

## COL. KEITT IS MAD.

### HE MAKES A MOST SAVAGE ATTACK ON DR. J. W. STOKES.

Says Senator Irby is no Statesman and accuses Dr. Stokes of Treachery and With being Influenced by his Own Personal Ambition.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Jan. 8.—The following article appeared this week in the Newberry Observer:

Alliance men, our noble Order now covers thirty-five States, and we have millions of members. We have a great and holy work before us. To lay a clear understanding of the obligations of each one to the other and to the Order education is absolutely necessary. To get that education I invoke you to subscribe for the National Farmer, the official organ of the Order, published at Washington city. It will cost you only one dollar a year. It is worth to you more than all the other newspapers put together. You will learn from it the principles and demands of the Order and its great end and aim. If you do not take it, subscribe at once for it.

There is great lack of knowledge among those who ought to be posted. The following will show the obligation of each member to the Alliance, to the Order and to those organizations with whom we have confederated:

St. Louis, Mo., December 6th, 1889.

Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part, and the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part. The undersigned committee representing the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union which are embodied in this agreement, hereby endorse the same on behalf of the Alliance and for the purpose of giving practical effect to the demands herein set forth, the legislative committees of both organizations will act in concert to bring before Congress for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed. And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, we will support each other in every way that may be required upon to exact these principles into statute law unimpeded by party caucus. National Economist, Vol. 2, No. 4, page 214.

It is not clear from the above agreement that any member of Congress who is a member of the Alliance commits perjury if he goes into a caucus of either of the great parties? If he is in any degree influenced by party caucus he is perjured. There is no escape from it.

On the heels of Mr. Irby's election to the position of United States Senator he was interviewed by the correspondent of The News and Courier, and is reported as making the following statement:

I am going to the Senate as a Democrat and in full accord with the National Democracy. I am in full sympathy with the Alliance, but whatever may be obtained for the people must be obtained through the National Democratic party.

How does this statement of Mr. Irby's who is the Alliance lecturer of Laurens County, compare with his obligations as a member of the Alliance? Is he ignorant of his obligations, or is his conscience so light that he is insensible of his sworn duty?

Brother Alliancemen, great principles and demands are the basis of our noble Order, and we have before Congress pressing for solution a measure of financial reform, the greatest magnitude of the Alliance is in its political nature. It rises high above mere parties. It is the creature of the times and the condition of the country. Financial reform is the imperative demand. It was that, and not tariff reform, that caused the contrary political revolution. The people of the North and Northwest are sick and tired growing corn for 12 cents per bushel and raising beef for 1 cent per pound.

This is only the beginning of the revolution for the purification of the Government and financial reform. The time is near at hand when the Order will move out and, taking its position, will draw its blade in defense of its principles and demands, and, striking right and left will spare no foe. Whoever falters in the fight is a traitor, and should meet the traitors' fate.

To permit a scurvy fellow, leprous with crime and without an element of statesmanship, to worm himself by political trickery into high position, is not only an impediment to the work, but a crime against the people. A majority of the members of the General Assembly are Alliance men, and they could have elected a clean and able man to represent our Order in the Senate and push our measures to success. All was lost by the treason of one man, Senator Stokes, president of the State Alliance. How and why?

On Friday morning, December 5, 1890, the following appeared in the Charleston World, the organ of Tillman and Irby:

What I have seen and heard today confirms me in my previous opinion that State Senator J. W. Stokes, who is also President of the State Farmers Alliance, will eat no figure in the fight for the United States Senatorship next Tuesday; but that on the contrary he is being carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894, when Tillman is more than likely, as I have already pointed out in these columns, to succeed the Hon. M. C. Butler in the United States Senate.

The Tillmanite who inspired this knew his man. Stokes snapped up and swallowed the bait with avidity, as the sequel shows. On Wednesday evening next day, Saturday, there was a caucus of about forty Alliance men, which was presided over by Senator Stokes, president of the State Alliance. A ballot was taken, with Donaldson in the lead, next Irby, then Keitt. Stokes, as predicted, was the object of the caucus and Irby was not; hence the request that he be put in writing. I put mine in writing and handed it in. Senator Stokes, president of the State Alliance and presiding officer of the caucus of

Alliance men on Saturday night, instead of conveying the Alliance on Monday morning, led off into a caucus of Non-Alliance men, Tillmanites, from which certain Alliance men who did not support Tillman were excluded, and into which those who supported Tillman would not go.

Stokes sold out the Alliance for the sake of being Governor of the State for four years. He is the logical conclusion. The result was the Alliance had no candidate. Alliance men were free to vote for whom they pleased. Some rightly exercised it.

Senator Stokes, from his position as president of the State Alliance and his failure to convene the caucus of the Alliance men on Monday night, which was agreed on, and his leading off into a caucus of Non-Alliance men, is responsible for the failure on the part of Alliance men to send a representative man to the United States Senate to our noble Order.

The injury resulting to the Order from the treason of this one man can not be estimated. True and brave men cannot fight under the flag borne by a traitor.

Respectfully,  
ELIHOUS KEITT,  
Enoree Plantation, December 29, 1890.

Hungarian Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—The strike of Hungarian furnace men at Braddock, Pa., resulted in a serious riot this afternoon, in which four men were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

About 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

At about 1 o'clock a crowd of wild strikers armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, and other weapons, gathered in front of the plant, and a number of them were seriously hurt and a dozen others were battered and bruised. The Hungarians quit work at midnight, and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 being at work repairing furnaces.

## HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

### PRESIDENT STOKES ANSWERS THE ATTACK OF COL. KEITT.

A Mild Rebuke to the Severe Diatribes—The Charge of Having Sold the Alliance for a Governorial Shadow Positively Denied and Merely Ridiculed.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: I have just read in your issue of January 3 the ill-timed, not to say ill-tempered article of Col. Ellison S. Keitt against the Senatorial contest in which he was interested as a candidate, "not in a common acceptance of that word," as he himself puts it.

Your comments thereon are eminently pertinent, entirely fair, size up the situation fairly well, and doubtless give utterance to the unrecurrent of conviction running through the minds of all thinking men at all acquainted with the facts in the case. As the same time, as you intimate, some expression is proper and expected from me; though, as you justly remark, no good can possibly result to the Order or to the public service by this public parade of a purely family affair.

I feel sure, therefore, that you will not refuse to reply the facilities of your widely-read journal that have already been accorded the untimely attack.

As a whole the article in question is unwise. Analysis shows it to contain a mixture of argumentation, considerably more of declamation and innuendo, and a column of animus. With its argument I shall deal principally; with its animus only incidentally, secondarily. Its declamation I have not the time nor patience to discuss. It is strangely familiar, an oft repeated story.

Divested of its declamation and innuendo, Col. Keitt's propositions are four, and to the discussion of these propositions I shall strive to bring absolute fairness, but at the same time entire frankness and rigid logic. If the application of these tests to aspersions upon the characters of his brethren—aspersions as unworthy as unwarranted—results in apparent harshness on my part, such harshness must be attributed to the inexorable conditions of the case as made up by him, and not to any unfraternal feeling on my part. The constitution of our Order forbids, as I understand it, any indulging before the public through the press in animadversions upon a member of the Order. Provision is made within the Order itself for the adjudication of all differences between members. I shall endeavor, therefore, to confine myself to his propositions:

Col. Keitt holds that an Alliance member is a member of Congress, commits perjury "if he is in any degree influenced by party caucus." In justification of his charge he quotes an agreement signed by committees of the National Alliance and of the Knights of Labor, which agreement, he intimates, every Alliance member swears to. I have read this agreement, and on this point one can scarcely help wondering whether Col. Keitt has ever read the express reservation precedent to the pledge taken by every applicant for initiation, and upon which the pledge is conditioned, and in which a few men in the Order as true, as honest, and (if it be not treason to say it) as intelligent and statesmanlike as Col. Keitt, who think that the agreement quoted by him, in so far as it relates to party caucuses, never been with the franchise of the political section. This question has never been adjudicated, and in cases of conflict of opinion, especially among brethren and equals, a commendable modesty would suggest the suppression of intemperate charges.

By his second proposition, as well as the third, is a corollary, as you understand or falls with it. The imputation of perjury to Senator Irby, therefore, is not justified in the premises. Senator Irby, whose record as an Alliance man, it seems to me, will suffer no disparagement by comparison even with Col. Keitt's, proposed to give the Alliance demands through the Democratic party. Col. Keitt's political conscience is not offended by the party caucus clause; Irby's is—that is the whole of it. In our judgment the shameful insinuations and offensive epithets aimed by the latter against his brother Alliance man by Col. Keitt are wholly unworthy and execrable upon any conceivable principle either of public utility or of Alliance polity.

But Senator Irby is abundantly able to take care of himself, even if "were probable that he purchased a trade, or a seller. Let him name the other party to the trade, or else stand before the public to which he has appealed, rather than to the Order he is sworn to obey, as having spoken against a brother without a cause.

He says that I was not in the room when the World report was written, and had not been for a week. Let him call up the man to whom or from whom came any proposition concerning myself and the Governorship. Let him call witnesses within or without the State. He has the World behind him.

He has had a good deal to say about loyalty to the Order; about crime against the Order by the election of Irby, an honored member of the Order, to the Senate. In my humble judgment, loyalty to the Order means loyalty to its cardinal principles—loyalty, charity, crime against the Order is inseparable from disregard of these principles. That quality of a man, as well as of an Allianceman, is highest which takes a brother by the hand and says to him, "Go, sin no more." Believe me, Col. Keitt, I am not as other men; there is the whole diameter of existence.

J. W. Stokes,  
President S. C. State Farmers Alliance.

Orangeburg, January 5, 1891.

The Minnesota Farmers Alliance.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 2.—At yesterday's session of the Farmers' Alliance a resolution to endorse the Ocala platform was heavily defeated, and the subject of sub-Treasurers ignored in the regular resolutions, which the Congregationalist was endorsed. Early in the session the new constitution was defeated, but a little before midnight, after a warm session, that action was reconsidered, and the new constitution, which is a codification of the suggestions of President Donnelly, was adopted.

manship in the Order resides in him will be grudgingly admitted by a large majority.

As to myself, Col. Keitt says "all was lost by the treason of one man, Senator Stokes." It would be interesting to know what the "all" was that Col. Keitt says was lost. We presume he wrote from the standpoint of an Alliance man, and how the Alliance could lose anything in the election of Col. Irby, an honored and trusted officer of the Order, pledged to its demands and a tireless worker for its cause, as United States Senator, passes my apprehension. In the absence of an itemized account of loss we are driven to inference or the method of exclusion. It could not be the loss of Hampton he deplored, because Hampton was a caucus man as a matter of course. It could not be Donaldson whose loss he deplores, for his (Donaldson's) political views did not admit of Alliance membership. The pledge, by the way, furnishes no instances of nobler bearing during the fight and defeat than that of Donaldson and Hampton.)

Then where and what is the loss? Col. Keitt was the only candidate (in an unbecoming sense) who was not elected.

The Colonel seems a good dealasperated because I called in, as he says, the Alliance caucus, and he proceeds to state what transpired in the former Alliance caucus. He must excuse me from discussing publicly what transpired behind the closed doors of an Alliance meeting. The pledge of initiation expressly forbids this. But, assuming that the brother's premises are correct, let us see how his conclusions follow. He says that the Alliance had a majority in the General Assembly and could have elected its man. He says further, that the pledge upon the Alliance caucus was about forty. It required eighty-one to elect a Senator on joint ballot. He cannot certify that even all those forty members present, as he says, at the Alliance caucus, were at the caucus, and yet he asserts without qualification that the Alliance could have elected its man independent of the Reform members, who were in full sympathy with the Alliance, had stood shoulder to shoulder with us, at the caucus. No instances come to the Legislature on Alliance issues, but who were ineligible to membership. For my part, even if it had been possible to elect a Senator within ourselves, which I deny under existing circumstances, with Alliance members, I should not have been a member of the caucus. I was opposed to excluding from participation just as true to our principles as to our duty, though they were ineligible to membership.

Col. Keitt lays much store by the fact that some Alliance men could not gain access to the Reform caucus, but he fails to state that those Alliance men could not go into a caucus of Irby, Donaldson or Keitt—the only men who were to come before that general caucus as Reformers—I was opposed to excluding from participation just as true to our principles as to our duty, though they were ineligible to membership.

But I did not act wholly upon my own judgment in calling the Alliance caucus. All the Alliance men candidates were consulted either in person or through their representatives, and I thought I had their concurrence in doing so. The objection heard was raised after I had notified the general Reform caucus of my intention to meet with them. Col. Keitt says I "sold out the Alliance for the shadow of being Governor of the State four years hence." I deny the charge in toto and in kind. My denial is worth fully as much as his assertion that he was at no time a candidate in a common acceptance of that word, and so some proof will be necessary on his part. And what does he submit in the nature of proof?

He quotes from the World a Columbia notation, in which it was stated incidentally that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

The whole thing, sir, in this connection is possible only in a mind accustomed to unwhom attitudes. Certainly one of us common minds would not be content with a shadow. That sort of trading, I presume, is a peculiarity of unwhom minds. Here is his argument. He says the World quoted that I was being "carefully groomed for the Governorship in 1894," only this and nothing more. These are the terms of the trade he says.

## GHASTLY RELIGIOUS RITES.

### People who Sleep in Coffins, Wear Chains and Undertake to Work Miracles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—There are five women and one man living at No. 162 Amherst Street who sleep every night in their respective coffins. A certain Dr. Jacques, a physician and graduate of the Victoria School of Medicine, has founded a community at the number above mentioned, and, in order to verify the reports as to the extraordinary character of the house in question, a visit was paid to the establishment.

Dr. Jacques has the appearance of a very sincere man, but is evidently touched on the religious question, and, in fact, he admits that Archbishop Fabre is not pleased with the work he is carrying on. However, he believes God is with him, and that the ecclesiastical prohibition will sooner or later descend upon its head. "I made a bargain with the bon Dieu," began the zealous doctor, "the year the smallpox raged in Montreal," says the Toronto Empire. "I visited no less than 1,200 cases, and in return God greatly favored the mission I have in hand, viz., the adoration of the 'Holy Face.'"

Among the patients was a family from St. Jerome named Aubin, and the father and mother, with five daughters, the eldest twenty-four years and the youngest thirteen, now live under the doctor's roof. The parents live like ordinary mortals, but the five children lead a life almost as severe as the terribly austere regime of a Carmelite nun. The house in question is not of modern construction by any means, and when the visitor was shown into the courtyard in the rear the doctor's wife was engaged washing the doctor's wagon, and his good wife was similarly occupied with the windows.

As this worthy couple do not belong to the community proper, and consequently do not sleep in coffins, they were left at their work and the next floor was reached. The five little sisters, as the doctor calls them, were found robed in red material, with a white head-dress hanging down over their shoulders. They have no education whatever, yet their medical professor says they are very learned in things pertaining to the celestial sphere. They retire at 8:30 and arise at 4, and although all work for the house, the greater part of the day is spent in adoration and prayer.

By the side of a nicely decorated altar stands a post about six feet in height, and upon the latter hangs an ox chain ten feet long, the use of which was explained by the doctor. It is never used, and is covered with gray cotton, meets the astonished gaze of the reporter. The cloth being removed, the pillow is found to be made of soft wool, and not a single article of clothing is visible. The five sisters sleep upstairs, the second floor being divided into a half dozen small, cheerless rooms or cells. The furniture in each of these sleeping apartments consists of a black coffin, a table and a wash basin, the same absence of clothing being quite as marked as on the floor below.

In reply to a question, Dr. Jacques stated the girls would rather die any time than leave the community, and he rattled off the most wonderful miracles that had been operated following a brief sojourn in his community.

A brother from Oka had left his own establishment broken down with disease, and after a sojourn of forty-eight hours at No. 162 Amherst Street had returned to his home in Oka and weighed sixty pounds more than when he left and being quite unacquainted with his religious confessor. "In fact," concluded the doctor, "far more miracles are performed at St. Anne de Beaupre, and everything has been done but bringing the dead to life again."

The Late Captain Wallace.

YORKVILLE, S. C., Jan. 6.—The remains of Captain Geo. D. Wallace, who was killed in the late fight with the Indians in South Dakota, arrived here on a special train last evening at 8 o'clock in charge of Col. R. M. Wallace. The body was met at the depot by a contingent of the Jenkins Rifles, who acted as a military guard over the remains at the Presbyterian Church during the night. The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church this morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. G. Patrick of the Baptist Church officiating. The body was interred in the Jenkins Rifles cemetery, after which interment took place in the cemetery with military honors by the Jenkins Rifles. During the funeral services business was entirely suspended.—Columbia Register.

Displaced Confidence.

CONCORD, N. H., January 6.—The Supreme Court, Chief Justice Doe delivering the opinion, decided today to dismiss the case against Clerk Jewett on the ground of want of jurisdiction. This decision leaves the matter of making up the roll of members of the House in Clerk Jewett's hands, and the admission of "if" entitled members will result in the election of Tuttle (Republican) for Governor and a Republican United States Senator.

Mysterious Assassination in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—A Times-Democrat Amite City, La., special says: C. C. Honye, a prominent citizen of our town, was assassinated to-night at 7 o'clock on the corner of Railroad avenue and Mulberry street, the most conspicuous place in town, yet where