

# The Kansas News.

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EMPORIA, KANZAS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

**To Correspondents and Exchanges.**  
Our mail facilities are such at present that it takes several weeks to receive even our Territorial exchanges and correspondence, and we should deem it a favor if Correspondents and Publishers would change the direction of letters and exchanges to Lawrence, Kansas, from which place to Emporia there is established a regular independent express line, by which means we receive our mail regularly.

## Be not Deceived.

A few weeks ago we noticed that Senator Douglas' organ, the Chicago Times, Col. Forney's paper, The Press, of Philadelphia, the Albany Atlas, and other Northern Democratic journals were opposing the Dodge framed by their Ruffian allies in Kansas. We put little faith in the utterances of these organs. We warn the people of Kansas not to trust these indications. The South rules at Washington and governs alike in the White House and on the floors of Congress. Already we are aware that the President has endorsed the "Mrs. Cunningham Constitution," and the Washington correspondence of the leading Eastern papers states that a portion of the message will be an elaborate defense of the "dodge submission."

Senator Douglas has not the moral courage necessary to vindicate and maintain the position which his organ has assumed, and the editor of the Times will have to bear the responsibility of the attack upon the Administration's pet—the Leocompton swindle. Already has the Albany Atlas and other Democratic papers given indications of succumbing to the dictum of the Washington Union and the avowed preference of Buchanan. The Union declares that the people now have a chance to settle the question of slavery for themselves, and that the mode provided by the Leocompton swindle meets the full approval of the President. Want of space compels us to omit the article from the Union this week.

No aid or support need be expected from any portion of the Democracy, north or south. It is bound over hand and foot to the bloody Moloch that rules this nation, and we have found it a willing devotee. There is too much reason to fear that the Swindlers' Constitution will be accepted by Congress, and in such a case as that there will be no resource left but the inherent and unchangeable right of the people—that of revolution. It is well to be prepared, and to be so we must put our trust only in God and ourselves.

## "Heads Off"—Stanton Removed.

Acting Governor Stanton has been removed, and Col. J. W. Denver, of California, appointed in his stead! Mr. Denver arrived in Leocompton on Wednesday last, and will, we presume, enter upon the duties of his office at once. Col. Denver was formerly from Ohio, and from a knowledge of his character we think he will be but a "man of straw" in the hands of the Border Ruffians. We presume that Mr. Stanton's offence was calling the Territorial Legislature together in special session. If so, the vengeance was swift. At this important time when, to falter is to suffer defeat, the South will tolerate no half-and-half measures, and men who have not the nerve to do their entire bidding, are removed that their steps may not clog the wheels of the great American Juggernaut—Slavery. "Things is working."

## From Washington.

The House of Representatives organized on Monday, the 7th inst., by the election of James L. Orr, of South Carolina, as Speaker, by the following vote: Orr, 128; Grow, 86; Scatterer, 13. The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia, and Banks, of Massachusetts, to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair, and the oath was administered to him by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. The President's Message has been received by Congress. We have no means of knowing precisely the nature of the Message. It recognizes the Leocompton Constitution and the Convention which framed it as legal. By another issue we shall probably be able to lay the document or the interesting portions thereof before our readers.

## The Call.

In another column will be found the call of the Territorial Executive Committee for the re-assembling of the Delegate Convention on the 23d instant. The refusal of the Legislature to carry out the programme of the first Delegate Convention makes it desirable that another consultation should be had as to the future action of the party. We very much fear, however, that there will not be as full a turnout as would be desirable, on account of the limited notice, state of the roads, etc. We urge upon the delegation from this district to make it a duty to attend on the 23d instant. Action is necessary, and it will not do to falter now. Again we urge upon them to be present on the 23d instant, at all cost and hazard.

## Overlooked.

We notice in the list of committees appointed by the presiding officers of both bodies of the Territorial Legislature, committees on "Enrolled Bills," and also on "Engrossed Bills," but none on "Board Bills." This looks much like a conspiracy against the hotel keepers of Leocompton, and we trust that before adjourning to a Free State town, the Legislature will rectify their omission.

## That Pledge.

"As the representatives of the people of Kansas, duly elected and commissioned, we take the liberty of frankly stating to your Excellency, that we shall not deem it necessary or proper, if you call an extra session of the said Legislative Assembly, agreeably to our urgent and earnest request, to meet the present extraordinary crisis in our Territorial history, for the said Legislature to enter upon, or engage in any business other than that which may be necessary, in our judgment, to counteract as far as we are legally, the proceedings of the pretended submission of the so-called Leocompton Constitution to a vote of the people, or to give the bona fide citizens of the Territory a fair and impartial opportunity, through the ballot-box, to express themselves in favor of or against that instrument."

Signed by Lyman Allen, G. W. Deitzler, and others, members of the Territorial Legislature.

The above is the gist of the pledge made to Acting Governor Stanton, by the members of the Legislature, and on the strength of which the special session was called. Lane's pledge was couched in similar language and is of the same purport. The construction put upon these pledges by Lane in his speech at Leocompton on the 7th inst., was that the Legislature should do nothing that did not immediately effect the Leocompton Constitution. This was also the construction put upon them by some of the members of the Legislature, and was understood to be Stanton's construction. This was the plea on the part of the members of the Legislature for refusing to carry out the wish of the Lawrence Delegate Convention. "Our honor is at stake"—the "honor of the great Free State party," as Lane expressed it,—"and nothing can be done which does not immediately effect the Leocompton Constitution." "Consistency is a jewel," and after these vehement protestations about "sacred honor," "plighted faith," &c., we had expected to see these men live up to the letter of this pledge as construed by themselves. But it seems that almost any kind of legislation will "effect the Leocompton Constitution" excepting submitting the Topeka Constitution to a vote of the people, as designated by the Delegate Convention.

They have passed a militia law, which although good in all its provisions, is just as inconsistent with this pledge as would be a submission of the Topeka Constitution to the people. Nor is this all. A bill providing for the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, framed by Mr. Lane himself, was introduced into the House on Tuesday last, but defeated by a small majority—which will, undoubtedly pass, with some slight modification. This bill will, it is understood, be signed by Gov. Stanton without hesitation. The drift of all this is easily to be seen. The Democracy hate the Topeka Constitution. The only position ever occupied by the people of Kansas in which they were at all formidable to their enemies was in adherence to and support of that Constitution. Governor Stanton hates it. He is pledged to destroy it. Hence his anxiety to prevent the people from again giving it their endorsement.

It is not the letters and words of the Topeka Constitution to which we adhere, and which we cherish. It is the principle involved in its formation—the right of the people to govern themselves—which is the inherent and vital principle of Republicanism. This feeling is shared, we firmly believe, by a large majority of the people of Kansas; and we are sorry to see the most prominent supporters of that Constitution made the instruments in the hands of designing demagogues for its overthrow.

## Disturbances on the Border.

We learn from a reliable source that a difficulty, which has been for some time brewing on the border, in Linn county, has assumed a serious and threatening aspect within the last few days. The origin of the difficulty was a dispute about a claim. A Missourian had attempted to dispossess a Free State man of his claim, but not succeeding had invoked the aid of his fellow Missourians to assist him. In answer to his call, over one hundred came across the line into Linn county, with the avowed purpose of driving the Free State man from his claim, or execute summary vengeance. The neighbors collected, to the number of about twenty-five, in the house of the Free State claimant, and sent to Potawatomie Creek for reinforcements. Our informant said a company left the Potawatomie Creek settlement "armed and equipped," and learned afterwards that a collision had taken place, in which three Missourians were killed and several wounded, since which nothing further has been heard.

We also learn from the same authority, that at Fort Scott the pro-slaveryites have commenced the persecution of Free State men. Several had been arrested and held to trial for treason, in joining the volunteer militia organized by Gen. Lane last fall. A systematic attempt was being made to drive the Free State men out of the neighborhood by persecution in various forms. We hope these disturbances will be quieted, and lead to no more bloodshed. Just at this time it would take but a small breeze to fan into a flame the passions of the people, exasperated as they have become by the last attempt to fasten slavery upon them. But if these Border Ruffians persist in harassing the settlers, and attempting to carry out their evil designs, then the sooner the people take the matter in hand and put an end to it the better.

The election on the 18th instant in New York city has resulted in the choice of Mr. Liernan, the independent candidate for Mayor, by a majority of about 2000 over Fernando Wood, the plunder and grog-shop Democratic candidate.

## Extra Session of the Territorial Legislature.

Leocompton, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

**COUNCIL.**—The Governor being notified of the organization of the Council, the message was received and read amid the most profound attention.

On motion, S. W. Driggs, of the National Democrat, was employed by the Council to print 2000 copies of the message.

Mr. Holliday moved the appointment of the regular standing committees.

On motion, deferred till the next day.

On motion, adjourned to 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

**HOUSE.**—The Council and Governor were informed that the House was fully organized and ready to receive the Governor's message. That document was then read, and received with great interest.

On motion of Mr. Denman, 10,000 copies of the Governor's message was ordered to be printed, 2000 in the German language. The message was then referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Bartlett, Graham, Columbia, Morrill and Owens.

Mr. Spear, of Lawrence, then presented the memorial of George H. Keller and seven others, contesting the seats of A. B. Bartlett and seven others of the 1st Representative district.

On motion, referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Spear, Owens, Stratton, Curtis and Jenkins. They were empowered to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and instructed to report as speedily as practicable.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to examine the returns of the 17th Representative district, in the Secretary's office, and report as to who were entitled to seats. Committee consisted of Messrs. Cooper, Still and Appleman.

The House then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

## WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.—A. M.

**COUNCIL.**—This body met, and after prayer by the Chaplain, the journal was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Holliday, of Topeka, it was

Resolved, That the Council appoint a committee of three, to act with a committee of five to be appointed by the House, to recommend suitable persons for public printer, and superintendent of public printing.

The House was notified of the passage of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Lawrence, a committee of three was appointed to investigate the Leavenworth county contested election. Committee appointed—Messrs. Allen, Patrick and Staniford.

The President, by resolution, was authorized to appoint the regular standing committees.

Mr. Davis, of Wyandott, introduced bill No. 1, entitled "An Act to enable the People of the Territory to ratify or reject the Constitution passed by the Leocompton Convention, and to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own ways." By motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Allen moved that, until the Committee on Rules should make a report, Cushing's Manual, when applicable, shall be adopted.

Mr. Larnard, of Burlington, moved that the words "Cushing's Manual" and "be applicable" be stricken out, and the section which governed the last General Assembly be put in their place.

The yeas and nays upon Mr. Larnard's amendment were called, and the vote stood as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Mead, Patrick, Staniford, Halderman, Davis, Nash and Larnard. Nays—Messrs. Allen and Holliday.

The Council then adjourned till half-past two.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Halderman, of Leavenworth, bill No. 1 was taken up and referred to a special committee.

The Council then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday.

**HOUSE.**—The House met at 10 A. M.—Opened by prayer from the Chaplain.

Roll called, no quorum present.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for absentees.

A. A. Jamison, of Doniphan, from the 3d Representative district, was then sworn in.

Committee on Leavenworth election case, through their chairman, asked leave to withdraw. Granted.

The special committee on the election in the 17th (Linn Co.) Representative district, reported that A. Danford received 200 votes, R. B. Mitchell 215, J. H. Barlow 180, and J. E. Mooney 169. The informally by which Messrs. Danford and Mitchell lost their certificates consisted of the tally list at the Sugar Mound precinct being placed before instead of opposite the names of voters. The committee reported in favor of the two first named, and asked that they be sworn.

Mr. Mitchell was then sworn in by Judge Spear.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion, several reporters were admitted to seats within the bar.

The following standing committees were then announced by the Speaker:

**Elections.**—Messrs. Spear, Jamison, Morrill, Lockhart and Jenkins.

**Militia.**—Messrs. Owen, Brock, Appleman and Ziann.

**Ways and Means.**—Messrs. Barber, Delany, Still, Owen and Columbia.

**Legislative Expenditures.**—Messrs. Bartlett, Appleman, Seymour, Mitchell and Cooper.

**Printing.**—Messrs. Seymour, Owen, Still, Jenkins and Barber.

**Engrossed Bills.**—Messrs. Cooper, Curtis, Morrill, Lockhart and Brock.

**Enrolled Bills.**—Messrs. Curtis, Graham, Jamison, Columbia and Delany.

The committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message, reported the following, through their chairman, Mr. Bartlett:

## REPORT.

Your committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report:

The occasion imperiously calls for action, and fully justifies the acting Governor in calling this body together. The assumption of power by the territorial Convention is unprecedented in the history of man. Having its existence by tolerance and against the known wishes of the people, a decent regard for the opinions of others was expected; and notwithstanding former precedents, the hope survived that a body of men, owing their existence to the silence rather than the voice of their constituents, would ignore factional issues and partisan schemes, and plant themselves on high constitutional grounds.

The result shows that we have over-estimated their magnanimity, and accorded to them an undue credit. They have drawn a veil of darkness over the face of our body politic, trampled our requests before us, and robbed us of our liberty, and torn from us our dearest rights.

The remedy is only with the people, whose sovereignty lies. That sovereignty clothes this body, and the people are anxiously waiting for a remedy which may avert the cannon's peal and clash of arms—loss of life and flow of blood—restore their rights and secure their possessions.

To this end your committee recommended the passage of an act submitting the Leocompton Constitution to a full and fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, with or without slavery, at the earliest practicable day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. R. BARTLETT,  
C. GRANT,  
C. COLUMBIA,  
HENRY OWENS,  
E. A. MORRELL.

Report received, and on motion referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Barry, of the 9th Representative district, was then sworn in.

Mr. Bartlett, of Leavenworth, then gave notice of his intention to introduce, at an early day, "An Act to enable the people of Kansas Territory to ratify or reject the Constitution framed by the Leocompton Convention."

The resolution of the Council relative to the election of a printer was then received.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the House go into joint session at 4 P. M. on Thursday (the Council concurring) for election of public printer. Made the special order for 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The House then adjourned till 10 A. M. Thursday.

## THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

**COUNCIL.**—Met at 10 A. M. in pursuance of adjournment—the President in the chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, the journal was read and approved.

The following committee on "Printing and Superintendent of Public Printing" was appointed: Messrs. Holliday, Nash and Patrick.

Also, a committee on 14th and 16th paragraphs of the Governor's message—Messrs. Mead, Allen and Patrick.

The committee on acting Gov. Stanton's message, submitted the following report:

To the President of the Council.

Your committee, to whom was referred the message of the acting Governor Stanton, ask leave to make the following report:

That in view of the circumstances under which the Council is convened, with reference to the extent and character of the legislation to be engaged in at the present session, your committee report favorably to the sentiments and recommendations of the message, and further, that the following points embraced in the message be regarded by the Council in their action thereon.

First—The submission of the entire Constitution, passed by the late Convention assembled at Leocompton, to the people of the Territory, with its different provisions.

Second—A general election law, with proper specifications as to the qualifications of voters, and safeguards against fraudulent voting and returns.

Third—Such an organization of the militia of the Territory as may be made available if necessary to preserve the integrity and purity of elections, and a faithful maintenance of the result.

Your committee recommend, in order to facilitate the action of the Council, the reference of the several subjects embraced in the proper committees, with instructions to report bills as soon as practicable.

Your committee express the further opinion that it is not incompatible with the recommendations of the message, or the legitimate business of the Legislature, to give expression to any sentiments they may entertain, as reflecting the wishes of the people, upon the subject of a State Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. B. LARNARD,  
C. K. HOLLIDAY,  
A. J. MEAD.

Report received and adopted.

Mr. Larnard moved a reconsideration of the vote, which prevailed.

Mr. Davis, of Wyandott, moved to lay it on the table.

Ayes and nays were called, and the vote stood as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Davis and Halderman. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Larnard, Mead, Nash, Patrick and Staniford.

Mr. Harding, of the 3d and 4th districts, was then sworn in.

The report was then finally adopted, and the different sections referred to committees on Judiciary, Election and Militia.

Mr. Davis moved that the committee of investigation on the Leavenworth election case be required to conduct their proceedings in strict conformity with the laws of the Territory. Lost. Messrs. Larnard and Holliday were added to that committee.

The President reported the following standing committees:

**On Judiciary.**—Messrs. Holliday, Halderman and Patrick.

**On Ways and Means.**—Messrs. Mead, Martin and Nash.

**On Internal Improvements.**—Messrs. Harding, Carr and Mead.

**On Agriculture.**—Messrs. Staniford, Harding and Patrick.

**On Militia.**—Messrs. Larnard, Nash and Holliday.

**On Elections.**—Messrs. Allen, Davis and Staniford.

**On Accounts.**—Messrs. Staniford, Patrick and Davis.

**On Unfinished Business.**—Messrs. Patrick, Nash and Mead.

**On Engrossed Bills.**—Messrs. Holliday, Harding and Halderman.

**On Enrolled Bills.**—Messrs. Larnard, Carr and Allen.

**On Credentials.**—Messrs. Staniford, Holliday and Patrick.

The Council then adjourned till 4 P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

President in the chair. A message was received from the House bearing a resolution to go into joint session at 11 A. M. for election of public printer, etc.

Motion made and prevailed to substitute 4 P. M.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the committee to whom was referred the bill for submitting the Leocompton Constitution be required to report said bill for action to-morrow morning.

Mr. Larnard moved as a substitute, which prevailed, "That the various committees, to whom were referred special subjects of legislation, be instructed to report to-morrow."

The Council then adjourned till 9 A. M.

**HOUSE.**—Met at 9 A. M. After prayer by the Chaplain, the journal was read and approved.

Mr. Spear, chairman of the committee on the Leavenworth election, made the following report:

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

The special committee, to whom was referred the memorial of George H. Keller, H. Miles Moore, R. G. Elliott, O. A. Bassett, Wm. M. McClure, Wm. Pennock, Patrick R. Orr and J. P. Hatterschiet, claiming seats in this House as Representatives from Leavenworth county, respectfully report:

That they have given to the subject the most careful and full attention, and that the circumstances would permit—that they have given to the contesting parties, as well as the certified members, ample opportunities to present testimony, and that in their investigation they have elicited the following facts:

1st. That, by the admission of both parties, the returns of Leavenworth county were not received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory until about the last of November; and that consequently the contestants had no means of complying literal-

ly with the requirements of the Statutes (Laws of 1855, chap. 65, sec. 25 and 26) which require contesting members to give notice to persons having certificates, so that the persons holding seats by virtue thereof were completely estopped from any bar against the rights of the contestants on account of failure to notify. The committee, however, do not regard a strict adherence to the forms prescribed by the statutes indispensable, since it is a universally acknowledged principle that a Legislative body is the sole judge of the election and qualification of its own members, and has full and exclusive power over the mode and manner of determining thereon.

2d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

3d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

4d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

5d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

6d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

7d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

8d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

9d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

10d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

11d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

12d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

13d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

14d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

15d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

16d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

17d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

18d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

19d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

20d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.

21d. That, in the absence of any proclamation or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proof within their reach, by taking the affidavits of respectable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted) conclusively proving that extensive frauds and gross acts of dishonesty were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth.