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Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.
VOLUME XXIII. IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance. NUMBER 9.

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LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. ROBERT SMUCKAL, Pastor.
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IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets every month in Odd-Fellows Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. SIM BUCKMAN, C. P. FRANZ DINGER, Scribe.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Noble Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. C. R. PECK, Secretary.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. B. SHEPHERD, M. E. H. P. FRANZ DINGER, Secretary.
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows Hall every alternate Wednesday evenings. H. N. BAIRD, D. J. A. MARKHAM, Reporter.
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IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R., meets the 2d and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.
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PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at the hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at the hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I. O. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 263, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.
BELLEVUE.
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FARMER'S ALLIANCE MEETINGS.
Anna, 90th Alliance, No. 154, meets Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1889, and after that, every second Saturday, at 7:30 P. M.
J. M. BROWN, Sec'y, Annapolis, Mo.
Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 144, meets Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month, at 7:30 P. M.
JOHN LOTZ, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.
FRANCIS ALLIANCE meets at Hogan on the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 P. M.
R. S. GREGORY, Sec'y.
MARIETTA CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 102, meets every month on Saturday evenings before the second Sunday at Logtown, and Saturday evening before the fourth Sunday at the Elm Grove schoolhouse on Marble Creek.
W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.
ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 119, meets every other Saturday evening at the Elm Grove schoolhouse, Bellevue, at 7 o'clock P. M.
J. W. LASHLEY, President.
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CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 120, meets at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse in Bellevue, the second and fourth Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M.
WM. RUDOLPH, President.
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GARNETTVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 293, meets at the Town Hall of Graniteville on the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7:30 P. M.
HENRY HUTSCHILLING, Sec'y.
Carver Alliance, No. 391, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock P. M. at the Bollinger schoolhouse.
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W.M. HILLS, Carriage Painter & Trimmer, Ironton, Mo.

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Seasonable Goods AT Reasonable Prices
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A similar Line of Goods will be found in my Store at IRONDALE, Mo.

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A Complete Line of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries,
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HENRY BARNHOUSE, Prop'r.

St. Louis—Local and Political News.

EL Register—I have tried forty times to write you some news from St. Louis that would be of interest locally, but have failed thirty-nine for want of two things—news and time. This is the fortieth time and—goes.
I understand that at 3 P. M. last Sunday a dozen Democrats held a convention in one corner of the Laclede's rotunda. The Arcadia excursion train was to return that evening, and most of the delegates held tickets. About two-thirds of these, it is said, concluded loudly that St. Louis had not, as yet, received the desired tinge. They would wish to stay until they had decorated to precisely the right tint.
"Say the word," said one, "and I will rally the crowd and the train can go to thunder, while we wait."
"But maybe our carmine has given out," interposed another; "supposing we count."
That was a new idea, and forthwith, it is said, the artists produced their wallets. As the contents were noted, or rather the absence of contents, the spirits of the visitors fell, and before an attempt to take a vote on future procedure was completed, the convention had stamped in a mad race for the depot. Most of the boys were provided for a few days stay, however, and some of them took it.
The Tenth District contains a good many Democrats who made a mistake in writing their ballots last fall, and the result is coming to be awfully prominent. Under the good old regime the patronage was distributed. Iron county, in itself, enjoyed a good representation in Federal offices. But I see that representation gradually dropping away; and I look in vain for anything coming back from your section with the stamp of Republican approval upon it. The man from your district who is to take the place of Hon. Tum has failed to materialize, and when Judge Emerson leaves the Marshall's office—which will be as soon as a Republican can be found with ability to take his place—I will contribute \$7.50 towards a silk hat for him if he hails from your vicinity.
Where less ability is required, as for instance in the small postmasterships, the work of putting in Republican journals for their machinery to turn upon has been pushed to the utmost capacity that the Master Mechanic Wannmaker and his head mechanic Clarkson can crowd it. Where some few scattering brains are required, however, as in the case of "Bill" Hyde, of St. Louis, they have gone slowly, with alarming rapidity. So far, in fact, was this ousting of the lower orders carried, that it is said, one of the old Republican carriers whom Cleveland had allowed to stay with him, and who was on an outside route that required a horse and carriage, was officially notified that he must get another animal.
"But why?" he asked.
"Because we're informed that your horse carried a Confederate officer during the war, and it is feared he imbued proclivities that might 'kick' against the excellence which the administration wishes to attain in point of delivery."
"But it is a good, faithful animal, and knows every door. It would take years to break another one in."
"That doesn't matter; we can't encourage rebellion by providing hay for a beast that trotted himself forth in defiance of the Union. But remember, the prime thing is to engender good service that will redound to the honor and glory of the administration, and we must get a foundation of good Republican staff; so everything Democratic must go. It's only our peculiar and thorough way of going about it. Let's get everything Republican first, and then train it."
"But this looks to me as more promising to produce a good lot of horse-traders than mail carriers," was the reply.
"Get that Democratic horse out of the service, I say. And I see that gig was made in Arkansas! I guess you'd better trade that off, too, and make a clean sweep."
It seems as if, not only being fearful that "Arkansas" can only furnish material inimical to the administration, but that its vicinity could do no better, the administration is careful about getting anything from the border. To be sure, the Southeast has got one more plum lately, but that is not the fault of the Republicans, as it is a State appointment, and here we Democrats have a sort of patent on office. Ex-Senator Downing spoke volumes last Monday when he told me that if Mr. Burke had not been appointed, no matter how good a farmer or judge of wheat he was.
"For," said he, "we have the best farmers to select from, and we could get a dozen more who could distinguish a solid ear of corn from a rotten one as quickly as he could."
One thing I have observed is that there was no trouble for the Republicans to find men for gaugers, and it is to be presumed that that position requires a man who understands whiskey pretty well. And an expert in whiskey can't be educated in a month; he must have been there some time.

The Wheat Farmers' Good Year.

Various estimates have been made of the American wheat crop for the current year, the latest and most reliable of which places it at about 505,000,000 bushels, or 80,000,000 more than last year.
Under ordinary circumstances this would mean cheaper flour at home and a large surplus to carry to export next year. But the wind that blows good to somebody has been waiting prosperity in the direction of American wheat-growers by making short wheat crops elsewhere.
The London *Miller* estimates this shortage as follows: Russia, 72,000,000 bushels; Hungary, 35,000,000; Roumania, 8,000,000; Germany, 8,000,000; India, 15,000,000; and South America and Australasia, 24,000,000; total, 166,000,000. The increases are: United States, 82,000,000; Canada, 8,000,000; England and France, 32,000,000; Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Algeria, 32,000,000; total, 154,000,000.
This estimate, if correct, shows the world's wheat crop to be about 12,000,000 bushels less than last year, and as the wheat crop in this country at that time it seems quite probable that the bulk of our surplus crop will be needed for export.

This isn't going to be one of the American wheat-growers' off-years evidently.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Jefferson and the Tariff.

Some of the high tariff organs have been quoting Thomas Jefferson for the purpose of proving that the father of democracy favored the infamous tax system now in vogue. The following from the *New York World* concerning this matter is of interest:
"Thomas Jefferson was never confronted with a 47 per cent tariff on a \$100,000,000 surplus. He did not live to see the modest 15 per cent tariff for the protection of infant industries which has since increased three fold when the industries had grown into lusty monopolies, and perpetuated on a war basis twenty-five years after the proclamation of peace.
Thomas Jefferson was a democrat and the organization is pledged to vote against a system of taxation which robs the many for the benefit of a few, and collects an enormous annual surplus for the politicians to spend.
The excise taxes which Jefferson stigmatized as 'infernal' were abolished under very different circumstances from those which now help to maintain a remnant of internal taxes on spirits and tobacco. In his old age the father of democracy favored 'an additional tax of one-fourth of a dollar a gallon on whiskey,' and said that 'as a sanitary measure it becomes a duty in the public guardianship.' It is a justification to say that the democrats 'advocate the permanent establishment of the internal revenue as the source of the national income.' They advocate its retention as a source of national income so long as the war expenses continue and while the war expenses are maintained on the necessities of the people.
Free whiskey and tobacco and taxed food, the cloth and raw materials can never become a democratic idea.

A Good Beginning.

The consolidated farmers' organization adjourned their Springfield meeting Saturday. Some very important declarations of the principles of the organization were made, which, briefly stated, are: A permanent tariff against a continuation of high tariff and will eventually lead to free trade. The present unjust system of federal taxation is denounced most bitterly and the organization is pledged to vote against candidates who will not pledge themselves in writing to faithfully endeavor to secure a reduction of the tariff.
Within the last two weeks there has been a genuine tariff upheaval in Missouri. The first gun of the campaign was fired at Clinton and now the vote of 30,000 farmers is pledged. At this rate Boss Quay will experience no little trouble in making it appear to the satisfaction of the republican national committee that he can purchase Missouri Senator Vest.
The money contributed by the protected monopolies is lavishly given on the theory that the best way to reach some men's hearts is through their pocket-books, and this is just where tariff reformers will experience no little trouble in making it appear to the satisfaction of the republican national committee that he can purchase Missouri Senator Vest.
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He could Identify Them.

There was a funny scene in the Court of Criminal Correction this morning. The case against Henry Schwartz, for grand larceny was on trial. Schwartz was a former employe of the firm of Peter Casey & Co., at 211 North Sixth street, was accused of stealing over \$200 worth of goods' furnishings. He was arrested a few days ago by Detectives Badger and Flynn while engaged in trying to dispose of a number of the garments to a Morgan street retail dealer. His satchel was full of the shirts, and when his apartments on Washington avenue were searched his trunk was found to be packed with a number of the same garments. Mr. Casey identified the goods in the office of Chief O'Neil the day following the arrest. When put upon the stand this morning he insisted that he could recognize every garment.
Jefferson Davis Storts was engaged

in the defense. There was no special mark on the shirt, so he asked Mr. Casey to tell the Court how he could identify the property and be so positive about it.
"Well," said the witness, "I know these shirts because they were manufactured in my factory and I have handled the same make of goods for years. I could tell one of my shirts if I saw it in Africa."
"But how?" persisted the ex-prosecutor from Simpson County.
The witness was obliging. "Well, Mr. Storts, I could tell my shirts by the button-hole, by the threads down the front, by the binding, by the collar, by the buttons, in fact, by the general appearance. Why, Mr. Storts," rising half out of his seat and pointing his finger at the expectant attorney, "you have one of my shirts on right now."
Jeff looked at the witness nonplussed. Then he looked at the Court in a bewildered way. Finally he resumed his seat at the side of his client amidst a burst of laughter from the Court. Everybody joined in the uproar, which continued, notwithstanding the emphatic manner in which Deputy A. Collins thumped his desk with his little fist, and gazed without another word at the defense. The witness carried the latter stepped down from the stand with a satisfied smile on his face. Schwartz was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the action of the Grand-jury.—*Post-Dispatch.*

The Hayti Scheme.

The Harrison administration is taking a deep interest in Hayti. There are cases on which the President, Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Blaine is not the man to miss them. Since the fiasco of the Hayti Commission of Envoys Extraordinary, the work of the State Department has been kept well below the surface, but there is now a prospect for other developments. The indications are that Fred Douglas, who has been appointed minister to Hayti, has not found a suitable man to carry out the administration's plans. The *Indianapolis Journal*, the editor of which is the President's private secretary, says that "there is an opportunity for a minister to know how to use it to make himself very useful in assisting to restore the reign of law and order in the island and in developing closer trade relations between the United States and Hayti, and that 'Mr. Douglas is too old to be expected to embrace such an opportunity with avidity, if indeed, he recognizes it at all, but it exists nevertheless.'"
Lower down in the same article the nature of "the opportunity" is clearly indicated. The Hayti negroes have a clause in the constitution of their anarchic nation which provides that whoever nation he may belong, is allowed to reside in Haytian territory as master or property-holder, and he is forbidden from ever acquiring real estate or Haytian citizenship.
"The time seems to be propitious," says the *Journal*, "for an American minister in Hayti to render very useful service in restoring the foundations of good government.
The absurd assumption that the repeal of the constitutional provision prohibiting white men from owning real estate on the island."
Fred Douglas is a mulatto who is no more of a negro than he is white, but he is enough of a negro not to readily fall in with a plan of this kind. He knows that the Hayti negroes are barbarians, who can only hold their own by strict adherence to the law of barbarism and keeping the island completely Africanized. The *Journal* anticipates the investment of large amounts of American capital there if the negro nation he may belong, is allowed to reside in Haytian territory as master or property-holder, and he is forbidden from ever acquiring real estate or Haytian citizenship.
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Jurisdiction in the Nagie Case.

When the arrest of Deputy Marshal Nagie for the killing of Judge Terry was announced the *Times* stated that the offense of Nagie, if an offense at all, was a crime against the State of California, and that he could be tried only in the State Courts. Since then warrants of arrest for murder were issued against Justice Field and Deputy Marshal Nagie, and Nagie was arrested and confined in the Stockton jail, the jail of the county in which the alleged offense was committed. The warrant of arrest for Justice Field, was not served until Judge Sawyer, United States Circuit Judge for California, sits with Justice Field in that court, was ready to issue writs of habeas corpus in both cases, resulting in the discharge of Justice Field and the transfer of Nagie to the custody of the United States authorities, presumably to try him in the United States Courts.
Notwithstanding this action of the United States Circuit Judge, Justice Field, taken with the approval of Justice Field, whereby the accused parties in the Terry case have been brought under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts for the time being, we do not doubt that the case will finally be remanded back to the State Courts for trial. The claim of Federal jurisdiction is so clearly at war with the law as settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, that we consider it proper to point out the error of the Federal jurisdiction when he comes to decide the point after argument.
The direct point at issue on the question of jurisdiction over the Terry and Nagie cases was settled early in the present century by the decision in the Hudson & Goodwin case (7th Cranch 32) and although the decision came from a divided court, it has ever been maintained to the present time. In the subsequent case of *Coilidge* (1st Wheaton 415) the question was again raised only to have the Court declare that it did not choose to review the Hudson & Goodwin decision or throw doubt upon it. This decision of the highest tribunal of the nation of which Justice Field is a member, declares that the Supreme Court is the only

Court that possesses jurisdiction decreed immediately from the Constitution, that all other Courts created by Government possess only such jurisdiction as is given by the power that creates them and could be vested only with the powers ceded to the Government. The jurisdiction of the crimes against the State is not one of them, and that it is necessary for Congress to define the crime, affix the punishment and distinctly enter the jurisdiction upon the Court of the United States. In Kent's Commentaries the question is fully and incisively presented and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hudson & Goodwin case "is considered to be a safe and sound principle." Kent says that "neither the Constitution nor the judicial act founded upon it, give the Federal Courts a general jurisdiction in criminal cases affecting the officers of government.
Such a wide construction would be transferring legislative power to the judiciary and vest it with almost unlimited jurisdiction, for where is the act that might not, in some distant manner, be connected with the Constitution or the laws of the United States?" Again Kent says that "it rests alone in the discretion of Congress to throw over the persons and character of the officers of the government, a higher protection than that afforded by the laws of the States; and when laws are made for that purpose, the Federal Courts will be charged with the duty of enforcing them." As we have already stated there has been no act of Congress and no decision of the Supreme Court, since the decision in the Hudson & Goodwin case, which bases the comments, that has in any way modified the powers of the Federal Courts in such cases.
If Congress had authorized the protection of United States Judges by Marshals or by others assigned to duty by the attorney General or by any other proper authority, and conferred upon the United States Courts the jurisdiction of offenses arising from the acts of such officers, the Field and Nagie cases would be brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; but in the absence of such authority conferred by Congress, the killing of any person within the jurisdiction of a Federal Judge, Marshal or other officer is solely an offense against the State and can be tried only in the State tribunals. It is expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, as accepted and commented on by Kent, that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction whatever beyond the jurisdiction in offenses clearly conferred by Congress, and that jurisdiction of crimes against the State was not one of them.
The people are specially sensitive as to all attempts of Federal authority to exercise strained or doubtful powers affecting the jurisprudence of the States, and even in the extreme necessities of war no such jurisdiction was ever attempted as that exhibited in the action of United States Circuit Judge Sawyer. If persisted in, it would be one of the boldest judicial usurpations of modern times, and would unsettle the criminal jurisprudence of all the States. The absurd assumption that Justice Field is the United States Marshal protecting him is always in the presence and under the immediate jurisdiction of the Court, is the only theory on which there could be a semblance of authority for Judge Sawyer to take the accused parties from the jurisdiction of the State, and in all the wide realm of legal fiction there is no such assumption in this government of liberty conserved by law. If Judge Sawyer would perform his plain duty, he will, after argument on the question, remand the Field and Nagie case to the State Courts for determination.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Re-Rating for Injustice.

When pensions are re-rated the ground alleged that injustice was done, through which the pensioner was deprived of money that rightly belonged to him and that should have been paid to him in monthly instalments. The amount of the result of re-rating is estimated in dollars, and the number of dollars multiplied by the number of months since the pension was first granted. Commissioned Tanner then turns over the result of the re-rating, which is estimated in dollars, and the number of dollars multiplied by the number of months since the pension was first granted. Commissioned Tanner then turns over the result of the re-rating, which is estimated in dollars, and the number of dollars multiplied by the number of months since the pension was first granted. Commissioned Tanner then turns over the result of the re-rating, which is estimated in dollars, and the number of dollars multiplied by the number of months since the pension was first granted.

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