

THE LEDGER is entered at the postoffice at Mexico, Mo., and admitted for transportation through the mails at second-class rates.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

A great deal of the legislation that followed the adoption of the late amendments to the constitution has not yet been subjected to judicial test, but a sufficiency has been confirmed by the court of last resort in this country to warrant the conclusion that it is not the states-right theory of the past that the people are now called upon to maintain, but the independent existence of the states themselves as recognized in our organic law. Until recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court, it was not to have been supposed that so wide departures from former well considered and of repeated deliverances on the character and general intent of the constitution could have been recognized and legalized. There can be no doubt since, however, in any intelligent and observing mind, that no inconsiderable advance has been made in the confirmation of the electoral laws converting our hereditary federal system into a consolidated and centralized government. At the same time additional evidence of such tendency is constantly cropping out. It can be recognized in the cry that is being raised for a stronger government. It can be heard still more distinctly in the demand arising out of the result of the late elections at the north, that congress shall provide for the execution of laws, which in their hearts, the majority of those that compose it, believe to be unconstitutional and destructive of liberty, and felt yet more poignantly in the fines and imprisonments of those that neglected or resisted the unjust demands of such statutes, and above all else it can be realized in the inability of the majority of congress to strike off their fetters from these unfortunate.

In view of these facts, there is no matter connected with the next presidential election of more importance than the re-construction of the U. S. Supreme Court. In all probability, whoever is next installed as chief magistrate, will have the appointment of five judges during the first two years of his term that will control the action of this court of last resort. Thomas Jefferson regarded a partisan court as the most dangerous of all others to free institutions, and the people ought to be able to understand from past and present bitter experience, what sort of judges Grant will appoint if their selection is confided to him. Under such an administration as he is certain to inaugurate, none but those pledged to the extreme radical views of concentrated authority at Washington would have the slightest chance of being nominated. With a third term, and even more, a trucking congress, and subservient court, what restraint, either moral or political, could there be against the most excessive and injurious encroachments upon popular right?

INSTRUCTING DELEGATES.

There is something very unfair in the manner in which the stalwarts have thus far instructed delegates to their national nominating convention. The State conventions of Pennsylvania and New York polled collectively 356 votes for Grant, and 300 for Blaine; and, yet, by the instruction imparted, the representatives of these states must cast their entire ballot of 128 votes for Grant, without recording a single one of them for Blaine. It need not surprise any one, therefore, to learn that such arbitrary machine methods, overriding and excluding from representation so large and strong a minority, have occasioned dissensions, and will result in a great deal of hard work being done at Chicago, and if need be at the polls against the candidate in whose behalf the thumbscrews have been so vigorously applied. The entire convention will consist of 756 delegates, and if the same rule that was adopted in the states named obtains throughout the country, it may be possible by its instrumentality to roll up a very large and apparently unanimous majority in favor of a candidate, when in point of fact, each state shall have been gained by as meagre majorities as were Pennsylvania and New York.

It seems that it would have been better to have allowed each electoral district a representative of its own choice in the convention. When a state convention meets it breaks up naturally into as many districts as constitutes that State, and that body ought to respect the choice of its primaries. The work of selection is in reality finished in the districts themselves, and every rule of propriety demands that the convention shall conform itself to what has been done. In that event, each candidate receives the vote awarded to him by the people, which is all he is entitled to.

RIDDER.

This is a technical term applied to limitations attached to appropriation bills. It is one of the oldest of the parliamentary practices of representative governments. This right has so often been resorted to in this country by the Republicans of the House, that the expediency and propriety of their application of it has often been questioned; but there can be and never has been any doubt of its fitness to meet emergencies that otherwise lie beyond the reach of the representatives of the people, to whom is committed exclusive control of appropriations.

Reverence to this time-honored

usage, is often the only method by which the majority of the House can vindicate that trust against a hostile administration. It is, therefore, a right that ought not to be abandoned. Indeed, under the constitution, it is difficult to conceive how such a step could be more than temporarily taken. In such an event, so long as the constitution is unchanged, it will be within the power of any congress to revive it as a security against executive usurpation. The debate in the House during this session has served to renew and emphasize the two sides of a principle of popular right, which in England was supposed to have been long since incontrovertibly settled. Attaching conditions to appropriations of money cannot, under any circumstances, be given up by the House without becoming derelict to both tax-payers and voters. The Republicans have not abrogated that right by their ridiculous and outrageous use of it, nor need they fear that Democrats will imitate excesses, and on that account demand its abandonment, for when it shall again be available to serve their turn, they will be quick to have recourse to it. Through the instrumentality of riders the democracy saved the country over thirty millions of dollars last year.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—To-day was the most interesting of the present congress, the debates being both inspiring and exciting. The House had gone into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill. The pending matter was the amendment offered by Mr. Springer, extending Mr. Garfield's substitute, as amended by Simington, to general deputy marshals. This, if adopted, would leave the substitute in the words of Mr. Springer's amendment with the addition of an amendment from Mr. Weaver, providing that if there be more than two political parties in the field at any election, three deputy marshals shall be appointed, no two of whom shall be of the same political party. Messrs. Simington and Calkins supported the amendment, and Mr. Whitthorne called the attention of Democrats to the fact that the election laws were not modified by the administration, and in the coming presidential election, could in the point deputy marshals ad infinitum, and could so pack and stock the election as to secure a majority in the next House, and said that when a conservative Republican tenders a compromise on this question, he thought it ought to be accepted, in order to secure a free and fair election. Mr. Reed remembered that at the extra session fifty gentlemen on the Democratic side had declared these laws unconstitutional, and yet the supreme court decided that they were constitutional. He only stated this to show how little the supreme court knew about law.

Mr. Springer's amendment was then adopted. Yeas, 88; nays, 84. Judge Buckner entered his protest against the heresy uttered on the floor that congress was divested of power by decisions of the supreme court. He was opposed to Mr. Springer's original amendment, because it appears to recognize that pestiferous heresy. Mr. Hawley agreed with Judge Buckner to a certain extent. Mr. Ewing said the election laws having been declared constitutional they must be so treated pro tempore, because the public mind never rested on a constitutional question if it was obtained by a party division of the tribunal. The people had been impressed by the supreme court, the electoral commission, with the fact, that the fires of partisanship burned beneath the emine, as beneath jackets worn by other people. But for a time, these laws must be treated as constitutional. He did not mean that the representatives of the people must vote for any sum that might be demanded for the execution of laws which they believed to be subversive of the liberty of the people. These laws might be amended by striking out partisan features. That was the proposition coming from the other side, from Mr. Garfield by way of compromise. Should the Democratic party accept, or should it trample under foot what had been offered, and treat the serious edge of the precipice which it trodden at the extra session? The Democratic party had been taught by the result of the late elections to avoid taking a stand for right even when it was liable to misinterpretation and misrepresentation was the stock in trade of the Republican party. We had better accept the compromise and divest these laws of their partisan character and after a while we will be able to wipe them off the statute book.

Mr. McMahon: I hoped the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) would be sent for. Mr. Williams declared that he would consent to no compromise, however sugar coated, until he was prepared to repeal the election laws. Mr. Fry said that in the absence of Mr. Garfield his amendment had been attended to by the other side as a compromise, but he regarded it as an amendment only. Mr. Randall: The issue between the two parties has been very much narrowed down to-day by the discussion. This law is on the statute book. We believe it is unconstitutional. The object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer), is to take from the act a partisan administration of its provisions. The other side of the House, it is distinctly asserted by several of its members that have addressed the committee, will not be satisfied with any compromise or any change in the existing law in that respect.

Mr. Hawley: Not on appropriation bills. [Laughter from Democrats.] Discuss the election law all next week on a distinct bill and we are with you. Mr. Randall: We are ready to meet that issue. [All right, from the Republican side.] We say if marshals are to be at elections, what ever may be the constitutionality of such a law, they should be divided between the two or three parties contending at such elections. We will not vote money for partisan purposes for any party and whatever.

Mr. Robinson: For no party end, does the gentleman say? Did not the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ewing, say, ten minutes ago, that he wanted this for party end, and that he would take it on account now, and afterwards, having attained those advantages he would strike all election laws from the statute book. [Applause from the Republican side.] Mr. Randall: I take no man's word on either side of the House. I take the acts of the party, which has officers to execute the law, in contradiction to the words of anybody. You have administered this law in an outrageous and unjust manner. Mr. Reed: Not so. [Excitement.] Mr. Randall, continuing: And we ask no more to-day than that the statute shall be made so that its powers shall be exercised on all alike, and that those that administer the law shall at least be drawn from the great body of the people, without reference to party associations or affiliations. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. Garfield, prefacing his remarks by saying that all present were equal and that no member had the right to bind any one but himself, that gentleman declared that he spoke for none but himself, as was indeed his usual habit. The first thing he had tried to do was to secure what was right, and after long debate he had been one judgment made in his mind unfavorable to the election laws and that is, that they were capable of being and had been used to fill an election precinct with men of one party, whose time could be used at public expense for party engineering and election purposes. If the law was capable of being so used, it was in that event, an unjust law. [Expressions of approval on the Democratic side.] And at all times and upon all proper occasions, he had expressed himself and did not express himself as willing to modify the law, so that these alleged abuses could not take place. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He had hoped to make a better amendment of pending amendment. I do not say that it is proper to place it upon an appropriation bill. It is improper, but I will vote for a betterment of the pending amendment. I did not offer it as a compromise. On a question of what is just and right, I make no compromise, but I do believe it will strengthen the election laws and make them free from the charge that they are partisan and that they can be used for merely partisan purposes.

Mr. Cox said he was wiping out the election laws. He had never disgraced that fact, and all the salt and sanctity of the other side of the House could not save it. All the gentlemen can do on the other side to sugar over the devil, can't save this law from deep damnation in the end. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Garfield, asserts that we are bound to obey the supreme law of the land, as interpreted by the supreme court. Does my friend remember the fugitive slave law? Mr. Garfield: And the Dred Scott decision, too? Mr. Cox: Would the gentleman have carried out the fugitive slave law by voting money for slave catchers? [Applause.] Answer that question? Answer it any of you? Would you have voted money to have carried out the fugitive slave law, after the court declared it to be constitutional? You are dumb (Laughter.) Mr. Ewing: I have said that no power in the universe would make me vote a dollar or move a step to execute that law. Mr. Cox: You are the only one man on that side and a good one too. The substitute offered by Mr. McMahon was finally agreed to. Yeas 106, Nays 53. The question then occurred on Mr. Springer's amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 121 to 29, most of the Republicans refusing to vote. The committee then rose and reported that all amendments, save that in reference to Marshals, were agreed to. The amendment was then agreed to and after some delay and change of votes the bill finally passed; yeas 111, nays 104.

Pike County a Land of Refuge for Andra Criminals.

This Puzzle Can be Solved BY MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF

Table with 4 columns and 4 rows of clothing items and prices. Items include Men's or Boys' Pantaloons, Nobby Sailor Suit, Men's Business Suit, etc.

L. PHILLIPS'S Star Clothing House.

does the gentleman say? Did not the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ewing, say, ten minutes ago, that he wanted this for party end, and that he would take it on account now, and afterwards, having attained those advantages he would strike all election laws from the statute book. [Applause from the Republican side.] Mr. Randall: I take no man's word on either side of the House. I take the acts of the party, which has officers to execute the law, in contradiction to the words of anybody. You have administered this law in an outrageous and unjust manner. Mr. Reed: Not so. [Excitement.] Mr. Randall, continuing: And we ask no more to-day than that the statute shall be made so that its powers shall be exercised on all alike, and that those that administer the law shall at least be drawn from the great body of the people, without reference to party associations or affiliations. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. Garfield, prefacing his remarks by saying that all present were equal and that no member had the right to bind any one but himself, that gentleman declared that he spoke for none but himself, as was indeed his usual habit. The first thing he had tried to do was to secure what was right, and after long debate he had been one judgment made in his mind unfavorable to the election laws and that is, that they were capable of being and had been used to fill an election precinct with men of one party, whose time could be used at public expense for party engineering and election purposes. If the law was capable of being so used, it was in that event, an unjust law. [Expressions of approval on the Democratic side.] And at all times and upon all proper occasions, he had expressed himself and did not express himself as willing to modify the law, so that these alleged abuses could not take place. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He had hoped to make a better amendment of pending amendment. I do not say that it is proper to place it upon an appropriation bill. It is improper, but I will vote for a betterment of the pending amendment. I did not offer it as a compromise. On a question of what is just and right, I make no compromise, but I do believe it will strengthen the election laws and make them free from the charge that they are partisan and that they can be used for merely partisan purposes.

The Old Reliable J.D. Morris HAS THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY-GOODS, Hats, Caps, BOOTS & SHOES IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

He has this Spring by far the largest stock ever offered to his patrons. His line of BOOTS & SHOES is complete. A large stock of PLOW SHOES just received. Call and examine stock. East Side Public Square.

McLAREN'S RESTAURANT AND BAKERY, SOUTH SIDE SQUARE. Meals at all Hours.

FRESH BREAD every day. Pies, Cakes, and everything that is usually kept on a first-class Bakery, always on hand. WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

It Don't Wear Out JOHN SCHUMACHER'S RESTAURANT! WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE. Go to John Schumacher's Restaurant for your square meal, and he also has plenty of well ventilated rooms for lodgers by the day or week.

Ricketts & Emmons

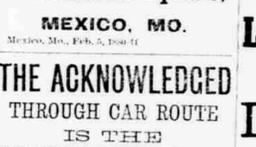
Have enlarged their store-room, and have on hand a STOCK OF GOODS Second to none in this market, and at prices that have earned for them the reputation of being the "Low Price House" For all descriptions of merchandise. Ricketts & Emmons. Mexico, Mo., Sept. 25, 1879. 25-1

BROPHY & BRADLEY, MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers

TOBACCO CIGARS. Imperial Crown, First Medal, OUR CHOICE BRANDS.

Best Cigars in the Market! Cigars at Wholesale. Special rates to the trade.

South Side Square, MEXICO, MO. THE ACKNOWLEDGED THROUGH CAR ROUTE IS THE



RENOWNED FOR THEIR MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER EQUIPMENT AND THE Finest Road Bed in the World. REMEMBER THIS WHEN GOING TO

Table with 2 columns: Cities and Stations. Includes Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Pittsburgh.

J.P. Clark & Son, Real Estate, Loan, INSURANCE AGENTS, CONVEYANCERS, Notaries Public.

FRONT ROOM, UP-STAIRS, OVER BRAGG & HINER'S SHOP, Opposite Ringo House. Special attention to houses placed in our hands to rent.

DEEDS, TRUSTS AND OTHER PAPERS, Prepared for parties on short notice, in either city or country. CALL AND SEE US! Terms Reasonable.

Wm. KEMPER HAS MOVED HIS Meat Market INTO HIS NEW BUILDING, West Side Square, MEXICO, MO.

CHOICE fresh meats always on hand. "Billie" expects to sell meat in Mexico always, and so offers none but the best to his customers. If you want a tender steak don't fail to trade with the most reliable meat merchant in Mexico. 34-1f

Merchant Tailoring! JOS. MURRAY

HAS ON HAND A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF English & French Worsted of the Latest Designs and Patterns. ALSO A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY SUITINGS WHICH HE WILL MAKE UP Cheap for Cash. GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK-TIES, &c.

Still at His Post! I. FRANK, THAT FAITHFUL, ZEALOUS CHAMPION OF LOW PRICES!

IS STILL AT HIS POST; AND ALTHOUGH HE IS VERY OFTEN JOCULARLY CALLED "ONE I'D FRANK," Larger and More Complete CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Or anything else in his line, would do well to call and inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Don't fail to give him a call. I. FRANK, West Side Square.

M. BLUM & SON, LARGEST, MOST FASHIONABLE DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING AND FANCY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY! COME AND SEE THEM! PIECE GOODS—The most fashionable stock ever shown in this city, domestic and foreign importations. The Greatest Novelties ever seen in Hosiery for ladies, misses and gentlemen. It is worth a visit to our store just to look at our mammoth stock of goods.

THOS. J. MILDRED, The "Boss" Cutter, JNO. M. MENEFEE, FURNITURE

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS. Furniture of all kinds and varieties, from the finest Parlor and Bed Room Sets to a Camp Chair. The most complete stock ever brought to Mexico. Coffins of all kinds, Metal and Rosewood. Ready-made Burial Shrouds and Robes always on hand.

Hearse Furnished Free of Charge! New Livery, Feed and Sale STABLE!

FRONT ROOM, UP-STAIRS, OVER BRAGG & HINER'S SHOP, Opposite Ringo House. Special attention to houses placed in our hands to rent.

EUBANK & RINGO, Prop's. Removal--Removal--Removal!

CLACHER & RULOFF, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Without number and of varieties without end, to the east side of the square, to J. M. Coons & Son's old store. Give them a call and price their goods. East Side of the Public Square, MEXICO, MO.

The Mexico Ledger PRINTING HOUSE

Executes all Kinds Job Printing. NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make final settlement of the estate of J. W. Day, deceased, at the May term, 1880, of the Andra Circuit Court.

Election Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held in the city of Mexico, Andra county, Missouri, on Tuesday, April sixth, 1880, for the purpose of electing a Mayor, Recorder, Marshal, City Attorney and one Councilman from each ward, six in number. The following places are appointed for voting in each ward: First Ward—City Council room. Second Ward—Evans & Hunter's carpenter shop. Third Ward—County Court Room. Fourth Ward—Office of Lee's old lumber yard. Fifth Ward—Mexico City Mills. Sixth Ward—John M. Gordon's office.

JUDGES OF ELECTION. First Ward—Hugh Wilson, James Simmons and T. B. Hill. Second Ward—David Hubbell, Maj. Day and Frank Plummer. Third Ward—Wick Mason, Chas. Houston and D. C. Galloway. Fourth Ward—J. J. Marshall, John Doan and Ira Tinsler. Fifth Ward—J. Buloff, J. B. McIntyre and D. C. Wright. Sixth Ward—J. J. Gill, B. Whaley and T. T. Shootman. Wm. POLLOCK, Mayor. Attest, J. F. GILLIAM, Clerk. MEXICO, MO., March 6th, 1880.

D. E. SHEA, MEXICO, MO.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, IMPROVED FARMS!

Town Lots and Dwellings, BUSINESS HOUSES, And some good tracts of unimproved lands in Andra county, AT REASONABLE PRICES! Also, property in this and adjoining States for exchange.

Fifty thousand acres in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, in Kansas, for sale. Numbers and description given upon application. If you want your farm dwellings, barns, and their contents, insured in the "Old Continental of New York," call on D. E. SHEA. Office in Opera Block.

FURNITURE UNDERTAKING.



I respectfully call the attention of the public to the large stock of all kinds of FURNITURE, now on exhibition in my store-room, insured in the "Old Continental of New York," call on D. E. SHEA. Office in Opera Block.

W. H. WOODWARD, REAL ESTATE, LOAN, And Insurance Agent,

Represents the following companies: Home... of New York Insurance Co. of North America... Philadelphia Continental... of New York Pennsylvania... of Philadelphia Northwestern National... Milwaukee, Wis. National... of Hartford Fireman's Fund... California Open... of England North British and Manchester... England Lancashire... Hamburg C. & P. State Glass Co... Philadelphia Franklin Accident... Hartford

Grand Opening! Oyster Parlor RESTAURANT.

Meals at all Hours! NEWLY FURNISHED OYSTER PARLOR JUST OPENED At J. D. Tucker's Old Stand. Fresh Oysters [By the can or dozen, fresh, stewed or raw.] The most fashionable place in Mexico to bring your ladies for nice Fresh Oysters. J. F. SMITH, Proprietor. Mexico, Mo., Oct. 30, 1879—26-1f

MIKE GORTH, "THE BOSS" Saddle & Harness Maker, In Old Post Office Building, MEXICO, MO.

15 Years in Business Well Known over the Country AS A No. 1 WORKMAN. Nine years with Mr. Jas. Pasqueth, of this city. All work warranted. Repairing a specialty. Give Me a Call.

The Mexico Ledger PRINTING HOUSE

Executes all Kinds Job Printing. NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make final settlement of the estate of J. W. Day, deceased, at the May term, 1880, of the Andra Circuit Court.