

lately commenced to turn; in this last case the first indication of a change in complexion was given by the appearance of a white spot behind one of her ears. There is another subject in this city, whose face, hands and arms are white, and whose body is black; the change in this case has been very slow, he having commenced to turn when a boy. It is a remarkable fact that in most cases of this kind the subjects bear on their physiognomies all the features of the full-blooded African.

Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1867.

The Election.

The Official vote of Nemaha county will be found in to-day's issue. It shows the election of a set of officials who will doubtless give satisfaction in the management of their respective duties; at least time only can demonstrate otherwise, as to-day they are all men of known integrity and business capacity. Irrespective of political antecedents they have our best wishes, and will receive our aid as far as needed in the discharge of their duties. The offices are created for the benefit of the people and whoever detracts from an officers ability to discharge those duties endangers the welfare of the people.

That matters were considerably mixed no one can doubt upon a perusal of the table of returns. Four tickets were in field. The Republican Convention ticket received five of the officers; the Democratic ticket two, by majorities of two and twelve; the Independent Republican ticket one. Taking the vote on Clerk, politically, and it stands thus: Hacker and Hoover, Republicans. 615; Lett, Democrat, 272; Republican majority 243! This is but an average and a fair test. 227 was Butler's majority for Governor June, '66; showing an increase to this time of 16, with barely one half of the registered voters out! The ratio of increase would have been much greater with a full vote, as the Democracy, knowing that their only hope lay in getting out their whole vote, polled within 40 votes their full strength of a year ago.

As has been said, perhaps, a thousand times since the recent State elections, the great strength of the Republican party has been a weakness, by engendering an overweening confidence in its leaders that they could carry most anything. In the States, as here, side issues and local matters have been loaded on until "the hair that broke the Camel's back" has almost been reached. We must learn one of two things: to let side issues alone and local strife; or hold no Conventions when the National principles of the party are not involved. Had either of these been pursued no division would have occurred either here or in the States, and the party would have been just as firm for the election of '68!

As it is we have no fear but that the Republicans of Nemaha will present a more solid front in '68, than ever before.

State Elections.

Indiana.—The recent county elections in this State have gone Republican by increased majorities.

Ohio.—Gen. R. B. Hays, Republican, has been elected Governor. The negro suffrage amendment is defeated by 40,000. The Democrats have the Legislature which has the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Ben Wade—the unkindest cut of the fall elections. She elects one Democratic Congressman.

Pennsylvania.—Sharwood, Dem., is elected Chief Justice, the only State official elected. Bucklow's (Dem.) District returns a Republican to Congress.

Iowa.—Gives a Republican majority of 25,000; an increase of 9,000 over last year.

Nebraska.—Taking the vote cast in the different county elections and it gives an increase of at least 800 on the Republican vote of last year!

The Democracy hereabouts are jubilant over the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio. They should also contemplate the election in Ohio and Douglas, wherein Morton and Miller have been fighting this question for two years past. Original, square-toed Democratic counties, Republicanized!

The A. & N. C. R.

Doniphan County, Kas., has just voted \$250,000 in bonds to the above road which will, with what has been subscribed, built it to the State line.

The Press, of Nebraska City, suggests a Railroad Convention, composed of delegates from the counties interested in the road, to meet and perfect measures for its advancement in Nebraska. The suggestion is a good one and will doubtless be acted upon by our citizens when the time comes.

Official Vote of Nemaha County.

NAME OF PERSONS VOTED FOR.	Probate Judge,	County Clerk,	County Treasurer,	County Sheriff,	County Coroner,	County Surveyor,	Co. Sup't Pub. In.,	Commissioner 2d Dis.	Wyman Kent,	James L. McGee,	John H. Miller,	For Fund,	Against Fund,
A. W. Morgan,	56	41	33	3	13	77	26	46	42	3	5	339	
R. V. Hughes,	6			13		119	12	2	4			9	158
Frederick Swartz,	59	27	8		16	110	29	1				6	11
John Morrison,	6												267
James Hacker,	57	28	37		11	48	25	42	43	2	1	295	
William H. Hoover,	2	20	1	17	6	144	14	3	1	3	1	13	220
H. C. Lett,	63	26	3		11	122	28	1				6	12
Wm. A. Pollock,	54	42	28		6	49	23	38	34	5	5	282	
John H. Morrison,	3	1	16	5	141	13	3	12				7	200
G. W. Bratton,	64	27	8		13	124	31	1				6	10
For Sheriff,													254
George W. Fairbrother,	50	33	20		7	81	19	41	45	3	5	204	
J. W. Bruch,	9		1	16	3	76	11					9	125
Davidson Plaster,	45	26	14		17	157	35	1				6	12
P. C. Richards,	17												216
For Coroner,													17
Bernard Ottens,	72	45	34	16	13	174	37	42	45	3	14	495	
Moses Conner,	48	25	8		16	131	31	1				6	12
Thomas R. Jones,	1												268
For Surveyor,													8
W. F. Wright,	47	33	39	3	13	65	24	40	45	3	8	320	
J. M. Paulin,	6		13		112	14	1					7	153
George R. Shook,	67	27	3	16	112	16						6	247
Co. Sup't Pub. In.,													
O. B. Hewett,	54	43	33		22	70	24	40	45	3	5	330	
E. W. Thomas,	50	15	8		16	119	29	1				6	12
Commissioner 2d Dis.													266
Wyman Kent,	53	43	33		8	18	9	7	36	3	5	218	
James L. McGee,	1	2	16	6	218	38	34	8				10	333
John H. Miller,	67	29	2		13	80	21	1				6	11
For Fund,	4	10	15	3	2	210	66	42	44	7	13	416	
Against Fund,	105	48	17		13	24	4						211

A CARD.

To the friends and patrons of the public School of this City:

We take this method of thanking you for the kindness shown us during our short stay with you, and especially for the kind attentions of many during sickness.

We trust we have found acquaintances here that will ripen into lasting friendship, and be assured friends we leave you with many regrets that we could not have served you better as teachers.

To our scholars, we would say, we leave you with many kind wishes for your welfare. We shall always remember with pleasure the earnestness with which you pushed your tasks, and hope that you may all become good and wise men and women. We ask to be remembered kindly by all, and cordially invite all to visit us at our home.

J. M. McKENZIE.
C. B. McKENZIE.

Closing Exercises of the Brownville High School.

The closing examination of the fall term of our School came off Monday last, and justice to both, teacher and pupil require that an especial public notice should be made of the manner in which they acquitted themselves. It is to be regretted that a more general attendance of the parents could not have been secured, but enough however were present to show that business and politics have not entirely absorbed the public attention.

To those understanding the difficulties with which this term of the School were encumbered at the beginning, we are sure that the result of the examination must have been gratifying. Professor McKenzie has shown that he possesses the essential qualities of a successful teacher, in a high degree, especially in his ability to organize, arrange and systematize a large school. In this respect, his tact for bringing order out of chaos has been well tested, by the manner in which the school machinery was put in order and kept in order during the term just closed. As an instructor, Professor McKenzie has but few equals. His power and tact of leading the minds of his pupils to clear perception of principles by the processes of induction and deduction, and then by a close analysis of facts thus arrived at was well illustrated in his examinations, especially in his Geography class. The Professor is about to take charge of the State Normal School, shortly to open at Peru, in this county, and we think it not saying too much, when we affirm that a better selection for that position could not have been made.

If his pupils will only make him the model after which they will fashion themselves for teachers, they cannot fail to become well qualified instructors. The School in all its departments, judging from what has been accomplished, has been most efficiently managed; and equal credit is due to each and all the Teachers. Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Morey and Miss Johnston in each of their departments have been eminently successful as teachers.

Among the pupils it is difficult to discriminate where all have done so well. The Prize for the best Scholar offered by Col. Furnas consisting of a Silver Goblet was awarded to Zora Mathews of Miss Morey's department, having made the best record for Recitation, attendance and deportment; it was very closely contested however by several of the pupils in each of the other departments. Prizes were also awarded by the teachers to pupils in each of the departments. Robert Blackburn received the honors of the High School department, but several others seemed to have stood equally well during the part of the term in which they were in attendance.

Master Johnny Sioux, a young Sioux Indian, adopted by Col. Furnas, won the

especial mark of his Teachers favor for diligence and good behavior. In Mrs. McKenzie's department Celia Furnas was especially commended.

Miss Roxie Blackburn won the Teachers Token in Miss Morey's department, and received a very neat Portfolio.

Master Theodore Pollock also received an especial mark of his teachers approbation.

Dr. Blackburn offered a prize of a Gold pen for the best improvement in penmanship during the term, which was awarded to Miss Mary McLaughlin.

The Dr. with some well timed remarks presented the prize.

The exercises were concluded by a short and appropriate speech from Judge Hewett.

Election of Rail Road Officers.

Pursuant to notice as required by Sec. 80, of Chapter 25 of Revised Statutes of Nebraska, the Stockholders of the Brownville, Ft. Kearney and Pacific Railroad Company met at the Banking House of John L. Carson, in the City of Brownville, on the 5th day of October, 1867, for the purpose of choosing seven Directors.

On motion, Col. R. W. Furnas, was appointed Chairman, and William H. Hoover, Secretary.

On Motion of John L. Carson, the meeting proceeded to the election of seven Directors, by ballot, which resulted in the election of

John McPherson, Luther Hoadley, J. W. Blackburn, Theo. Hill, R. W. Furnas, John L. Carson and John C. Deuser.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. H. HOVER, R. W. FURNAS.
Secretary. Chairman.

Monday evening, Oct. 15, 1867.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Brownville Ft. Kearney and Pacific Railroad, met at the Banking House of J. L. Carson, in Brownville.

On motion Luther Hoadley was called to the chair, and J. L. Carson elected Secretary.

On motion the Board proceeded to choose one of their members present, President, another Vice President, and to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer.

The following was the result:
Dr. Jno. McPherson, President.
Rob't W. Furnas, Vice President.
Dr. J. W. Blackburn, Secretary.
Jno. L. Carson, Treasurer.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to procure the necessary Books and Stationery for the Company.

LUTHER HOADLEY, Pres.

J. L. CARSON, Sec'y.

The Next National Republican Convention.

It is announced from Washington that the National Executive Committee of the Republican party have definitely decided in favor of holding the next National Republican Convention in the city of Chicago. No decision has been reached in regard to the time of holding the Convention, and the settlement of this question will probably be postponed for some months. In selecting as the place of holding the National Convention of 1868 the city where the first Republican President was nominated, and the last unsuccessful Democratic candidate, the Committee have paid a just compliment to the State which gave Abraham Lincoln to the nation, and to the Northwest which rallied with such enthusiasm to the defense of the Government when it was assailed by traitors. The selection is at once a recognition of the hospitable spirit which has ever characterized the citizens of Chicago in reception of immense masses of people gathered together in their midst, and of the power of the Northwest in the Union and an omen of future victory.

The last two Republican National Conventions—those of 1860 and of 1865—consisted of delegates from the States represented in the proportion of two to each Representative and the Senator in Congress. If the same apportionment should be adopted in calling the Convention of 1868—as will undoubtedly be the case—its composition as to numbers

from the different States will be as follows:

ORGANIZED STATES.	TOTALS.
Maine 14	Indiana 26
New Hampshire 10	Illinois 32
Vermont 10	Wisconsin 16
Massachusetts 24	Minnesota 18
Rhode Island 8	Iowa 16
Connecticut 12	Missouri 22
New York 16	Kentucky 22
New Jersey 14	Tennessee 20
Pennsylvania 52	Kansas 6
Delaware 6	Nebraska 6
Maryland 14	Nevada 10
West Virginia 10	California 16
Ohio 42	Oregon 6
Michigan 14	
Total, 27 States	494

UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.	TOTALS.
Virginia 20	Alabama 16
North Carolina 18	Mississippi 14
South Carolina 12	Louisiana 14
Georgia 18	Texas 12
Florida 7	Arkansas 10
Total, 10 States	140
Add Colorado (probably)	6
Grand Total	640

This is upon the assumption that the work of reconstruction in the States recently in rebellion will be completed by the time the Convention is called, and that they will participate in the proceedings—which will doubtless be the case. The coming convention will have additional interest from the fact that it will be the first National Republican Convention attended by delegates from all the States in the Union.

Speech of Senator Thayer in Ohio.

Saturday was a lively day for the Republicans of Hamilton county and the city of Cincinnati. By a fortunate arrangement of the appointments, of our United States Senators, it happened that the Hon. Wade and Sherman could spend the day and night with us, and their services were used to some purpose. In addition to them, the Campaign Committee secured the presence of Gen. John M. Thayer, United States Senator of Nebraska, a man of fine appearance and a good speaker.

Hon. Ben. Eggleston being presented by the President, thus introduced Gen. Thayer as the first speaker:

We have here to-day Ohio's two distinguished Senators—men who have not quite grown gray in the service, but are now in their fullness of manhood, battling in the cause of freedom and liberty. In addition to the Ohio Senators, we have a distinguished gentleman who fought bravely in the cause of liberty and free government during the rebellion, and as a reward for his services he was sent from the young State of Nebraska to represent her in the Senate of the United States. That gentleman will address you first this morning; and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Gen. Thayer, the live Senator from the State of Nebraska.

GEN. THAYER'S SPEECH.

I suppose, my friends that your deep interest in public affairs has drawn you together to-day, to try those issues which are now pending before the American people. When the conflict of arms ceased in 1865, you and the people of every other loyal State of Ohio, and every other loyal State, had reason for believing that you had achieved a victory which would be lasting—that your arms had triumphed—that the rebels of the South had submitted to the Government of the country, but it seems that it was otherwise disposed. The conflict was only transferred from the field to the ballot box and the issue had to be tried there again in the autumn of 1866. The question then really was whether we were the conquerors, or whether we must receive terms from the conquered. Such was the issue then presented, which resulted directly from the defection of one who had been honored by the suffrages of the loyal people of the loyal States. I mean Andrew Johnson. By his defection, the rebels in 1865 were led to claim that they were the victors; that they would come into Congress to make laws and dictate the terms to the people who had shed so much blood and expended so much treasure to preserve the Government.

WHO SHALL RULE—REBEL OR LOYAL MEN? One might have supposed, after the verdict was pronounced in 1866, that Andrew Johnson would have submitted to the verdict so pronounced, so decided, and that never again should the American people have been insulted with "my policy." When the thunder notes of victory rolled from afar off, all along the line of the Pacific coast in the autumn of 1866, declaring that "my policy" was condemned by the American people, one would have supposed that a man who had professed so much regard for the people would have yielded up his policy, and would have submitted to the fiat of the American people. But no. It seems we are again to try the same issue—we are again to try the issue whether the will of the American people, as expressed through the loyal Congress, shall prevail, or whether this one man's will shall subvert and overthrow the expressed voice of the American people. The question to-day is whether loyalty shall control the destinies of this nation, or whether rebels who fought through four years of war to overthrow the Government, aided by a man who, in an evil hour, was placed on the Republican ticket, and then through the act of an assassin became Chief Magistrate of this nation. This is really the question to-day; whether you gave your sons and husbands, aye, whether you who fought the battles to preserve the nation shall still control the destinies of this nation, or whether you shall yield up all the results of the war and try the issue over again. I say these are the issues of the present hour. Now, my friends what has been the record of the two parties of this country—the Republican party and the Democratic party? I say that a party is to be judged by its record. If it is found true, if it has been true to its professed principle, if it has stood by the Government in all these years of its trial, if it has developed and shown its loyalty, that party is the one to be entrusted with the direction of public affairs. Now, has not that been the record of the Republican party?

Did not the Republican party, as an organization, stand by the government; did they not rally to its flag, and have they not, from the moment the first gun was fired at Sumter, stood by the flag through good and through evil report, in the days of its adversity and in its darkest hours, never, failing, never flinching, voting men and money to save the Government? That has been its record, and history since the commencement of the war. [Applause.]

Now, my friends can it be possible that we should now, after we have accomplished all this, after we have suppressed this gigantic rebellion and saved the government, shall we turn it into the hands of the enemy? Are we so base, so regardless of principle, as now, after having accomplished these great and glorious results, to surrender them all to the enemy?

DEMOCRACY NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Now, what has been the record of the Democratic party, even during the war? I assert that, as an organization, it has been disloyal from April, 1861, to this hour. It did not stand by the Government, but it tried, by every means in its power, to thwart the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. If there is a Democrat present, let me ask him to point to one single resolution ever adopted by the Democratic party, giving a cordial support to the war and denouncing the rebellion. I never read one. There were members of the Democratic party who were loyal, some of them, but I am speaking of that party as an organization. Did you ever hear of them passing resolutions giving cordial support to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion? Not one. Did you ever find or read in any one of the leading Democratic papers an editorial cordially endorsing the Administration, endorsing the Government, giving courage and countenance to our armies in the field? Did you ever hear such papers as the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Chicago Times, the New York World, giving a cordial support to the Administration or the Government, or saying a word of encouragement to the soldier in the field? Not one.

Now, let me ask you another question. Didn't these same organs team with abuse and denunciation of Mr. Lincoln and of the army? Did they not denounce us as Lincoln hirelings; did they ever give us a word of sympathy; did they praise their Voorheeses; their Vallandigham, their Seymours and their Prices, ever encourage by word or deed, the soldiers in defending our national rights? Not one; and yet their columns could team with abuse of all who were striving through all these years to sustain the Government. Now, what do I draw from that? Why, that their sympathies were with the rebels; and they are on record, and it cannot be denied. I dare any Democrat to disprove what I assert. Judging them by their acts, by their organs, by the speeches of their leaders, by their resolutions, they were against the Government all through this fearful struggle. Hence I am justified in asserting that their sympathies were with the enemy. Did you ever hear of one of them, or read any one of their organs denouncing Jeff Davis as a traitor? I never did. And yet how they could team with abuse of Abraham Lincoln. Did you ever hear any denunciation or condemnation of the awful barbarities that were inflicted on the noble boys in blue who fell into the hands of the rebels and suffered untold tortures in those Southern prisons? Not one. And yet, not long ago, a Democratic member of Congress arose in his place and offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of investigation to enquire whether rebel prisoners were not maltreated over here on Johnson's Island, and yet not a word of condemnation of the awful, the indescribable barbarities that were practiced upon our soldiers while in their hands. All these things show where their sympathies are.

Now, my friends, let me take up the record of the Democratic party in another respect—on the slavery question; and from that record I draw the inference that that party is not safe to be trusted with the administration of public affairs to-day. You recollect when the question of the admission of Kansas and Nebraska was before the American people in 1854 and 1855, in order to let a slave State the Missouri Compromise was repealed, a measure which had been adhered to as a sacred compact for thirty years and over, never a petition coming up even from a county meeting asking for the repeal of that measure. The South demanded it in order that slavery might go into free territory. The Democratic party of the North had yielded everything which the South demanded on the question of slavery; aye, not an act could be passed unless the question was agitated what effect it would have upon Southern slavery; and the Northern Democrats would always yield to the Democrats of the South, and they yielded in this instance. The Northern Democracy yielded up the Missouri Compromise in order that slavery might go into territory which had been consecrated to human freedom. Then it sold itself at the shrine of Southern slavery, at the bidding of their Southern masters. Then the Republican party came into being, on the great principle that there should be no more slave soil, but, on the contrary, that every foot of territory that was then free should remain forever free, and nobly has the party sustained that principle and made it effective, and they have been the means of accomplishing more—of wiping out the curse of human slavery. I assert that in every instance where this issue has been made the Democratic party is on the record as against the cause of human freedom, and in favor of human slavery. When the amendment was before the House of Representatives, abolishing slavery in the South, the Democratic party, with a few exceptions, voted against the adoption of that amendment, and then, when the amendment was submitted to the Legislature of every single Northern State, as a party, voted against ratifying the great ordinance of human freedom. In every instance where the issue has been made the Democratic party, as a party, have taken ground on the side of slavery and against the cause of freedom. For the last thirty years their doctrine has been that slavery was a national institution and freedom was a sectional institution.

reviving the true doctrine that freedom was national and slavery sectional. Thus, I say that the Democratic party has shown itself by its record unfit to be charged with the administration of public affairs. The Republican party, by its record on the slavery question, by its record on the side of the war is the party to be intrusted with the administration of public affairs. If the people of Ohio are true to itself it will be charged yet with the administration of public affairs. If the people of Ohio are true to themselves, to their past record, to the principal of human liberty and the cause of good government the Republican party will remain in the ascendancy.

Reply of Mr. Greeley to General Butler on Finance.

We print herewith a letter from Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, explaining and justifying his late utterances which recommended the payment of our national debt in national paper. We beg the reader to note that General Butler is a volunteer in this controversy. His views were elicited by no requirements from us, nor (we believe) from any one. He must have known before he gave them utterance that they were such as we and many (we think most) loyal Americans deem dishonest and repudiating. Let us briefly show why.

I. The United States, when their national existence was in peril from a formidable rebellion, imperatively needed money—immense sums of it—sums which could be raised by borrowing alone. So they commenced borrowing, and were compelled to borrow more and more for years, until their national debt reached the enormous aggregate of over two thousand seven hundred and fifty millions, whereof two hundred and fifty millions have since been paid off, leaving about twenty five hundred millions still due.

II. In the dark days of our gigantic struggle, it was deemed necessary to suspend specie payment and wake the nation's promises to pay a legal tender for their face—no other words, to decree a universal forced loan, which was swelled at length to nearly one thousand millions of dollars. Except for certain payments to the government, this paper was thus made our general currency.

III. At first, this forced loan was merely a postponement of actual payment. That is to say, instead of real cash, the government gave its soldiers, contractors and other creditors its promise to pay as soon as it should be able. It was a case of qualified national bankruptcy, exactly as when a debtor asks and receives an extension of time of payment from his creditors. The government issued these paper dollars, convertible at the will of the holder into bonds drawing six per cent interest in coin. The salutary and righteous system should never have been changed; but, unhappily, it was. Had it been faithfully adhered to, the debt would have funded itself, so fast and so far as it should be funded, and we should ere this have returned, of course, to specie payments. The change from greenbacks redeemable at the holder's pleasure, to a treasury six per cent bond, the interest specifically payable semi-annually in coin, to a greenback which simply nakedly lied—being redeemable nowhere and in nothing—was a deplorable illustration of the growing steepness of the down-hill road.

IV. The first greenbacks were fundable at the holder's option in a "specie-paying bond; those issued later were fundable whenever the government, victorious over its foes, should be ready to fund. It was at first intended to issue a moderate amount only; but successive defeats, pressing emergencies and imperative necessities led to further and further issues, until our greenbacks in circulation amounted to four hundred millions.

V. All this time the government was borrowing all it could get—often to the extent of one hundred millions per month. And we (among others) were exhorting patriotic and thrifty citizens to sell their crops, their stocks, their farms, and invest the proceeds in the National debt, explaining to them that they would thus invest their greenbacks, which were at first a fraction, but at times very largely, below specie in value, in securities whereof both principal and interest were payable in coin. Had they not done so the Union must have perished.

VI. The government emitted three kinds of paper: 1st, greenbacks, for a time not redeemable in anything; 2d, Bonds payable in legal tender; 3d, Bonds payable in specie. The interest on those payable in legal tender (7-30's) was generally higher than that on bonds payable in specie (5-20's) and (10-40's). And those who took the 7-30's were urged to do so by the fact that they would have the option at maturity of converting them into 5-20's, payable in coin. Hundreds of millions of bonds thus, both before and at maturity, been converted into 5-20's drawing but 6 per cent. These are among the bonds which General Butler says the government may now justly pay off in greenbacks.

VII. It seems clear to our mind that the government, in borrowing money, incurred an obligation to pay; and that the amount it thus contracted to pay could not be increased or diminished at its own pleasure, since that would be saying that it might pay whatever amount it should see fit to pay. He who covenants to pay ten thousand dollars, does not covenant to pay merely whatever he may choose to consider (or make) ten thousand dollars, but a definite amount; and when General Butler proposes that the government shall pay its coin debt in greenbacks, and Mr. George H. Pendleton improves on the suggestion by urging that two thousand millions more greenbacks be issued, and all our funded debt, whether held at home or abroad, paid off therein, so that the holders thereof should therefor receive from the treasury no interest whatever—nothing at all but bare-faced lies, not worth a dime on the dollar—it seems to us that the rashness of the latter is more logical and respectable than General Butler's. If we are to perpetrate a gigantic national villainy, let it be for something.

VIII. We believe there is on record specific and unequivocal pledges of government that the principal as well as

as the