

BULLDOZING IN MISSISSIPPI

Seven Negroes Killed—One White Man Loses a Hat.

Another Victory Scored for Tilden and Reform.

The following dispatch appears in the Mobile Tribune, a Democratic paper: A public meeting was held last night at Salem Church, which is at Spencer's Cross Road, eight miles from this place, about thirty white men on their way to a meeting at the same place, met a party of about 100 negroes. One boy made a charge with a yell—the old war yell. Several negroes were killed, and the remainder stamped, throwing down several double-barrel guns and old army muskets, a number of which have been picked up to night.

Our men are being reinforced, and are awaiting another attack, which is looked for. When daylight comes we can tell more definitely the number of killed and wounded, when, also, we shall find more arms.

Among the whites no one was hurt, except one who had his hat shot off.

Two days subsequently another dispatch was published in the same paper, giving the following additional particulars:

ARTESIA, Miss., September 25.—I sent you a telegram last night from the "seat of war" which I hope arrived in due time yesterday morning. Colonel Miller, Democratic candidate for Congress, addressed the people of this neighborhood at Clotway Agency, several colored people being present. It was understood that the negroes were to have a meeting that night at Chapel Hill Church, to which all were invited. In the afternoon they commenced assembling, and it was noticed that many of them had arms which were taken into the hall. They commenced speaking early, beating drums, yelling and using most violent language toward the white race. (This speaking being done outside of the building.) About nine o'clock some twenty-five or thirty white persons went up to the church in a body, and when within about forty yards of it, a negro stepped forward and fired into the crowd, and instantly they began firing. The whites drew their pistols, and, with a yell, charged the negroes and fired into the crowd, which then stampeded and left their quarters in the hands of the whites. It was found that one negro had been killed, fifteen wounded—two or three mortally—and ten guns and any quantity of clubs, two pistols and knives had fallen into our hands. No one was hurt on our side. One man was shot through the coat and hat, and another had his hat shot off.

Those who think Naby's letters concerning the "impudent negroes" at Confederate Cross Roads are too highly colored, can read these dispatches with profit. The correspondent relates his story with some pride, making it appear that the colored people attempted to hold a political meeting at their church; that a hundred colored Republicans had assembled at the church, and that thirty Conservative white gentlemen charged on them with the old rebel yell, stampeding the meeting, and killing and wounding a large number of the miscreants who had dared to attend the meeting. No whites were hurt. One Democrat was wounded in the hat. What right had those impudent niggers to beat a drum at their meeting, or make any sort of music? What right had any of them to have double-barreled shotguns or old muskets where they expected to be attacked by the pale chivalry of the place? No one was obliged to listen to the speeches, and their language could not have offended ears kept at home. The thirty young men evidently went there with their pistols for the purpose of being insulted and killing as many negroes as possible. The circumstances and results agree with all of the Mississippi outrages marking the progress of the campaign, though in but few instances have they been so honestly told. It is not often that the Democrats boast of having charged a Republican meeting with the old rebel yell. But the young bloods were somewhat proud of their success, and told the truth.

Another dispatch from another place says:

ABERDEEN, Ark., September 24.—Republican meeting at Artesia, September 24. Five negroes killed and several wounded. J. H. LITTLE.

The solid South is doing all that Tilden can expect for the Democracy.

W. H. Hunt, Esq., our candidates for Attorney General, returned home on Wednesday full of vigor and hope. He is preparing to take his coat off and go to work in the campaign. It is likely Governor Kellogg and Mr. Hunt will go up the river together in a few days, and our readers may be assured of hearing a good report from them. We do not know that the first point where they are to speak has been definitively settled, but believe it will be Iberville. It will not be long now before we shall have speakers all through the State, and our friends in the country may expect a lively canvass from this time up to the day of election.

Among those lately returned from abroad, none are more gladly welcomed back than our old and public spirited fellow-citizen Colonel James C. Clark. He returns with improved health from a summer in Germany, where he went to visit his children at school.

"Have You Heard the News?" The Times of yesterday evening startled the community by publishing the following paragraph: Late Richmond papers report the condition of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise to be very precarious, and that his friends have expressed great alarm as to the result. In his death would pass away one of the most singular if not the most extraordinary figures of public life in the United States, and one of the last representatives of a method of thought and conduct now almost obsolete.

While there is life there is hope, and friends of the late Governor Wise, who have mourned him as dead, will be glad to learn that he is only in a precarious condition.

Mass Meeting in Iberville. As will be seen by the advertisement, the mass meeting on Sunday, at Iberville, will be addressed by some of the most eminent of Republican orators, including Governor Kellogg, Hon. W. H. Hunt, Hon. C. B. Darrall, Auditor Johnson, and others.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrat vigorously objects to a deputy marshal, United States commissioner and troops being sent to De Soto parish "to see to the prompt execution of the law." We had no doubt of it before this confusion.

Mr. W. F. Farmer, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the fifth district, could not stand the pressure, and has given up the contest. He started out on a canvassing tour with our candidate, Mr. Leonard, but the latter out-orated him so badly and got such a monopoly of the cheering that Farmer threw up the sponge before the programme of joint debates was half concluded. General Nicholls can judge by this what would have been his sad fate had he accepted Mr. Packard's challenge.

The fifth district will resume its old Republican standing in the next Congress.

General Jim Steedman, Colonel Phil Fiske, General Denver and other whicky ringsters and claim agents of the Andy Johnson class declare the glorious Hayes ratification by the Boys in Blue at Indianapolis to have been a "demition partisan affair," and they threaten to get up a demonstration of their own in favor of Tilden, reform and internal revenue collectorships.

Have not the heirs of Tilden's brothers a pretty good claim against their wealthy uncle? The first explanation of the income shortage was that he had made large donations to his impecunious relatives; but in the authorized explanation by his secretary not a word is said of these liberal fraternal offerings. Yet the figures are made to come out all the same.

The statement in a city paper that Mr. John G. Roche will run as an independent candidate for coroner in the uptown district, was warmly applauded by the voting masses, who sympathize with him warmly over his alleged unfair defeat. We have no doubt he will be elected, and the arbitrary ruling of the chairman in the convention will thus defeat its own object.

The rapidly growing sympathy for Mr. John Fitzpatrick, whose many fight against powerful and leagued enemies, wins the admiration of all, would make him, too, a dangerous candidate against the "What is It?" ticket.

These Democratic editors are so confirmed in their habits of going out "to take sugar in their," that they miss the opportunities for instruction which Providence flings in their path. Says the *Richland Beacon* of the Packard jubilee at its town of Bayville:

They came—those big guns of the Republican party—on Thursday last, according to appointment, and spoke to quite a crowd of both white and black Democrats and Republicans; and we would like very much to lay before our readers a full report of the affair, but, in the first place, we were unavoidably prevented from being present all the time, and in the next place, we have not time and space to make such report.

It is consoling, however, this authoritative admission that there was a big meeting, for the *Democrat* of this town (less fair than its rural political ally) had dwarfed the meeting so that we were getting in doubt about its having been a success.

General Leonard Sewell, in his great reform speech on parish and city affairs, before the Mechanics and Workmen's Central Council, made severe strictures on the immigration commissioners who fruitlessly squandered the \$20,000 appropriated by the State for building an Emigrants' Home. Our contemporary, the *German Gazette*, imagining this to be a reflection upon the German Immigration Association, attacked General Sewell, and accused him of voting for knavish bills while a member of the Legislature. General Sewell showed to the editor that the gentlemen he was defending had not been attacked, whereupon the editor formally withdrew all his allegations reflecting upon General Sewell.

We may add that the General's legislative record is unimpeachable. In fact he went so far as to resign his position on the Committee on Appropriations, because of the wrongs it countenanced—an excess of virtue for which even the Democratic reformers of that day laughed at him.

"Authority founded on, or sustained by, injustice, is never of long duration," declared the wise Seneca. The usurped authority, and the arbitrary exercise of it, by which the real candidates of the voters were ruled off the "What is It?" ticket, furnishes an illustration of the truth of this aphorism. All classes of the people supply recruits to the legion who are aligning themselves in opposition to the ticket just put in the field. This army fights for practical reform, and a non-partisan local government; and its ticket will be triumphant-ly elected.

This union, for a local general good, of political factions opposed to each other on broader issues, will be a happy omen that in future campaigns personal animosity on account of political differences will be eliminated.

Hon. William Murrell, of Madison, as he is known to his equals, Major Murrell to his regiment of Louisiana militia, and Bill Murrell to his familiars, has filed a most vigorous protest against the accusation of being a Democrat, which was made against him a few days ago and recorded in "Political Notes." The Major swears roundly that he always was a Republican, is now, and ever shall be to the end of time with him, and is not, therefore, trying to "sneak back into the Republican camp." Doubtless he is the best possible authority on a point of this kind, even if his testimony does conflict with that of some of his political friends, though, as it seems, personal enemies. According to the accounts which came down from Madison not long ago, Major Murrell was not on the most cordial terms with some of the Republicans up there, and probably they seized upon the occasion to attempt to read him out of the party. We are glad to learn that he refuses to budge an inch to please any of them, for we consider him altogether too good a fellow to be a Democrat. Stick, William, no matter what they say about you.

A Baton Rouge correspondent tells us of a raid of the bulldozers in that parish on Tuesday night. Colored Republicans were hunted down with the shotgun in the third, fourth and tenth wards, and driven to a

meeting and there forced to append their names to the roll. It is reported that the Democratic candidate for sheriff is going out this evening with ribbons with "Colored Democrat" printed on them, which he is to issue to the colored voters, to be pinned on their coats on Saturday next, when they are to march in procession to the grand mass meeting and barbecue to be given in the city of Baton Rouge. Some have been forced to give up their registration papers. This is the way, says our correspondent, that they make Democrats out of colored Republicans, forcing them to come to their meetings and forcing them to enroll their names. This speaks well for the first meeting of General Nicholls there, where he is to be greeted on his arrival by Republicans forced to be Democrats by the shotgun and navy six.

Other wards are to follow suit, by paying the men their day's work and furnishing them with teams to come into town, each wagon to be guarded by one or two white men.

The Hell Gate Explosion. The *New York Times* of the twenty-fifth contains an extended and remarkably interesting account of the explosion of the reef at Hallett's Point on Sunday. The report was much less than the firmest believers of General Newton had expected. An area of twenty-five feet, close to the offer dam, is all that shows any effect. More than 50,000 pounds of explosives were under. Except the moving of the little shed on the right of the pit twenty-five feet, the rending of the timbers of the dam and bank along the offer dam, and destruction of the stairs, there was no damage done—not even a pane of glass broken.

Thousands of people came from New York and Brooklyn and witnessed the operation from Central Park, Astoria, Manhattan Island, the numerous guard boats and innumerable craft of all sizes outside the lines. At twelve o'clock the preparations were completed by filling the 800 cells of the batteries, a pint and a half to each cell. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand feet of insulated copper wire connected the batteries and the 3680 charges. The device for completing the circuit was suspended over the bomb-proof by a rope which was to be severed by a dynamite torpedo connected by a wire with the battery at the firing point on Ward's Island.

Three signal guns were fired from the soot on which the engineer corps were placed. After the third the waving of a white flag gave the final signal. General Newton then took the tiny fingers of his little daughter Mary, two years and a half old, and pressed them on the Morse key. In two seconds the little lady's hand had destroyed Hallett's reef. The description of the *Times* is as follows: Probably all held their breath, certainly the writer did, and it about two seconds of recorded time, though it seemed actually a minute, he felt a sensation as if he was going to become giddy and fall. This was actually prevented from being present at the explosion, but it was not unexpected that it seemed as if it was a nervous action upon the body, not an expansive force acting upon the nerves through the body. And there was also a slight contraction of the heart, such as a man might feel from some great sorrow. In the presence of real sensation recorded time is a mockery, and it is impossible for the writer to say how soon after came the sound of the explosion. But it was sharp and not very loud, not in the least that resembling the tremor of the earth. As customers to connect with nitro glycerine and its relatives. Then came a grand and thrilling spectacle. The water rose up like a wall of many heights, separate, yet united, to a height of from sixty to seventy feet. It was snow-white in color, and formed of huge cones, which had dome-like terminations. But there was so much spray between the cones that it seemed as if a sheet of wall from which great columns stood out in high relief. Suddenly there came out from the eastward a dark cloud of mingled stones and earth, in front of which were huge wooden fragments of the offer dam. This cloud spread over the columns and hid them, and even while this last apparition was sinking a lurid greenish-yellow mist like a terrible steam rose up from the seething waters and brooded over them. This was composed of the terrible gases from the explosive agents that had done their work and found their way to the atmosphere. The gaseous fog hung heavily over the place, but seemed to spread itself like oil over an incandescent area, until it was no more than a screen over the scene. The water rose up like a wall of many heights, separate, yet united, to a height of from sixty to seventy feet. It was snow-white in color, and formed of huge cones, which had dome-like terminations. But there was so much spray between the cones that it seemed as if a sheet of wall from which great columns stood out in high relief. Suddenly there came out from the eastward a dark cloud of mingled stones and earth, in front of which were huge wooden fragments of the offer dam. This cloud spread over the columns and hid them, and even while this last apparition was sinking a lurid greenish-yellow mist like a terrible steam rose up from the seething waters and brooded over them. This was composed of the terrible gases from the explosive agents that had done their work and found their way to the atmosphere. The gaseous fog hung heavily over the place, but seemed to spread itself like oil over an incandescent area, until it was no more than a screen over the scene. The water rose up like a wall of many heights, separate, yet united, to a height of from sixty to seventy feet. It was snow-white in color, and formed of huge cones, which had dome-like terminations. But there was so much spray between the cones that it seemed as if a sheet of wall from which great columns stood out in high relief. Suddenly there came out from the eastward a dark cloud of mingled stones and earth, in front of which were huge wooden fragments of the offer dam. This cloud spread over the columns and hid them, and even while this last apparition was sinking a lurid greenish-yellow mist like a terrible steam rose up from the seething waters and brooded over them. This was composed of the terrible gases from the explosive agents that had done their work and found their way to the atmosphere. The gaseous fog hung heavily over the place, but seemed to spread itself like oil over an incandescent area, until it was no more than a screen over the scene.

Contrary to the expectation of many, the batteries under the bombproof showed no traces of the explosion; even the scaffold that supported the torpedo that closed the circuit was uninjured. A cat, left there because she absolutely refused to be removed, was found uninjured, but in a state of mind similar to that of Mark Twain's "Tom Quirt."

The first survey of this dangerous channel between Ward's Island and Hallett's Point was made in 1848 by Lieutenants Davis and Porter. Some portions of the obstructions, Pat Rock, Fryng Pan and Way's Reef, were partially removed by the work done in 1852. Nothing more was done till General Newton was placed in charge in 1866. In 1869 Congress made its first appropriation of \$175,000. The work on Hallett's Reef was begun in August by building a coffer dam with a diameter of 140 feet, and sinking a shaft 105 feet by thirty-five feet in diameter. The aggregate length of the tunnels and galleries was 7425 feet. The total amount appropriated has been \$1,940,000, and the total amount expended up to August 1, \$1,686,841 45. The sum of \$5,139,120 is estimated as required to complete the entire work of improving Hell Gate and East river.

Mass Meeting and Barbecue in St. Bernard. On Sunday there will be a grand mass meeting and barbecue held in the parish of St. Bernard, at Terre-aux-Boufs. Every arrangement has been made to secure a large attendance, by providing eminent speakers, excellent music, and abundance of substantial.

Shot. The schooner Two Friends, Captain Weaver, from Stockton, with cargo of lumber, bound to the New Canal, struck the pickets at the Rigollets on the twenty-seventh instant and sunk. She will be raised and the greater portion of the cargo saved.

As but few Democrats have been gratified by their parish nominations, it is not likely there will be a gratification meeting held.

Board of Health.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. Present—Dr. F. B. Gaudet, president; Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier, secretary; Dr. C. B. White, Dr. J. F. Finney, Dr. G. Devron, and Messrs. Alfred Shaw, J. R. Clay and G. W. Bryant.

A communication from the American consul at Jamaica stated that the health was good, and only a few isolated cases of yellow fever had occurred.

Another from Mr. Calhoun, assistant superintendent of schools of this district, stated that the Laurel and McDonough schools on Laurel, near Philip street, were closed, and asked that they be disinfectet.

Dr. Gaudet stated this had already been done. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

Dr. Herrick, of the Second District, sent in his resignation as sanitary inspector, which was received and filed.

Dr. Devron complained that Dr. Hire had not reported promptly enough.

Dr. Gaudet differed, and said that Dr. Hire had shown great energy and had visited every case brought to his notice. One case of concealment of small-pox was referred to, Dr. Hire incurring no blame.

Dr. White, referring to Dr. LeMonnier's letter in the *Times*, asked what new means of disinfection had been employed this year that had not been made use of before?

Dr. LeMonnier said that in consequence of the new law, ships were not now detained ten days from the date of departure, but were disinfected at the station, and passengers detained if necessary.

Dr. White said the letter was calculated to create the impression that such disinfection had never been practiced before. An examination of last year's report would show that vessels had been fumigated and disinfected at the station and all along the wharves.

After some minor business the board adjourned.

The Scare at Shreveport. By the following correspondence it will be seen that our enterprising inland city of Shreveport has followed the foolish example of Galveston, and quarantined against New Orleans. We in New Orleans realize how unnecessary is this action of the Shreveport authorities, but when we consider the terrible epidemic which settled down upon that city in 1853, and which swept away more than 750 valuable lives, no one will feel like blaming them for this act of undue caution.

Copies of telegrams. SHREVEPORT, September 28, 1876. To Joseph A. Aiken, New Orleans. Send no more boats to this point till further advised.

FORD, President Board of Health. NEW ORLEANS, September 28, 1876. Dr. Ford, President Board of Health, Shreveport: Our Board of Health reports fever diminishing. No new cases since twenty-fifth. We have the dawn loaded go this evening. Can we send her? Can you send physicians down the river to examine boats and pass them if right, we paying expenses?

JOSEPH A. AIKEN. SHREVEPORT, September 28, 1876. To Joseph A. Aiken, New Orleans. The Board of Health has established a quarantine against New Orleans. I have used every effort to get permission for the steamer Dawn to come up, but have failed.

J. B. JORDAN. Travel to the south. Colonel W. F. Gray, "Tourist," is now making an extended trip through the North, principally in the interest of Louisiana. He is a firm believer in the doctrine that it is needed is more good people, and his efforts are to persuade them that New Orleans and Louisiana are good places for them. During the past summer he has been all over the Northern States and the Dominion, everywhere expatiating on their advantages, and the advantages of travel on the route to them.

Perfectly familiar with all hotels, railroads, steamboats, cities and peoples of the United States, his experience qualifies him to give the very best of advice. He has accordingly published a circular, copies of which he sends flying around wherever he may be, and gives the most minute directions of the way to reach New Orleans. Starting by the New York Central, he takes the traveler to Buffalo, then by the Lake Shore, Illinois Central, and Great Northern railroad from St. Louis, giving descriptions of every stopping place, the hotels, the best places to go to and to see, the comforts and pleasures to be had, and every object of interest.

He gives full force to the advantages of New Orleans, its boulevard, Carrollton, lake-side, and other resorts, hotels, theatres and people of business, and finishes with descriptions of Bay St. Louis, Biloxi, Little Rock, and many other places of easy access.

Colonel Gray contemplates an early trip to Europe for the same object, and intends to devote a portion of his time to the interests of individual patrons in Louisiana. His present address is No. 5 State street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Agricultural and Mechanical College. The next session of the Louisiana State Agricultural College will commence on Monday next, at the college rooms, corner of Common and Baronne streets, and its advantages should not be overlooked by the parents and guardians of boys who need a thorough and practical education. The tuition is free to all poor boys accepted by a committee. A corps of able teachers has been engaged, and no pains will be spared to make the institution worthy of its endowment. A few more pupils will be taken upon application to the president at the college building.

The Rifle Match. Rifle clubs of Providence, Rhode Island; Rochester, Goshen, Saratoga, New York City; Ogdenburg, New York; Chicago; Burlington, Vermont; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts; have just closed entries for the Inter-State Rifle Match to be held in this city the coming month, and clubs from other places are expected to engage in the contest. The shooting will be under the auspices of the Crescent City Rifle Club, which club has selected the following named gentlemen as the representative team: Messrs. Howe, Renaud, Selph, Eyrioh, Glynn, Babbitt, Arms and Villere, who are among (1) the best strictly amateur shots in the country.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.] NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1876. If the Southern Democrats are the law-abiding citizens they profess to be, why do they set up such a howl about a few United States troops being sent among them? The soldiers cost them nothing, and will not interfere with their peaceful pursuits.

If the disgraceful disturbances which have lately become so prevalent in the Southern States are produced by the negroes, it would seem that the presence of United States troops ought to be hailed with joy by all lovers of peace and order in that unhappy country. And yet the Democratic press and Democratic orators generally open upon the administration the floodgates of abusive epithets, and vie with each other in using the harshest terms in denunciation of the effort to preserve order in a lawless country, and protect all citizens alike in their constitutional rights.

It is not the blue coat alone that is offensive, or the flag that gives it, though both are heartily detested; but because their little game of violence and bloodshed will be checked.

There is every reason to believe that a large majority of the Southern papers are intent upon stifling discussion, driving out white Republicans, and so intimidating the negroes as to compel them to either keep away from the polls or vote for the Democratic candidates.

The Southern Democrats have a controlling influence in their party. They have moulded its policy and determined the reelection of its leaders. Their policy is to break down or undo all that has been accomplished by the Republican party since the war. It is the same old party, with all the hatred and bitterness that it ever possessed. From its origin to the present time it has largely been composed of the rebellious, discordant elements of society, and has attracted to its folds the lawless, vicious and depraved by the same unerring law that buzzards gather about a putrid carcass.

In 1874 the majority of the congressional districts in New Jersey were lost to the Republicans; but the cause that brought about this disaster no longer exist. Encouraging accounts from that State have recently been received in this city by the Republican State Association, and there is every reason to believe that this year four out of the seven districts will be represented by Republicans. This will be a gain of two seats.

The canvass in Indiana is growing red hot. Indianapolis is now the great centre of attraction, where the Boys in Blue have assembled in tremendous force, and if there is any patriotism in the State it will be aroused by meeting their old comrades in arms. Both parties will strain every nerve to carry this State; but if Tilden's barrel of money, which is said to have been sent to this State, has the same effect that it did in Maine it may be set down as sure for the Republicans.

The safe burglary conspiracy trial still drags its weary way along, with General Babcock as the centrepiece. The case has already been prejudged by the press, and proposed to be public opinion—and is pronounced a farce.

Yesterday the Department of Justice received from Long Branch the papers in the case of Heising and others of the Chicago convicted whisky thieves, commencing their sentence to three months' imprisonment and \$1000 fine, approved by the President.

Another pow-wow with the red devils of the plains took place on the nineteenth instant at the Red Cloud Agency, in which many of their leading men were present. Sitting Bull stated the whole matter in a nutshell. In exchange for the Black Hills he said: "We expect to have food and blankets as long as we live." The rascals should be made to work or left to starve.

People are disappointed in relation to the explosion of Hell Gate. The object has been accomplished without any accident.

MAXWELL. Another Shm Reformers in Trouble. The Washington correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader* writes, September 26: Lieutenant Governor Dorchester's explanation of his fraudulent returns to the district attorney of the northern district of New York under Andy Johnson, is not considered satisfactory to the officers of the first auditor's bureau, where his accounts are kept. It is, in fact, a confession of the truth of the charges. He admits that he did charge and receive pay as mileage for distances which he admits were never traveled; he admits having sworn that he did travel such distances when he actually did not, and his explanation that such charges and such oaths were legal is a strange admission that his sense of disavowal between right and wrong is not very keen. His reply leaves the matter much worse than before, and in a resort to the accuracy of his accounts on the officers of the government, who, he says, should never have allowed his accounts if they were illegal, is very weak for several reasons. In the first place, he would not have been allowed to do so if he had not been a member of the government; that these accounts were fraudulent; that the distances for which he charged mileage were not actually traveled, when Mr. Dorchester has admitted that he did travel such distances; that he did not, and his explanation that such charges and such oaths were legal is a strange admission that his sense of disavowal between right and wrong is not very keen. His reply leaves the matter much worse than before, and in a resort to the accuracy of his accounts on the officers of the government, who, he says, should never have allowed his accounts if they were illegal, is very weak for several reasons. 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