Griggs Courier

F. H. ADAMS, Publisher.

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA.

Drought in Deccan and floods in Bengal have combined to destroy the crops of the present season, and the cable brings intelligence from Calcutta that there is consternation at the prospect of the famine now impend-

Georgia has just been provided with a local option law which leaves the matter of permitting or forbidding the sale of liquors of any kind entirely with the people of each county. An election must be held on the question whenever one-tenth of the voters petition for it; and in the event of a decision in favor of license, another election may be held two years later.

The papers print a correspondence between an Israelite and Mr. Howells' the novelist. The Israelite, who professes admiration for Mr. Howells' works, objects because Mr. Howells has intimated in his last magazine story that a settlement of Israelites in a fist class street tends to depreciate the value of adjoining estates. And the obliging novelist agrees to omit the passage in the book when published. The Israelite was unduly sensitive.

Senator Plumb of Kansas predicts that within the next decade "immigration, instead of coming from the East to the West, will be returning from the West to the East, and that the young men of New England, born in sight of the sea, instead of following the example of their fathers in seeking investment of ambition and capacity and skill, in the West, will find their chance upon the sea or in foreign countries, where they can better realize their ambition for tortune than upon American soil." Most people will regard this prediction as very wild.

The Pacific railroads owe the Government about \$64,600,000 as principal of the bonds issued to aid in their construction, and about as much more for accrued interest which they have not paid. They hope to get released from a portion if not all of this debt before the bonds mature, but that is hardly possible. Another scheme is to allow the government to foreclose and sell, and then bid in the property for a small percentage of the debt.

Bishop William Taylor's missionary band is pushing into the interior of Africa, and the enterprise seems likely to tollimeter of education and school faints

400 miles from the west coast. Dr.

Taylor hopes next year to push on to

Taylor hopes next year to push on to the Tushilange and Rasonge countries Only one member of the party has thus far died. He was a blindly enthusiastic young man who believed in faith cures. When he was seized with African fever no persuasion could induce be made by the counties shall be organized with less than thirty-six townships. To remove the county seat a two-thirds vote of all residents shall be required, and in case of the county seat a two-thirds vote of all residents shall be required. him to take medical treatment until he thought he was dying, and then it was too late. Bishop Taylor writes that the natives are giving his party missionaries to make their homes with them.

of this infernal stuff," said the editor Hills, was adopted by a unanimous vote: of a society paper, who was much too good for his position, "and I write my brain numb. The most I aim to do is to keep clean from gross humbug and toadying, but what more can Ido? There is no occasion for anything better-people immediately say it is too introduced by Judge Campbell of Yankton, far above them. I ask myself sometimes if there can be any lower depth than this where I find myself. There is one-of the persons who can read columns of such trash and enjoy it. banking and municipal and executive, ad-Do the variety actors ever make faces at the audience from the wings, I wonder, or does the clown in the oath to be taken by all the members and offiring ever wish he might hit the public in the nose with his mightiest kick if he went under the sawdust the next moment?" Perhaps they may do these things and perhaps not, but readers ought to know that in the circles of bright editors and reporters society news is always designated as "rot" and "home-slush."

SIOUX FALLS CONVENTION.

The South Dakota Constitutional Convention Opens and Emphatically Votes Down a Resolution to Adjourn.

Judge Edgerton President-The Work of Organizing-Representatives of All the Isms on Hand.

Sioux Falls, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 10.-The constitutional convention held a short session to-day, no business of importance being transacted except to arrange for the hours for meeting of the standing committees. Most of the committees met and organized during the afternoon and evening, a few of them doing some business. The committee on corporations other than municipal discussed the question of railroad taxation at length without arriving at any definite conclusion. They will probably set-tle down to some policy of definite action to-morrow. All evince a desire to frame a good document and adjourn at as early a day as possible. The feeling of harmony grows stronger daily. Sioux Falls, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept.

11.—To-day has been devoted almost entirely to committee work, only a short session being held this morning. Five of the standing committees were ordered enlarged by two members each, in order to assign places to delegates who have arrived since the committees were first appointed. The appointments will be made to-morrow morning, by the president, and will be as

Elections and right of suffrage, Wilcox, Alexander; municipal corporations, Updyke; federal relations, Proudfoot; executive and administrative, Smith, Wilcox; legislative, Proudfoot, Smith.

Committees have all been hard at work during the afternoon and evening, but it is not probable that any except that on militia will report to-morrow. In their deliberations the constitution adopted by the convention of 1883 is used as a guide, together with documents of various states. Among the recommendations to be made by the legislative committee will be the following relating to the legislature:

following relating to the legislature:

The maximum duration of the legislative session to be sixty days; maximum number in the house, 125 members; minimum 55; maximum number in the senate, 55 members; minimum, 25; age of senators, 31 years; of representatives 25 years; per diem of members, \$5; mileage, 20 cents.

An adjournment will probably be taken from to-morrow morning until 3 p. m. Monday to allow those who so desire to spend Sunday at home.

spend Sunday at home.

Sioux Falls, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 12.—To-day's session of the constitutional convention was characterized by a greater air of business than any that has preceded it. The organization having been fully completed and the machinery of committee work set in motion, the body is ready to proceed with business. One standing committee, that on military affairs, submitted a formal report, providing for the organization and equipment of the state millia. Considerable time was wasted in a wrangle over the subject of printing, the average delegate posing before the public on the advocate of economy. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied with the introduction of the subject of real public of the subject of tion and reading of resolutions on various subjects. The convention has blood in its eye whenever the subject of railroads are

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

came to the front in the form of a resolution instructing the committee on elections and the right of suffrage to insert a clause in the constitution, in which the word "male" shall not occur as a qualification

of su firage.

The prohibition question was referred to only indirectly by Kanouse, a strong prohibitionist, who desires a plank in the platform. All resolutions introduced were referred to their proper committees. The committee on education and school lands to report in favor of calling the new state Dakota, and the northern boundary the some 700 or 800 miles from the coast, forty-sixth parallel. The question of losidered. Among the recommendations to be made by the committee on county and

a failure, the attempt shall not be repeated within six years; all county officers, except clerk of courts, to be ineligible to more than two consecutive terms.

Sioux Falls, Da k., Special Telegram, Sept 14.-As the days pass by it becomes more a very friendly reception, and are and more evident that the delegates assem eager to have the white people settle oled in convention here are in earnest in the among them. Some of the chiefs have natter of framing a constitution and applyoffered to help build the mission staing for admission to the sisterhood of states. tions, and they hold out all the induce- have either become silent or are employing ments they can command to get the ingenious methods to recede from their former position and join the army of recruits that are marching forward to statehood. This earnestness of effort that pervades the convention became quite apparent "I write seventeen columns a week introduced by Judge Moody of the Black this morning, when the following resolution,

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the chair whose duty it shall be to draft a memorial to the president and congress of the United States, setting forth the action of this convention, the authority under which it was held, the necessity therefor, and asking the admission of the state of Dakota into the union of states, under the constitution bereat formed, if such constitution shall be adouted by the people of the proposed state.

This resolution was followed by another

calling for the appointment of a standing committee of five to prepare an address to the people of Dakota, which was unanimously adopted. The standing comittees, on bill of rights, corporations other than ministrative and legislative, reported this morning. Among the recommendations of the last named committees is an iron-clad cers of the legislature, from which the following is an extract:

I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office, and have not accepted not will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, pass, or any other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, any vote or influence I may give or withold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act.

Refugal to take the above eath is to work

Refusal to take the above oath is to work forfeiture of office. The outlines of the re-

ports have been given in previous dispatches SOME OF THE RESOLUTIONS

Numerous resolutions relating to the constitution were introduced, and referred to the proper committees. Among the more inportant were the following:

That compulsory attendance at the public schools be enforced in the cases of all children between the ages of six and twelve years; that no person be compelled to perform service for the public on any day set apart by his religion as a day of rest or worship; that the judges of the supreme court be required to give an opinion at any time on any subject that the governor may submit to them; that the name of the state be "Dacotah"; that the motto on the coat of arms be "Under God the People Rule."

The afternoon was wholly given up to

The afternoon was wholly given up to committee work, and the probabilities are that several reports will be made to-morrow. The committee on congressional apportionment were in session this afternoon and will report to-morrow as follows:

1-Union county....3 26-Hughes

	2-Clay2	27-Sully1
	3-Yankton4	28-Deuel 2
3	4-Bonhomme3	29-Grant2
2	5-Lincoin	30-Roberts.
	6-Turner3	31—!iamlin 1
	7-Hutchinson 3	32-Codington2
	8-Douglas1	33-Clark3
4	9Charlesmix1	54-Spink5
	10-Minnehaha4	35-Foulk1
,	11-McCook2	36-Potter 1
,	12-Hanson2	37—Roberts1
	13-Davison 1	38-Marshall1
3	14-Aurora 2	39—Day2
?	15-Brule	40-Brown and terri-
	16-Moody2	tory north and south
1	17-Lake2	of 46th parallel.
,	18-Miner2	41-Edmunds 1
	19—Sanborn2	42-Walworth1
	20-Jerauld1	43-McPherson1
	21-Brockings3	44-Campbell1
	22-Kingsbury2	45-FallRiver&Custer.1
1	23-Beadle	46 -Pennington1
	24-Hand and Buffalo.3	47-Lawrence4
)	25Hyde1	48 - Butte 1
	Lichtenwaller of H	lughes will probably
		eport, recommending
:		
1	that districts having to	wo senators be divided,

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 16.—The convention spent the greater part of the day in committee of the whole considering the report of the legislative committee. At 5 p. m. the committee rose, having finished the work with the exception of some half-dozen amendments, which were sent to the legislative committee for consideration. The report, as left to-day, will remain substantially as it now stands. The principal provisions of the

the regular report leaving the senators to be

elected at large in the district.

article are as follows:

Minimum number in house, 75; maximum, 135. Minimum in senate, 25; maximum, 45. Eligible age to either house, 25 years. The legislature to make an enumeration of the state in 1895, and every ten years thereafter, and an apportionment every five years. Members and officers of the legislature to take an ironelad oath which prohibits the acceptance of railroad passes; terms of office of members, two years; per diem \$5; mileage, ten cents; length of session, sixty days; time of meeting, first Tuesday after the first Monday of the year next ensuing the election of members; blennial sessions; the usual probibitions concerning the acceptance of offices created by the members; and regulations concerning records, adjournment, and miscellaneous subjects; prohibitions against omnibus appropriation bills.

When the questions of per diem and mile. article are as follows:

When the questions of per diem and mileage were taken up, the economists attempted to reduce the former to \$3 and the latter to five cents, but they were voted down by an of resolutions were introduced, among which were the following:

Prohibiting members of the present conven-tion from holding state offices until the close of the session of the first legislature; fixing the minimum price of school bonds at \$5 per acre; minimum price of school bonds at \$5 per acre; prohibiting the legislature from changing the seat of government; recommending the sale of one-fourth of the school bonds of the state at \$10 per acre; qualifications of electors to be residence of one year in the state, six months in the county, and ten days in the election precinct; prohibiting the delegation of special powers to commissions or corporations from making, supervising or interfering with any municipal improvements, or selecting a capitol site; deploring the infringments of personal rights and submitting a clause for the protection of the same.

THE FORCE OF SEPARATE CLAUSES.
The committee on rules, to whom was referred the resolution introduced on Satur-

The committee on rules, to whom was referred the resolution introduced on Saturday by Kanouse, relative to the force of separate constitutional clauses adopted by the people, reported that in their opinion such a clause would, under the law calling the convention, become a part of the constitution, and as binding as other parts of that document. The following standing committee submitted reports: submitted reports:

Elections and right of suffrage; amendment

and revision of the constitution; currency and banking; compensation of public officers; revenue and finance; state seal and coat of arms.

Following is the report of the committee on state seal and coat of arms: on state seal and coat of arms:

The design of the great seal shall be as follows: A circle, within which shall appear in the left foreground a smelting furnace and other features of mining work; in the left background a range of hills; in the right foreground a fariner at his plow; in the right background a herd of cattle and a field of corn. Between the parts thus described shall appear a river bearing a steamboat. Properly divided between the upper and the lower edges of the circle shall appear the legend, "Under God the people rule," which shall be the motto of the State of Dakota. Exterior to the circle and within a circumscribed circle shall appear in the upper part the words, "State of Dakota," In the lower part the words "Great Seal," and the date in Arabic numerals of the year in which the state shall be admitted to the Union.

TAXES.

TAXES.

The report of the committee on revenue and finance provides for a state tax not to exceed 1½ per cent on the assessed valuation, and a special tax in case of deficiency;

tion, and a special tax in case of deficiency; also the following:

A bond increest tax of one-half of one per cent; that all taxes shall be uniform on all real and personal property of corporations and individuals; that the power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered by any in trust or grant to which the state shall be a party; that all moneys, credits, instruments in bonds, stocks, notes, bills, etc., are to be taxed, so that property of banks shall be taxed the same as that of individuals; prohibits levying a poll tax; exempts property of agricultural societies, schools, churches and cemeteries from taxation, and personal property tax of individuals, when less than \$200; that \$1,000 of land and improvements shall be exempt from taxation to encourage tree planting; prohibits any other exemptions than those

The committee on elections and the right

suffrage report as follows: Male citizens twenty-one years of age electors; suffrage ray be extended to other classes of citizens by a law ratified by a majority of the electors at a general election; women allowed to vote at school elections and hold school offices; provide for a separate submission of the question of making no distinction in sex.

The following minority report was submitted by McCallam of Beadle's:

The legislature may extend the right of suf-

The legislature may extend the right of suf-frage by general law to any class or classes of citizens of this state not enumerated in section one of this article, provided they shall have the same qualifications as to age, residence and citi-zenship as the electors named in section one of this article.

Section 1 of the report of the committee on the compensation of public officers fixes the salaries of the state officers as follows:

the salaries of the state officers as follows:
Governor, \$2,500; judges of the supreme court, \$2,500; judges of the circuit court, \$2,000; these salaries may be increased \$500 after 1890; secretary of sta e, treasurer and auditor, \$1,800; superintendent of public instruction, \$1,500; attorney general, \$1,000; lieutenant governor, double the salary of a state senator; no fees or perquisites permitted for any duties connected with their offices.

The following sections are taken from the

The following sections are taken from the report of the committee on

BANKING AND CURRENCY:

Section 1. If a general law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of this state of all bills or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof to be deposited with the state treasurer.

Section 2 limits the existence of banks to twenty years.

twenty years.
Section 3 holds stockholders indefinitely responsible for all contracts, debts and engagements of corporators to the extent of their

ion of the constitution recommended that when an act for amendment passes the legof a majority of the electors, after publication for twelve weeks, and provides for a constitutional convention by vote of two-thirds of the legislature if notified by a majority of the electors. The convention a halfordy of the electors. The convention shall consist of as many members as the lower house. A resolution was adopted to-day providing for evening sessions, but even with this provision the work of the convention can hardly be completed within a week. The president announced the following standing commit-

To draft a memorial to congress—Moody, Booth, More, Updyke, Laybourne. To drafe an address to the people of Dakota: Campbell, Brookings, Kanonse, Gault, Miller.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. convention to-day than at any previous time since its assembling. There is a growing feeling among the delegates that they must complete the work before them and adjourn at an early date. The reports of two standing committees—judiciary, executive and administrative—were considered, adopted and sent to the engrossing committee. provisions of these reports are substantially the same as when reported to the conven-

tion.

The supreme court is to consist of three judges, with power to increase the number to five, as occasion requires; the term of office to be six years; judges to be elected from districts by popular vote; the state to be divided into three districts, as follows:

First District—All that portion of the state lying west of the Missouri river.

Second District—All that portion of the state lying east of the Missouri and west of the Dakota river.

lying east of the missouri and weeks the kota river.

Third District—All that portion of the state lying east of the Dakota river.

The state is to be divided into five circuits, with a judge for each, whose term shall be four years; each county to have a judge with probate powers—term of office two years.

The remaining provisions are similar to

those of other constitutions. The executive and administrative apportionment consists of the usual officers, the terms of office of each to be two years. The duties of all officers except governor and lieutenant governor are to be prescribed by law. In committee of the whole, Haines of Turner in the chair, the report of the committee on bill of rights taken up during the afternoon, but the consideration was not completed. The clause relating to eminent domain, so far as concerned the granting of the right of way to railroads, called out a spirited discussion. Several reports of standing committees were made during the day. The committee on recommended that the state be called Dakota, and that the northern boundary be the forty-sixth parallel.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. As to the location of the seat of government, the report reads as follows:

ment, the report reads as follows:

Section 3. The question of the location of a temporary seat of government shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the proposed state of Dakota, in the same manner and at the same election at which this constitution shall be submitted, and the place receiving the highest number of votes cast on this question shall be the temporary seat of government until a permanent seat of government shall be established, as hereinater provided.

as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. The legislature, at its first session after the admission of this state, shall provide for the submission or the question of a place for a permanent seat of government to the qualified voters of the state, and that place which receives a majority of all the votes cast upon that ques-tion shall be the permanent seat of government.

The committee on exemptions submitted

the following report: The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessaries of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law, to all heads of families, and a reasonable amount of property the kind and value of which shall be fixed by general laws; but no change in the exemption laws shall be effective in the collection of any debt contracted prior to the adoption of this constitution.

A minority report myorides that the

A minority report provides that the A minority report provides that the amount of real estate exempted shall in no case exceed \$2,000, nor the amount of personal property \$1,000, and that real property shall not be exempted from executions for labor performed thereon, or for the pursonal property and the section because I think it peculiarly adapted to the present state of affairs in Dakota," replied Campbell.

At this President Edgerton, who had been the property and the section because I think it peculiarly adapted to the present state of affairs in Dakota, "replied Campbell.

At this President Edgerton, who had been the property and property chase price thereof. The chairman of the standing committee on bill of rights reported two additional provisions, one that no person shall be required to perform any service for the public on any day set apart by his religion as a day of rest, and other that the principles of government of a free people require liberty of personal action, so far as consistent with the public safety and welfare. The executive and administrative committee reported favorably the appointment of a commissioner of school lands. Mr. McCullum, from the committee on seal and coat-of-arms, submitted a minority report, recommending for a state motto "The People Rule." A majority of the committee on preamble submitted the following report:

We, the people of Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberties, and de-siring to secure them for ever, in order to form a more perfect and independent government and promote the general welfare, do ordain and es-tablish the constitution for the State of Dakota.

Updyke of Codington, chairman of the committee, submitted the following minority We the people of Dakota south of the forty-

sixth parallel of north latitude, having the right of admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and having complied with all the conditions made necessary to the exercise of such right by the cession from France of the province of Louisians, and by an act of congress extending to the inhabitants of this portion of the territory of the United States, the rights, privileges and immunities secured to the people of the territory northwest of the rights, privileges and immunities secured to the people of the territory northwest of the river Ohio by the ordinance of 1787 invoking the pledges of congress, the guarantees of the federal constitution and the blessing of Almighty God, in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure our liberties for ever, do ordain and establish this constitution for the government of the state of Dakota.

A suplemental report of the committee on

A suplemental report of the committee on revenue and finance recommends that no sale of land for taxes can be made except by order or judgment of a court of record, and providing for the right of redemption from tax sale within two years.

PROHIBITION

The committee on prohibition reported in favor of submitting the question to a vote of the people. Section one of the report reads as follows:

No person or corporation shall manufacture or aid in the manufacture for sale any intoxi-cating liquor; no person shall sell or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquor. The regislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of this section, and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof

Section 2 relates that the schedule shall prosection 2 relates that the sciencials anali provide for a vote upon the question at the same election at which the question of the adoption of the constitution shall be submitted, the clause to become a part of the constitution if receiving an affirmative majority of all votes cast, otherwise not.

The woman suffrage movement received a boom this morning in the form of a letter from Marietta Bones, its special champion in Dakota, who, in bad English, protested vigorously against the injustice shown her sex, and entreated the convention to immortalize themselves by granting women the right to use the ballot. The communication was referred, amid laughter, to the committee on elections and right of suffrage. The movement was further advanced by a petition signed by forty-five citizens of Yankton, and praying for the submission to the people of a clause granting the right of suffrage to women. A communication was read from the surveyor genera at Huron, stating that the forty-sixth parallel had not been surveyed through the territory. Government surveys give the latitude of Huron as 44 deg. 21 min. and 3 sec. north. It is computed that the forty-sixth parallel is five and one-fourth miles north of the seventh standard parallel, which is the southern boundary of the counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Dickey, Sargent and Richland. From these computations it appears that if the forty-sixth parallel is taken for the northern boundary, the following amount of territory, stated in acres, will be cut off from these counties:

Emmons... 103,653.66 Dickey ... 160,634.77 McIntosh... 141,316.41 Richland... 106,076.96 THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the more important resolutions reported to-day:

Olutions reported to-day:

Prohibiting the legislature from exempting by law any agricultural or horticultural societies, churches, sectarian schools or colleges and cemeteries; providing for legislative apportionment among the counties in single, independent districts; fixing the maximum rates of taxation for state paupers at four mills, when the assessment is \$80.000,000 to be three mills, when \$100,000,000 at two mills, except in great emergency induced by invasion the legislature may by a two-thirds vote increase the rate.

Sioux Falls, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 18.—The question of how far the constitutional convention should go in the matter of setting up a state government for the pro-posed State of South Dakota, which has all along threatened to bring a heated discussion on the floor of the convention, precipitated a crisis this afternoon. As indicated in previous dispatches, there is a diversity of opinion on the subject, some favoring the plan of making provisions for a state government without carrying them out, others advocating the election of state officers and congressmen, while some take the advanced ground that in case congress shall refuse admission the state shall continue to exercise the same powers as other states. In general, however, the delegates agree in the main upon one thing, that it is to be taken for granted that when the senators and representatives to be elected the coming fall shall knock at the doors of congress for admission, they will be admitted, and that the territory will secure the long-desired boon of statehood. There are but a few, so far as can be ascertained, who are in favor of taking any other course than acquiescing in the decision of congress, after all has been done that can be done for admission. The question came up this afternoon when the convention in committee of the whole was considering the report of the standing committee on the bill of rights. INTRODUCED BY CAMPBELL.

When consideration of the report was nearly completed, Hugh J. Campbell of Yankton introduced the following additional section, which he stated was a verbatim copy from the Pennsylvania constitution of

All political power is inherent in the people and all free government is founded on their authority and is instituted for their equal protection and benefits, and they have the right at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their forms of government in such manner as they may think proper.

This brought Nail of Grant county to his

This brought Neil, of Grant county, to his

feet, with the statement:

I don't like the word abolish. I object to the

sitting quietly on the floor of the convention, rose, and in a calm, determined voice, spoke

as follows: as follows:

I don't know that I should say a word on this occasion, but it has been intimated by the mover that the propriety and necessity for this declaration rests upon the peculiar relations that we this day occupy. In other words, while Dakota is a territory and knocking at the doors of the general government for admission, we declare to that government that we have a right to abolish that form of government, and I protest against the declaration. It is not my declaration. I desire in this event that we should present to congress a constitution is not my declaration. I desire in this event that we should present to congress a constitution which will receive the approbation of congress; to appeal to them, not declare that we shall have an absolute right to establish a different form of government; and I think, with such sentiments expressed, we will fail to accomplish what we desire. We should appeal to congress, and show congress that we have conformed to all that is required at our hands; that we have sufficient population and sufficient territory; that we have intelligence; that we are law abiding; that we have fulfilled its requirements, and therefore we ask, as law-abiding citizens, that it shall emancipate us from a territorial form of government; but that we don't come before it as rebels, with the statement that we have the absolute right to abolish our territorial form of government.

While the judge was speaking, the hall