against the Shooting Society, a judgment of only \$8 was awarded to the plaintiff, while the costs are about \$65 or \$70. In the note suit from Beaver the amount involved was only \$25; costs over \$100.

A beautiful mirage appeared recently about 7 o'clock in the morning to the north of Long Prairie, Minn. The whole of the Long Prairie Valley and pinery seemed to be lifted up into the clouds, and presented a grand panorama. One of the most striking features was the columns of smoke emitting from the farm houses—more than a hundred in number—the white columns of which curled up into the air and seemed as plain to the eye as they would at the distance of half a mile, though they were from eight to twenty miles away.

There is an occasional light in the darkness of the imperial palace of Russia; a joke is not unknown. The road from the palace to the fortress along which the Czar drives daily being very bad, an aged relative of his Majesty determined to give him an agreeable surprise by having it put in good condition. It was done, but before the Czar had a chance to try it, he received an anonymous letter warning him not to take that route. It was presently discovered that the writing was that of one of the mischievous younger members of his own family, and the potentate is reported to have been much amused by the joke.

One of Those Obliging Men.
A widow living on Fort Street East has lately been greatly annoyed by several boys trying to steal her doves. The other day she looked out just as a boy about fourteen years old was climbing over the fence, but as she opened the door he ran across the street. She thought moral suasion might help his case, and she called:

"Boy, will you please come over here?"

"Naw yer don't!" he growled in answer.

"Come, now, be a good boy and come here," she continued as a pedestrian turned the corner.

"See any thing green about me?" sneered the lad.

The pedestrian looked from one to the other, and asked of the woman:

"Do you want him?"

"Well, I did want him to come over—"

"Then he shall come!" interrupted the man, and he darted across the road, seized the boy and shook him up and said:

"Won't mind yer mother, eh? Got too big for yer boots, have you? We'll see about that!"

"Oh! sir, I didn't want him hurt!" cried the woman as she ran forward.

"Jest the way with a mother—jest like 'em! No, I won't hurt him, but he needs a sound spanking to take the sass out of him! Lemme sit down on this hock-bone!"

"You didn't—you didn't!" yelled the boy as he tried to break away. "Put in the woman, but the man interrupted:

"I heard him saying you, and that's nuff; come over this knee, young impudence!"

The boy hooted like a panther, the woman ran into the house and locked the door, and in two minutes a man and woman came tearing down the street and pitched into the spanker like tigers. They were followed by a boy of sixteen and a girl of twenty, all belonging to one family, and they ran the man against a fence, over a hitching-post, across the road, and then got him down on a sand pile and clawed him almost naked.

Two plasterers interferred until he could get up, and he went out on the neighborhood like a Texas steer. If things are yet sort o' mixed in his mind, the explanation at the beginning of this article will make things clear. All boys need a good training, but one shouldn't get 'em misplaced. Every boy should be spanked on his own individuality.—*Detroit Free Press.*