The Herald.

DOWNIE & NEILL, Publishers.

BIG STONE CITY, - DAKOTA

CONDENSED NEWS.

Washington News Notes.

The views of a senator respecting the election of officer at that body at the coming session are as follows: The senate will contain seven new members who were not a party to the old caucus, so that they will not feel bound by its decision. A new caucus will therefore be held by the republicans and democrats, too, for the matter, and the decision of this caucus will be acquiesed in by all. Interest attaches alone to the republicans, they being in the majority. The republican caucus will probably nominate Col. George Hooker for sergeant at arms, George C. Gorham for secretary, and James R. Young for executive clerk. There is believed to be no foundation for the reports which have been current to the effect that two or three senators will not vote for Gorham for secretary.

The total receipts from the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $45,508,692; the expenditures, $42,816,700; surplus, $2,691,992. It is believed the surplus revenue would have been greater by at least $1,000,000 if the receipts had not been affected the last quarter of the year by the approaching reduction of postage rates, while expenditures were greatly increased by the act that began to operate March 3, last, providing for the readjustment of postmasters' salaries on a basis of reduced postage, that did not go into effect until eight months thereafter.

Another applicant for the position of supervising architect is William J. Stinemetz, who was called in the recent investigation of Architect Hill as an expert on the subject of building materials, their cost and other details. It is expected that Secretary Folger, upon his return from New York, will fill the vacancy, but the indications are that a Western man will be selected.

Controller Knox is inclined to favor the proposal to remove the tax on the national bank circulation as a means of preventing the injurious contraction that is threatened by the rapid calling in of the 3 per cent. bonds. He thinks that if this were done the banks might be able to substitute 4 or 4½ per cents in order to retain their circu-

Rail and River News.

The Portland Oregonian attributes the postponement of the railroad conference at Kansas City to the refusal of the Northern Pacific to subscribe the special contract system in vogue on the Pacific coast. It further says that Superintendent of Traffic Muir has received an urgent invitation to meet the San Francisco merchants, and have a discussion with them on through rates. The Northern Pacific's refusal to agree to this system, the Oregonian adds, increases its popularity with some of the larger Pacific coast importers.

The railroad commissioner, Gen. Baker, has been in receipt of many complaints along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad as to the rates of fuel, which had been raised from what were called "grasshopper rates" to figures which settlers complained were excessive. After investigation by the commissioner the company have consented to modify the rates in a very considerable degree.

About 5,000 men are mustered out of the army annually by expiration of terms; 1,000 go out by desertion, death and disabilities; about 6,000 enlistments are necessary each year.

A Polk county, Iowa, jury gives a $5,600 verdict against the Des Moines Northwestern railway for the killing of Mike Riordan by a construction train last month.

General News Items.

The Meyers-Vermilye scandal has definitely issued from the limbo of obscure rumor. Mr. Vermilye has abandoned the waiting policy of inaction and reticence, and has begun both to act and to talk, whether advisedly or not the result will show. He has filed through counsel, at St. Paul, a complaint in an action for divorce against Mrt. Vermilye, alleging her constant and open adultery with Gen. Meyers, not only during the period of their joint residence in St. Paul, but while the persons were in New York and Europe together; and, indeed, up to the present time. The complaint goes farther than the wildest rumors current in St. Paul in its wholesale and specific allegations of criminality.

Lisbon, Dak. Clipper: Mr. Griswold's was from earth thrown up from a gopher hole. He had it assayed and the indications were that it was rich in gold. He then discovered gold in an eighty-foot ledge of rocks, and had the rock assayed. From the time on he kept up his researches, employing men of great skill and years of experience in mining, until to-day he and his friends have what they believe to be the richest gold find perhaps on the continent.

Lumbermen report that on the Black and Chippewa rivers scarcely more than one-half of the usual crews will be sent out this winter, as operators have entered into a general agreement to curtail production. For the first time in the history of Wisconsin men are being refused work at the outfitting headquarters in Eau Claire, Neillsville and other places.

About a year ago a Helena Chinaman, while in San Francisco, married a white girl a native of Boston. They have been living in Helena since. About two weeks ago a little daughter was born to them. It is the first Chinese-American child (Chinese father and American mother) born in Montana.

The Army of the Cumberland at Cincinnati, elected the following officers: President, Gen. Phil H. Sheridan; corresponding secretary, Gen. H. M. Ciste; treasurer, Gen. J. F. Fullerton; recording secretary, John W. Steele; with vice presidents from state and territory represented in the society.

Taylor, Robertson & Co. haters and furriers, have failed, with liabilities of $80,000. They offer 50 cents on the dollar—25 cents cash and 25 cents in four months.

Three two-year old hogs, raised by Joseph Annen of Stockholm, Wis., the aggregate weight of which was 2,090 pounds, have just been marketed at Lake City, Minn.

A lively contest for the United States senatorship is developing in Kentucky. Blackburn, Williams and Carlisle are in the lead.

The Bismarck Tribune claims that the building improvements in that city during the past year amount to over $1,000,000.

H. F. Gillig says 130,000 Americans went to Europe last summer. In 1877 18,000 was thought large.

The United States surveyors have found 500 geysers and 5,000 hot springs in Yellowstone park.

Eli Johnson, the Brooklyn temperance fraud, must pay his wife $500 yearly alimony.

Nebraska offers a standing reward of $5,000 for discovery of a paying vein of coal.

The Ohio republican state committee are $7,000 in debt.

Doings of Criminals.

A gang of young forgers operating in Western Iowa have doubtless been broken up by the capture of one of the principals, named Henry Stanley, at Leon, Decatur county, where he was flourishing under the name of Woods. On the way to Atlantic in charge of an officer he gave away their modus operandi. There were three of the lads engaged in the business, and they drew up notes and forged the names of well-to-do farmers to them, and then sold them. Stanley disposed of the notes and received 30 per cent. of the proceeds. They forged the name of two farmers near Anita to notes for for $300, and traded one to Meredith & Dickey, dealers in agricultural emplements, for $100 in money and a $200 note. When arrested Stanley had in possession one of the notes already filled out.

Samuel Becht, a young tramp, committed suicide at Kent, Ohio, by jumping head first into a glass retort at the glass works of Day, Williams & Co. The furnace was heated to a high degree of intensity in order to melt sand, soda-ash and other substances used in the composition of glass. Death must have been instantaneous, as a single breath drawn in the fiery furnace would shrivel his lungs.

Mort Simmerman, the murderer of Sheriff Woods at Minden, Nebr., who has been incarcerated at Lincoln, was removed to Minden for trial on the 21st inst., under a strong guard. Toward midnight twenty-five armed and masked men marched to the jail with the intention of taking out and lynching Simmerman. The guard fired from the windows of the courthouse and dispersed the mob.

William Hope, bookkeeper for Hoyt, Ohio., has absconded to the United States. The extent of his peculations is not known, as his books were falsified. He served a year in the penitentiary for a similar crime in 1877. The amount in that instance was $59,000.

Capt. Rand and mate, Thomas Rand, convicted in Philadelphia of violating the neutrality laws, by furnishing arms and ammunition to the insurgents of Hayti have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

James Gilmore, who set fire to the Briegewater, (Mass.,) workhouse, has been sentenced to twenty years in State prison. Gilmore addressed the court, saying he set fire because he was treated badly while living in the workhouse.

A chance remark in court at Abbeyville, S. C., threw light on a clue to the murder of Thomas Hughes, a rich old man who was shot two years ago. His widow hired two men to do it, and she got his property.

Much excitement prevails in Pike county Pa., on account of the murder of Anne C. Cheever. When found, the young woman was dead, with a bullet hole near her heart and left breast riddled with fine shot.

Mrs. Pardridge, a Boston milliner, was made to unpack from her plump bustle $5,000 worth of laces at the New York custom house recently.

George Horn, convicted at Ashland, Ohio, of the murder of Harvey Williams, was sentenced to be hanged Feb. 8.

B. T. Clark of Fort Wayne was arrested in Minneapolis for getting money under false pretenses.

A Pueblo barber, finding a brother artist in his wife's room, kills them both.

The Casualty Record.

A cyclone struck the west side of Columbus, Ind., between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, unroofing Mooney & Sons tannery and Goff, Gent & Thomas' new four-story mill. It also knocked a corner off the depot, and partially demolished John Gyne's saloon. The roof from the mill took down 300 yards of telegraph wire. No one was injured.

An explosion of fire damp is reported from the Pennsylvania Coal company's shaft No 7, three miles from Pittston. Thirty men were in the mine. Five are badly burned, and one is dead. The fate of the others is unknown. Thomas and James Gallager, brothers were brought out dead, burned almost to a crisp. Six others were seriously burned and injured.

Two more of the victims of the explosion at Kingston, Pa., Mary Quinn and Hattie Moss, died in terrible agony, Lizzie Edwards and James Steele, are praying for death to relieve their terrible sufferings. John James will probably recover. Lizzie Edwards has just died and James Steele is not expected live a day.

From the Old World.

London Cable: The cabinet, at a meeting on the 25th, decided to introduce the county franchise bill at the coming session of parliament. This will put Ireland on a franchise equally with England. A section of the cabinet proposed to postpone the franchise question until the session of 1885, involving a prolongation of the existing parliament. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone overruled the proposal, wishing to conclude the franchise question next session, and then retire from office.

If the advices from the seat of the French operations in China be true, the French sailors at the capture of Hue have been guilty of atrocities, not only unwarrented by the modern code of warfare, but shameful on the part of people professing to be civilized. Admiral Courbel is charged with having issued orders that no quarter should be given to men, women or children; and, following this, the most terrible cruelties were committed, hundreds being massacred in cold blood.

Lady Maud Cecil, daughter of Lord Salisbury, was married on the 27th inst., to Lord Selbornes' heir, (Wolmer) at St. Andrew's church, Holbornes. The wedding was a most brilliant affair. Among the guests were Prince and Princess Christian and crowds of other notable persons. The dresses of the ladies were magnificent and costly, and most of them fairly blazed with jewels. The bride wore a costume of Duchess satin trimmed with very old and expensive lace.

The latest nihil stic proclamation being extensively circulated demands that the czar summon representatives of the Russian people, and ask for full amnesty, freedom of the press, freedom of speech and right to hold public meetings as the only means of preventing revolution. Pitiless vengeance is threatened if the demands of the nihilists are disregarded.

Jacob Schafer and Maurice Daly, the American billiardists, who are now in Paris, have issued challenges to all the players in France for a series of championship contests. Vignaux and others have declared their acceptance, and a series of brilliant games is being arranged.

It is reported that Castelar and his republican supporters have resolved to maintain a friendly attitude toward the new Spanish government if it infilfills its promises, especially the one to restore universal suffrage.

Gen. Gourko, governor general of Warsaw, while recently reviewing 75,000 troops in Poland, severely commented upon their inefficiency, and emphasized the urgent necessity for important reforms.

A great private council, at which all the governors general of Russian provinces will be present, will be held at St. Petersburg in December to elaborate new constitutional measures.

Two officials at Dusseldorf, employed in the military offices, have been arrested on a charge of high treason.

Order has been restored at Port au Prince after the loss of 1,500 lives and $4,000,000 worth of property.

Chesterfield, Eng., is threatened with a 25,000 coal miners strike.

The text of the German-Mexican treaty is published.

Personal Gossip.

Mrs. David Morris, formerly Miss Blanch Gray of Detroit, who was married a few weeks ago to the living skeleton in the Barnum museum at her boarding house in Baltimore. She was passing her honeymoon at the Barnum museum in this city, but for the past two weeks has been much indisposed. Her manager on the 20th called to see her on business, and entering her room found her dead. She was seventeen years old and weighed 517 pounds. Death is supposed to have been caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

The announcement of the marriage which is to occur next week, of Fletcher A. Parker, professor of music in the State university, at Madison Wis., to Miss Jessie Von Elsner of Bloomington, Ill., sister of Litta, the deceased prima donna. Miss Von Elsner is reported to be a young lady of rare musical accomplishments. Prof. Parker was musical instructor of Litta for a long period prior to her departure for Europe, where her education was completed.

Maj. Nicholas Nolan, of the Third cavalry, in command at Fort Apache, died at Holbrook. He was on his way to meet his wife and family coming from Texas. His death will result in the promotion of Capt. George A. Purrington, Ninth cavalry, to be major of the Third and First Lieut. Cusack, ninth cavalry, to be captain.

Mrs. Williams of Minneapolis, who gained notoriety in the alleged abduction of her daughter from Syracuse, is in La Crosse looking after property which the daughter claims. The case was heard before Judge Cameron the 30th. The daughter was represented by attorneys from St. Paul.

Mrs. Belva Eva Lockwood has addressed a letter to Chief Justice Coleridge, asking him to use his influence to pave the way for the admission of women to the bar in England. Lord Coleridge in reply, has promised to make known the main parts of her communication in his own country.

Mrs. Langtry started from New York on the 25th inst., on her professional tour. On the 29th inst., she opens in Montreal, whence she goes to Chicago and San Francisco, playing in all important towns en route. She probably will continue her journey to Australia.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Free Hospital for women in Boston that during the year Mrs. Oliver Ames, wife of the lieutenant governor, had given to the institution $9,000.

Mrs Windom will go to Washington to put the ex-senator's fine house in order before Senator Palmer, who has rented it, goes to take possession.

Senator Rollins had four tons of mail matter sent from Washington to his house in Concord last week, and there redirected and franked again.

The Herbert-Williams wedding in Baltimore that was reported abandoned is set for Nov. 12. The bride has $3,000,000. The groom is an M. P.

Lord Coleridge addressed the students at Yale college and was pleasantly entertained later by President Porter.

Whittaker, of slit ears fame, has established a school for colored youth at Charleston, South Carolina.

Rev. Mathew Fox, brother of Dr. Fox, who died in Oregon, Wis., the other day is dead.

Lieut. Hargous, Fifth infantry, is sentenced to one month's suspension from rank.

Missing Mary Churchill has been found. She is on the stage in Indianapolis.

Sam Bowles, Jr., is engaged to Beth Hoar, daughter of Judge E. R. Hoar.

Toledo thinks of giving the late Gen. Steadman a monument.

Beecher traveled 18,500 miles on his Pacific coast trip.

An Important Railroad Decision

In the United States circuit court, Judge McCrary rendered a decision upon the question of the right of a state to regulate inter state commerce, the case arose out of a suit against the Illinois Central Railroad company to recover damages for overcharges on freight shipped over the company's road from points in Iowa to points in Wisconsin, and originated under the tariff law of 1874, now repealed. Judge McCrary held the act in question, if applied to through shipments, related to the subject in its nature national and that if the power of a state to pass such an act were conceded, it would necessarily include the power to discriminate against the commerce of other states. For these reasons such a statute would be in violation of the federal constitution, and it is not within the power of one state upon an interstate line to fix rates to be paid for carriage within its territory, for that would in effect give it power to demand more than its share of a reasonable charge for the entire distance. It would be giving to the statutes of such state extra territorial force.

Long Suppressed Scandal Published

Daniel R. Vermilye was arrested in Chicago last week, charged with embezzling $3000 from Weem's stone and marble company. Suits are also brought against him by Gen. William Myers, retired last winter after thirty years of honorable service in the army. One is to recover $20,000, given by him to Vermilye for investment in real estate on the line of the Northern Pacific, the other, $25,000 damages for slander, involving the name of Gen. Myers with that of Mrs. Vermilye. Vermilye, it seems, is a young man of thirty, of a respectable Eastern family. He married a Miss Holmes, of a wealthy family, in Orange, N. J., and two years ago went to St. Paul, where Gen. Myers was stationed, and entered the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad. Gen. Myers became intimate with him and his wife, and, on Vermilye's representation that he could give valuable pointers about land on the line of the railroad, invested money with him at Jamestown, Mandan and other places. Gen. Myers says, regarding his relations with Mrs. Vermilye, that they have been only those of friendly acquaintance, he having known her mother in the east, and Mrs. Vermilye and his wife are intimate friends.

Gen. Myers—who is a handsome, well-preserved gentleman of fifty-two or three—has the reputation, justly or unjustly acquired in more youthful days, of being inclined to libertinism, and his intimacy so n gave rise to gossip, and even to direct charges of wrong, none of which were substantiated, however, and the close relations subsisting between Myers and Vermilye were pointed to by friends of the former as a refutation of the stories of wrong implicating the wife of the latter.

The whole affair was known in St. Paul, but was kept out of the papers. In the meantime Gen. Myers retired. Mrs. Vermilye is now in Orange, where she has brought suit for divorce against her errant husband. The bill, a copy of which was seen by a reporter, charges Vermilye with having voluntarily left his wife, with "gross and vicious habits," making the martial relation intolerable, with drinking and other vices to such an extent as to make him unfit for business, with dishonesty in his business dealings, and with written acknowledgement of having frequented disreputable houses.

Thanksgiving Day Fixed.

The president on the 27th inst., issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the president of the United states of America—A proclamation: In furtherance of the custom of this people at the close of each year to engage upon a day set apart for that purpose in a special festival of praise to the giver of all good, I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving. The year which is drawing to an end has been replete with evidence of divine goodness. The prevalence of health, fullness of harvests, stability, peace and the growth of fraternal feelings, the spread of intelligence and learning, the continued enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—all these and countless other blessings are cause for reverent rejoicing. I do therefore recommend that on this day above appointed the people rest from their accustomed labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, express their devout gratitude to God that he hath dealt so bountifully with this nation, and pray that his grace and favor abide with us forever.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

A FEMALE HUSBAND.

A Most Remarkable Revelation—A Runaway Wife Marries a Girl and They Live as Man and Wife for Months.

WAUPUN, Wis., Special Telegram, Oct. 29.—Late this evening there was a denouement here which, when it becomes known, will cause a genuine sensation throughout the entire State of Belvidere, Ill. Some months ago the wife of S. J. Hudson of the latter city mysteriously disappeared, deserting her husband and two children. Mr. Hudson searched long and vainly for his truant wife, and it was only a few days ago that he obtained a clue which brought him to this city and resulted to-night in the extraordinary discovery that she had not only been masquerading in male attire since she fled from her home in Belvidere, but had actually won the affections of a young woman living here, and had married her. The name of the latter is Gertrude Fuller. The wedding took place late last spring at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. H. L. Morrison officiating, and a number of friends being present. Mr. Hudson had assumed the name of Frank Dubois. The newly and strangely wedded pair immediately took up their abode together, and have since lived here as man and wife, earning a living by painting and by other odd bits of work such as were offered them. Their "wedded" life, which came to an abrupt termination when the pursuing husband suddenly presented himself to-night at their modest abode, has, to all appearances, been a happy one, and "Frank Dubois" and his wife have, so far as the general public or their own acquaintances could judge, lived in the most complete contentment. There have been little circumstances now and then which appeared to be somewhat strange, but no suspicions of the real nature of the case were aroused. To everyone, even to the intimate acquaintances of the couple, to all except, perhaps, to the "wife," the secret of Frank Dubois' sex was as unsuspected as it was unknown. The gossips even now are about equally divided as to whether even the "wife" has discovered the secret of her feminine husband. There are those who believe that Mrs. Hudson has, during all these months succeeded in keeping even her in ignorance of the actual sex of the person she had married. Altogether the case is a remarkable one. The reasons which led Mrs. Hudson to desert her husband and children are not definitely known, but it is said that domestic disagreements were the cause of the trouble. That she should have been able to keep up her masculine disguise for so long a time without suspicion or detection, and under such peculiar circumstances, is a matter of much wonderment.

The German Empire has 7,719,382 women who have been married, and of these 1,906,382 are widows.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE SUPREME COURT'S

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—

points of the decision of the

civil rights cases. After

second sections of the act,

delivered the opinion, say

Has congress the constitu

such a law? Of course, so

the power to pass it was

then before the adoption of

ments. Power is sought

amendment. The first section

read on, after declaring

United States and several

its character, and prohibits

State action of a particular

hibited. The individual

rights is not the subject

It has a deeper and broader

and makes void all

State action of every kind

leges or immunities of

States, or which injures

property, without due process

nies to any of them the

laws. It not only does this,

national will thus declared

bentum fulmen, the last section

vests congress with power to

propriate legislation. To

appropriate legislation

prohibited by State laws

render them effectually

fails is the legislative power

gress, and this is the whole

vest congress with power to

which are within the domain

but to provide modes of

tion or State action of the

some State law has been

action, through its officers

verse to the rights of

tected by the fourteenth

of the United States under

nor any proceeding under

called into activity by

ment against State laws

State authority. Inspection

question she was that it applies

ing in States, which have

the personal rights of

ties are now ready to enforce

which arise, in a State that

prohibitions attached. In

the domain of local jurisprudence

rules for the conduct of

ward each other, and

THE ENFORCEMENT

without referring to any

action of the State or its

ation is appropriate for

amendment, is it difficult to

Why may not congress with

authority enact a code of laws

and vindication of all

and property? If it is

States may deprive

and properly without due

amendment itself does so

gress proceed at once to

law for the protection of

in every possible case, as well

privileges in inns, public conveyances

Judge Bradley intimates

its character, intended to

redress against State laws

tions having the force of

wrongful acts specified. It

adds, "it is proper to state that

are guaranteed by the

aggression, cannot be imputed

acts of individuals unsupported

in the shape of laws, customs

tive proceedings. The wrongful

nal, unsupported by any such

a private wrong, or a crime

invasion of the rights of the

true, whether they affect his

or his reputation; but it

come way by the State

under its authority, his rights

and may personally be vindicated

laws of the State for redress

deprive a man of his right

to buy and sell, to sue in the

ness or juror. He may, by force

fere with the enjoyment of

case. He may commit an

or commit murder, or use

or slander the good name of a

unless protected in these

shield of State law or State

destroy or injure the right

himself amenable to satisfaction

amenable, therefore, to the laws

wrongful acts are committed.

interpretation we have laid down

deem them to be, it is clear that

would be sustained by any

or congress, or by the fourteenth

but to adopt direct and

guished from corrective legislation

in hand, as sought in the

thirteenth amendment, which

ished slavery and gives congress

the amendment by appropriate

amendment, as well as the fourteenth

edly self-executing, without any

tion, so far as its terms are applicable

ing state of circumstances. By its

force and effect it abolished slavery

ESTABLISHED UNIVERSAL

Still, legislation may be necessary

admit all the various cases and

affected by it and to prescribe

redress for its violation in

legislation may be primary and

ter, for the amendment is not a

of State laws establishing or

but an absolute declaration that

tary servitude, shall not exist

United States. Now, conceding

argument that admission in a

any place of public amusement,

with all other citizens is the right of

all classes of men, is it any

of these rights, which the States by

amendment are forbidden to deny

And is the constitution violated

right has the same States' sanction

the act of a mere individual owner

vexance, or of a place of amusement

commodation, be justly regarded as

badge of slavery or servitude

or only as an action for ordinary

properly cognizable by the laws

presumably subject to redress by

contrary appears? After giving

all the consideration which their

mands, we are forced to the

an act of refusal has nothing to

or involuntary servitude; that, if

any right of the party, his redress

under the laws of the State; or,

adverse to his right and do not

remedy will be found in the

which congress has adopted, or

counteracting the effect of

action prohibited by the fourteenth

It would be running slavery

ground to make it apply to every

tion which a person may

whom he will entertain as a

as to what people he will

his coach, or cab, or car, or admit to

theater, or deal with in any

course or business. Innkeepers,

ters, by the law of all States,

aware, are bound to extend to

nish proper accommodation to all

persons who, in good faith, apply

latter themselves make any unjust

amendment, congress has full

remedy under that amendment and

with it. When a man has emerged

and by the aid of definite legislation

off the inseparable concomitants of

must be some stage in the process

when he takes rank as a citizen, and

as a citizen or man are to be protected

nary modes, by which other men

protected. There were thousands

colored people in this country

abolition of slavery, enjoying all

rights of life, liberty and property

white citizens. Yet no one at that

was any invasion of their personal

men because they were not admitted

privileges enjoyed by white citizens

they were subjected to discrimination

joyment of accommodations of inns

veyances and places of amusement

inations on account of race or color

garded as a badge of slavery. If such

enjoyment of equal rights in all

become established by constitution

is not by force of the thirteenth

which merely abolished slavery, but

the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments

whole, we are of the opinion that

of authority for the passage of the

in either the thirteenth or fourteenth

to the constitution; and no other

ity for its passage being suggested,

sarily be declared void, at least so

tions in the several States is concerned.