

The permanent school fund of Kansas is more than one million dollars.

F. Messer, owner of Northampton county, Pa., was murdered at Coal Run Mines on the 18th.

A fire occurred at Knoxville, Ill., on the 18th inst., destroying \$40,000 worth of business property. Two men were killed during the conflagration.

At Keystone, Ind., Dec 14th, Henry Skillman shot and instantly killed a young man named Foreman. It seems that Skillman acted in self-defense.

A New York city telegram says: "The dollar contribution for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers has reached \$22,229, and money is now coming in at the rate of \$400 and \$500 per day."

The dead bodies of two young men were found on the Missouri Pacific railroad near Kansas City on the 19th. They are believed to be two of Pinkerton's detectives, murdered by the robbers and carried to the railroad track.

A correspondent of the Omaha Herald favors Chief Justice Lake for U. S. Senator.—Seward Reporter.

Shouldn't wonder. But then it hasn't been long enough yet since the Judge's name headed a democratic ticket for him to run well.

Recently Dr. Richard Ingles, one of the oldest and most popular physicians of St. Joseph, while dissecting the body of a child who had died of erysipelas, accidentally cut his hand with the dissecting knife, which resulted in his death soon after.

Recently, in New Orleans, an attempt was made to introduce colored students into the high school of the city, when the big white boys rebelled, and upwards of fifty left the school. Considerable excitement was created, when the school adjourned until after the holidays.

Yoshida Kijourai, the Japanese Minister, accompanied by his wife, the Secretary of Legation, and five other officials, recently arrived in Washington. They traveled from San Francisco over the U. P. road, and were delighted with the railroads and the scenery of America.

Sheriff, Joseph Vann, of the Indian Territory, recently, while attempting to arrest a riotous outlaw named Geo. Simmons, near Webster's Falls, Cherokee Nation, was shot through the abdomen. After being shot the sheriff drew his revolver and shot Simmons through the arm and again through the groin, when Simmons surrendered and begged for his life. Both men are fatally injured. They were both Cherokees.

The St. Joseph Gazette last week changed hands again. Messrs. Geo. Bell and Y. M. Tufts, of Platte county, Mo., and J. B. Maynard, of Louisville, Ky., are the new proprietors. Mr. Maynard will be the chief editor. He is reputed to be an able and ready writer. The Gazette was an excellent paper under the charge of the retiring managers and editors, and we always prized it highly as a newspaper. We wish for the new proprietors ample financial success.

The Ohio democrats remain true to their idols, and have introduced a bill into the legislature to repeal all laws relating to the sale of liquor. Another victory for the temperance people.—Chronicle.

Were we a temperance fanatic—one of the rule or ruin kind—and had helped the democracy into power, directly or indirectly, because the republican party would not adopt absurd ultraism—we would try and get up a blush for decency sake at the deserved sarcasm poked at us by a witty tipper of the social glass.

Mr. Stannard, of Missouri, has introduced a bill in Congress to establish a Department of Commerce. The bill is accompanied by the report of the President of the National Board of Trade, and the memorial of the body in its interests. The bill provides that the said department shall be charged with the supervision and care of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and mining interests of the United States in so far as the same may be confined to the government under the constitution. The officers provided thereunder are a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be appointed by the President, with same tenure of office and compensation as is now paid Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

The Senate recently confirmed the following Government officers: Jas. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General; Wm. Burnett, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats; Commissioner, Frederick Berchert, at Lehigh. Consuls—Jas. C. Scott, of Ohio, at Honolulu; Isaac T. Shepard, of Missouri, at Swatow; Henry C. Wright, Appraiser of Merchandise at St. Louis. Land officers—W. S. Gilbert, Receiver of the Kansas Valley District; Kansas: T. W. Pugh, Receiver for the Fargo District; Dakota; Peter Manton, Register at Bismarck; D. T. L. M. Egles, Register for the Western District of Kansas; C. A. Morris, Register for the Arkansas Valley District; Lawrence Lippitt, Register for LaPlata, New Mexico; also, Jno. F. Clements, Pension Agent, Macon, Missouri. Postmasters—J. M. Way, Winchester, Indiana; Eli J. Marsh, Chillicothe, Mo.

The Grand Island Independent says: Senator Hitchcock is too sound a Republican to be won over by flattery, etc. The Independent please inform us how long the Senator has been such a sound Republican. The Senator never claimed to be a strong Republican, and not longer ago than April last he stated that he was elected as an independent candidate, and was under obligations to the Democratic party, and what we claim in the article that the Independent refers to, was, that the Senator would now have a chance to show whether he appreciated the assistance he received from that party. He would only be doing what he pledged himself to do, before his election. Time will tell whether he is afraid to fulfill his pledges, or not.—Sny of Dec. 13th.

"The Senator never claimed to be a strong Republican." The Senator is too modest a man to say that for himself, nevertheless he is strong, influentially, politically, in congress and in any sphere in which he moves. Senator Hitchcock, if he is a Republican at all, is always a strong one. As to his being a sound Republican, he is that, we are satisfied from his official course. He was elected as a sound Republican. His friends claimed for him and pledged him as sound to the core and that his political influence and favors should be entirely with and in the interest of the Republican party. And he so pledged himself we know. We opposed his election and the means resorted to by his Republican friends to secure his success, but it was understood that he was a thorough uncompromising Republican. It was understood at the time the Senatorial fight was going on, when Mr. Hitchcock was elected that he neither pledged nor promised anything to the Democracy for the Democratic support he received. The Democratic legislators voted for Mr. Hitchcock—volunteered their support to him—to defeat Gen Thayer whom they despised, and had reason to fear, on account of his faithfulness and ability in striking most vigorous and salutary blows in defense of Republican principles, in defense of the soldiers, both the dead and the living, and in opposition to the Democratic idea of affectionately embracing rebellion and offering it front seats on the platform of reconstruction. That was all the pay the Democrats wanted at that time. They took their pay fully and completely in revenge, and relived Mr. H. from any back claims on the score of reciprocity.

The Spy wants Senator H.'s help to elect a Democrat, does it? The claim is absurd and ridiculous. Senator Hitchcock is under no pledges whatever to the Democratic party, more than to be a good Senator for Nebraska, Republicans, Democrats and all.

IS HE A REPUBLICAN?

The Grand Island Independent says: Senator Hitchcock is too sound a Republican to be won over by flattery, etc. The Independent please inform us how long the Senator has been such a sound Republican. The Senator never claimed to be a strong Republican, and not longer ago than April last he stated that he was elected as an independent candidate, and was under obligations to the Democratic party, and what we claim in the article that the Independent refers to, was, that the Senator would now have a chance to show whether he appreciated the assistance he received from that party. He would only be doing what he pledged himself to do, before his election. Time will tell whether he is afraid to fulfill his pledges, or not.—Sny of Dec. 13th.

"The Senator never claimed to be a strong Republican." The Senator is too modest a man to say that for himself, nevertheless he is strong, influentially, politically, in congress and in any sphere in which he moves. Senator Hitchcock, if he is a Republican at all, is always a strong one. As to his being a sound Republican, he is that, we are satisfied from his official course. He was elected as a sound Republican. His friends claimed for him and pledged him as sound to the core and that his political influence and favors should be entirely with and in the interest of the Republican party. And he so pledged himself we know. We opposed his election and the means resorted to by his Republican friends to secure his success, but it was understood that he was a thorough uncompromising Republican. It was understood at the time the Senatorial fight was going on, when Mr. Hitchcock was elected that he neither pledged nor promised anything to the Democracy for the Democratic support he received. The Democratic legislators voted for Mr. Hitchcock—volunteered their support to him—to defeat Gen Thayer whom they despised, and had reason to fear, on account of his faithfulness and ability in striking most vigorous and salutary blows in defense of Republican principles, in defense of the soldiers, both the dead and the living, and in opposition to the Democratic idea of affectionately embracing rebellion and offering it front seats on the platform of reconstruction. That was all the pay the Democrats wanted at that time. They took their pay fully and completely in revenge, and relived Mr. H. from any back claims on the score of reciprocity.

The Spy wants Senator H.'s help to elect a Democrat, does it? The claim is absurd and ridiculous. Senator Hitchcock is under no pledges whatever to the Democratic party, more than to be a good Senator for Nebraska, Republicans, Democrats and all.

The Capital movers are busy setting up the pins for a vigorous war over the removal of our State Capitol during the next session of the Legislature. We expect to see the fly and the hotel keepers made happy by them, but do not expect to see the Capitol torn up by its roots, placed on wheels and started westward or northward nor do we think that the people of this State favor its removal at present. Of course it would be a fine feat for the speculators, and we think they are the only parties that are agitating the question.—Saunders Co. Republican.

The Republican, no doubt, entirely correct. The people of this State do not want the capital removed now, nor until several more years have elapsed—until the State has been more generally settled up. The western and middle portions of the State should be well populated before another attempt is made for the removal of the Capital. Then the people could justly claim that the capital should be not only in the center of population but also in the center of the State. Senatorial wire-pullers and land, and townsite speculators, we opine, are the chief agitators of this question at this time, together with a few cheap legislators who have been bought, or promised a corner lot, for their unstatesman-like influence and votes.

The Kearney Daily Press gives Gen. Thayer particular fits. In fact we infer from the tone of the Press that it does not favor Gen. Thayer's election to the Senate. Amongst other assertions the Press makes the following serious charges: "We charge that Gen. Thayer took \$5,000 from the chest of the credit mobiliars; that he charged one of his constituents \$250 for Senatorial influence, and that as a Statesman he is an unmitigated fraud. Now it behooves the papers that are seeking to fasten upon the people of the State to prove in some way that our charges are false and unwarranted."

Now we believe in fair play in this fight, and are going to have it or make a fuss about it. We therefore say that the proposition of the Press is preposterous in the extreme. It is certainly a most singular rule of law that would make a man, charged with a crime, prove his innocence to save him from the penalty of the crime. We think Gen. Thayer should have the benefit of common law, and not be required to do that which would not be even required of a murderer. The Press makes serious charges against Gen. Thayer and it should proceed to prove them, if it wants proof, instead of foolishly flourishing a challenge to Thayer's friends to prove his innocence. Such absurd propositions as the Press makes has a tendency to weaken its cause very much, we should think, because it has the appearance of insincerity.

One of the most disgraceful outrages that we have heard of for many a day, occurring in the midst of civilization and good laws, recently occurred in Des Moines Iowa.

A man by the name of Chas. Howard, was arrested, tried and found guilty by a jury, of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. After all this—no undue effort being made to screen the criminal from just punishment, as the extreme sentence would indicate—Howard was taken from the jail by masked men after overpowering the jailer, and hung until he was dead, in the public square of the city. The crime for which Howard suffered was committed in a house of ill-fame,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have been so crowded with matter that we have not yet had an opportunity of saying anything concerning the President's Message to Congress.

The President comes out on the currency question in favor of a speedy resumption of specie payment. The issue is fairly presented and it remains to be seen what action Congress will take upon the matter. It is extremely doubtful whether a resumption at this time would be beneficial to the West, in general. It would inevitably produce a contraction of the volume of currency while we in the West, have been, and are clamorous for an expansion. The government should undoubtedly begin to pay out specie in redemption of its obligations just as soon and as rapidly as is possible. It seems to us that the paper currency could be brought to a par with specie just as our county warrants are brought to par with currency, that is, by paying specie for it as we pay currency for the county warrants. If a dollar in currency is worth a dollar in gold and is exchangeable for its specie payment is that moment restored. But if, without restoring the credit of the Nation and bringing its obligations to a par with a specie basis by the payment of them in specie, Congress should declare that the currency should not be a legal tender as to contracts entered into after a day named, would it not create two standards of value: a gold basis and a currency basis? Whenever the Government pays its bonds in greenbacks or in gold, according to the terms upon which they were issued, the national bank currency issued upon them will be retired, and whenever it pays its greenbacks in gold specie payment will be resumed, and it is difficult to determine any "cross cut" to specie payment shorter than this.

The suggestions of the President upon the question of traffic, viz: To enter free those articles which enter into our manufactures and are not produced at home, are good and should be carried out.

The remarks upon the condition of affairs in the Southern States are a most powerful and effective answer to those who have accused the President of interfering in the administration of local affairs within a State. His course upon these delicate and trying questions has been mainly straightforward, having done nothing which was not authorized by Congress and the Constitution, yet fearlessly discharging his duty as by them, or therein pointed out. It has the ring of the true hero, the smack of the same spirit that made him a great General.

Upon the question of civil service reform it is difficult to see how any other conclusion could be reached than that the scheme needs the countenance of Congress. It is too much to expect that the President should bear the burden of such a work unaided and unapproved by Congress.

Time and space will not permit us to pursue these comments further but we say to every one, read the President's Message.

AVERAGE WHEAT CROP IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott, Kings Arms Yard, Moorgate street, London, writes as follows to the leading journals: We have now sufficient data to enable us to come to a safe conclusion as to whether or not the wheat crop of the year is over or under the average. But what is an average crop? In regard to wheat, 39 bushels per acre is the rate usually adopted; but it is only an assumption based upon individual observation and experience over very limited areas. To arrive at a sounder solution of the question, I have taken the areas under wheat in each county in England, multiplied them by the generally admitted normal rate of produce of each county respectively, and the aggregate number of bushels thus obtained, divided by the number of acres to which they apply, gives the nearest approach our data admit of to a satisfactory answer to the question "What is an average crop?" and, thus tested, it turns out to be 29-1/2 bushels an acre.

There is one very essential thing which aids societies should not overlook, and that is seed for next spring's planting. If this matter is not looked after, those of the destitute regions who are destitute now will be in as bad a fix next winter as they are now. Seed wheat and seed corn should be sent them as early as possible, especially seed spring wheat, as that cereal must be planted early for a good crop; and if the winter continues mild many would sow wheat in February if they get seed in time. The benevolent people should think of this, and give whatever kinds of seeds they can. Wheat, rye, barley, corn and vegetable seed will all be in demand in large quantities by these people.

H. W. Beecher and Miss Edna Dean Proctor have recently exchanged congratulatory letters on the termination of the Proctor-Moulton libel suit. We understand that the matter stands just where it did before the suit was commenced. Moulton does not retract his assertion that Mr. Beecher told him that he had illicit intercourse with Miss Proctor. Moulton simply acknowledges that he has no personal knowledge of the matter, and that he does not believe Miss Proctor guilty of what Beecher said to him about her. Moulton pays the cost, apologizes to Miss Proctor, but still holds his point against the fellow who wishes he were dead.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S BILL IN THE SENATE.

On December 7th, 1874, Mr. Hitchcock asked, and by the unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed: A BILL—For the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in the State of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for homestead and pre-emption settlers on the public lands in the State of Nebraska, where the crops of such settlers were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and where such grasshoppers shall appear in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to the like destruction of such settlers, to leave and be absent from said lands until July first eight hundred and seventy-five, and such regulations as to proof of the same as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe.

Sec 2. That during such absence no adverse rights shall attach to said lands, and no homestead or pre-emption claim shall be allowed to resume and perfect their settlements as though no such absence had been enjoyed or allowed.

Sec 3. That the same exemption from continued residence shall be extended to those making settlements in eighteen hundred and seventy-four or any previous year.

Sec 4. That the time at which proof on the public lands in the State of Nebraska are now required to make final proof and payment is extended for the period of one year.

And also the following, which was read twice and referred: A BILL—To provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of the grasshopper.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and empowered to direct the issue, temporarily, of supplies of food and disused army clothing, sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering among the destitute and all destitute and helpless persons living on the western frontier, who have been rendered so by the ravages of grasshoppers during the summer last past, and to report to congress, at the end of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec 2. That this act shall expire on the first day of September, eight hundred and seventy five.

CONGRESSIONAL AID.

From the State Journal. The following dispatch received yesterday afternoon, from Senator Hitchcock, shows that the Senator is alive to the interests and pressing needs of our frontiers. With \$30,000 to purchase seed for settlers, with a leave of absence granted to homesteaders until July 1st, '75, and with \$100,000 appropriated for supplying rations and clothing, the burden imposed upon our State legislature will be materially lightened. Senator Hitchcock and Representative Crouse have labored earnestly and effectually for the State:

WASHINGTON, DEC. 17.

C. H. Gere, Lincoln, Neb. The bill appropriating \$30,000 for special distribution of seeds for grasshopper sufferers passed the Senate yesterday and will be passed some time ago, and \$100,000 for rations favorably reported. All right before the holidays.

P. W. HITCHCOCK.

STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

The State Grange which was in session at Lincoln last week elected the following State officers: Wm. B. Porter, Master. Stolly, of Hall county, Overseer. J. W. Skiles, of Antelope county, Lecturer. P. J. Smith, of Saunders county, Steward. B. F. Smith, of Juniata, Adams county, Assistant Steward. David Reed, of Gage county, Chaplain. Horace Taylor, of Lancaster county, Treasurer.

E. H. Clark, of Washington county, Secretary. F. A. Burdick, of Harlan county, Gate Keeper. Mrs. D. E. McKinnon, of Saunders county, was elected Ceres. Mrs. C. C. Chapin, of Fillmore county, was elected Pomona. Mrs. O. W. Burt, of Cass county, was elected Flora.

Mrs. E. H. Clark, of Washington county, was elected Second Assistant Steward. The following gentlemen constitute the executive committee: D. F. Moore, J. F. Gardner, Wm. Blakely, Allen Root, H. A. Bruno and D. S. Gibbs.

The place for holding the next meeting of the State Grange was located at Fremont.

An exchange gives the following statistics, showing the rate of the increase of taxation in the United States: The total amount of state, county, city and town taxes collected in the United States in 1870 was \$280,591,000, which was about \$7 a head for the entire population. The total amount of these taxes collected in 1870 was \$394,186,000, which was about \$8 a head for the entire population. It cost, therefore, more than twice as much to take care of a man in his state, county and municipal relations in 1870 as it did ten years before. This does not include the federal taxation. The net ordinary expenditures of the federal government in 1870 were \$164,421,000, which was \$4.30 a head for the entire population. In 1860 they were \$60,000,000, which was \$1.94 a head. In 1850 they were \$37,169,000, which was \$1.60 a head. In 1840 they were \$34,139,000, which was \$1.40 a head.

It will be seen that while there was an increase of 54 cents in the per capita cost of government from 1840 to 1860, there was an increase of \$2.30 in the rate in the last decade—the rate being more than doubled. In this estimate we do not count the annual interest on the debt; this added to the net ordinary expenditures, would make the per capita cost about \$8.

Charles Fisher shot and killed John Rounler, recently, near St. Louis. Both were drunk and they fought about a prostitute.

LOUISIANA.

Another Large War Cloud Making Its Appearance in the Land of the White League. The "People" of Caddo Parish Assemble and Once More Lift up Their Reluctant Voices.

From present indications it appears that disorders in Louisiana are still to be kept up, and as it is a fair sample of affairs in the other Southern States where the Democratic White League flourishes, we print the following for the interest and edification of our readers. A meeting of the White Leaguers at Shreveport a few days ago adopted the following:

Resolved, That we, the white men's party in Ward No. 5 outside the city limits, do hereby call upon and invite the people of Caddo Parish to assemble in their respective wards, Saturday, the 19th, so as to have simultaneous action and a perfect understanding on the labor question upon the following basis:

1. That in hiring contracts for the ensuing year we give the first preference to those who voted with us at the election; and we give next to those who didn't vote at all; and we utterily repudiate the employ who will, in any manner, black or white, and refuse to countenance any planter or patronize any merchant who gives aid or comfort in any manner to the same.

Resolved, That we call upon the presidents and secretaries of all the various clubs in the parish to furnish complete alphabetical lists of all the Radical voters whose names were taken at the polls, and that the lists be reported to the Shreveport Times; that the Times be requested to print the lists for the benefit of merchants and planters, and that the people be requested to purchase lists at a price which the papers be called, and it is known that the intention was to require Crosby to give a good bond.

But the citizens, led by a hot-headed and irresponsible set of men, put out an incendiary circular calling for the aid of the citizens of the county by the same day the Board of Supervisors were to meet. And everyone knew full well that it was the intention that the Board should be forced to do what was wanted or persons would be liable to put in an appearance. But the citizens held their meeting. It was attended mostly by the young men and irresponsible parties seeking favor for a row. During the session a committee of five lawyers was appointed to report if all legal means to oust Crosby had been exhausted. A majority of the committee reported that all legal means had not been exhausted. A minority report was made by two young limbs of the law, saying that all legal means had been exhausted, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed to wait upon certain officials and demand their resignations. The meeting adjourned to await the report. The officials who could be found begged time to consult their lawyers, but failed to reply in the time given them. On the resumption of the meeting in the afternoon, the committee reported that the resignations of the officials had been demanded, and that the time for action had come. By "action" they meant force, and by force they meant violence. No concealment was made in their talk about hanging, etc. A committee was appointed