

The Election of Judge.

We have no fears of the result of any so-called combinations between Independent Republicans of the Third Circuit and F. J. Moses, Jr., to elect him Judge. There are abundant and good grounds upon which they should refuse to enter into any coalition with him to serve him in his present straits. They should, therefore, be spared the taunt thrown out by the Union-Herald that they are seeking to reward "political treachery and official crime," because, however true these charges against him may be, the particular specification given by the Union-Herald is not calculated to sustain them. The Herald passes by all Moses' chief follies and crimes to brand him for the only act of his administration that good and fair men can commend. Whatever special purposes he may have had in view, whatever motives may have swayed him in the act, the selection of Election Commissioners in equal numbers from the three parties then soliciting the suffrages of the people, on the 22d October, in itself considered was a just, proper and necessary step on his part. The Herald says it was the "greatest transfer of public offices from one party to another ever seen in politics." The office of Election Commissioner should not be regarded as political or conferred as the reward of party loyalty. No man who would accept it in order to subservise mere party purposes, is fit to hold it. Nor in making appointments to it should the Executive of a State prospectively have in view, except to hold them in just equipoise, the political or party predilections of his appointees. In that act we hold F. J. Moses, Jr., to have been blameless, and as it is the only one upon which we can look back with approval, we protest against its being stigmatised to his injury. As for the independent Republicans, and other Republicans, too, in the Third Circuit, and from all the Circuits in the State, they will, in the election for Judge to-morrow, give Moses a wide berth. They have no motive of a personal or public character to induce them to clothe, with judicial robes, a man among the least fitted in the State to wear them. Public opinion of all classes, parties and races has pointed out a gentleman of character, of convictions, of ability and experience, of learning and courtesy, and of eminent judicial fairness of mind, whom it prefers for this responsible position. To meet the high requirements of the office and to conform their action to the demands of intelligent public opinion, the General Assembly will, to-morrow, we doubt not, elect Maj. A. J. Shaw, of Marion, to the office of Judge, made vacant by the death of the lamented Judge Green.

Blackville and Barwell Again.

The pestiferous question of Blackville vs Barwell has again been introduced into the General Assembly by O. P. Leslie. The report of the committee on County offices and officers, in favor of establishing Blackville as the County seat, with a minority report against it, was made the special order yesterday, in the House of Representatives. A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause by Spencer, of Abbeville; whereupon the throttled up gas began to escape. Boston, of N.berry, led off in an elaborate harangue, in which he touched upon many subjects, but never the one under discussion. He rehearsed the dreary and oft-told tale of Ku Klux, Democrats, intimidation, fraud, &c., but never, that we could see, came to the real point. It was surprising to us that he was not called to order, for introducing offensive and irrelevant matter into his speech. Why shall a man, upon a question of this character, be permitted to steer so far away from it, and to pour out the froth and foam of illiberal personalities? If members were kept strictly to the questions under discussion, they would soon run out, and a large saving be made in time and money for legislative expenses. We have no doubt but that some trickery or speculation is at the bottom of this agitation. We trust that it will be exposed, and the whole thing blown up high. In 1869, the Legislature passed a bill by which the County seat was changed from Barwell, where it was located sixty years ago, and the location of which was never complained of until the advent of Leslie. Controversy and dissatisfaction ensued upon this removal. The grand jury made a presentment against

it. In 1870, a protest from both political parties, in County convention, was recorded against it. In 1873, the General Assembly ordered a special election that the will of the people might be ascertained. The decision was in favor of Barwell, and it was sustained before the County Canvassers, the State Canvassers and the Supreme Court. Now comes Mr. Leslie, and wants another change. He wants to place the County seat of a County which averages forty-eight miles long by thirty wide, on the edge of the County. How will the poor litigants who have to walk from the extreme Southern end be able to attend court? Many objections might be mentioned, and not one good argument can be produced in favor of a change.

The Andrews Case.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. Andrews, Senator from Orangeburg, is made the special order in the Senate, to-day, at 12:30. The majority report recommends his expulsion; the minority concur in the statements as to the testimony and as to the conduct of the Senator, but advise that a resolution of censure, rather than of expulsion, be passed by the Senate.

HIGH FARMING.

In an article upon this subject in the February number of the Rural Carolinian, by O. W. Howard, of Georgia, he lays down two conditions as inseparable from the term, viz: a direct profit from the crop and an indirect profit from the improvement of the soil. It necessitates that every acre should be perfectly cultivated, but it is entirely consistent with the ownership of extensive tracts, which may be kept enclosed or pastured. The writer gives an interesting fact in connection with the five bale crop to the acre, produced by Mr. Warthen, of Georgia:

"The limit of cotton produce from an acre of ground has not yet been ascertained. Three years ago, while the Executive Committee of the Georgia State Agricultural Society were arranging the premium list for the next year, it was proposed by one of the members to offer a premium of \$1,000 for the greatest product of cotton from a single acre, the minimum to be five bales. The proposition was warmly debated. Some of the members contended that the offer of such a premium would burlesque the whole list; that it was impossible to produce five bales from an acre. When the vote was taken, there was a tie, the casting vote was given by the writer, then acting as chairman of the committee, in favor of offering the premium. At a subsequent meeting of the committee, the subject was reconsidered, and the premium was stricken from the list. Curiously enough, at the next fair, Mr. Warthen produced ample and most satisfactory certificates to the fact of his having produced five bales of cotton from a single acre. Although the amount of manure was greater, probably, than had ever previously been applied to an acre of cotton, the profits were still very large. It was the opinion of Mr. Warthen and his neighbors that he would have exceeded this product during the past year, but for a storm which cut off his crop, reducing it to two and one-half bales per acre. There can be no doubt that the immediate net profits of an acre of heavily manured grass, in a favorable locality, would exceed that of the one under consideration. But the cotton must be considered as part of a necessary rotation. As a clearing crop, cotton is unequalled. In a very heavy manuring, the constituents used by and unsuitable to the cotton, would give ample food for the succeeding crop of oats and grass, and thus by indirectness the profits on the cotton would be the larger of the two."

L. O. F. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge, held in Newberry, the following Past-Grands were elected officers for the year 1875: G. W. Curtis, M. W. Grand Master, Chester; W. J. Lake, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Newberry; B. A. Muckentuss, B. W. Grand Warden, Charleston; Robt. James, R. W. Grand Secretary, Charleston; John Heeseemann, R. W. Grand Treasurer, Charleston; J. A. Elkins, W. Grand Chaplain, Columbia; Silas Johnstone, B. W. Grand Representative, Newberry; W. A. Jones, W. Grand Marshal, Charleston; W. Rosenberg, W. Grand Conductor, Abbeville; G. Heeseemann, W. Grand Guardian, Charleston; E. L. Terry, W. Grand Herald, Charleston. Committee on State of the Order—A. G. McGrath, Jr., P. G. M.; A. J. Mims, P. G. M.; W. F. Strong, P. G.; John McKensie, P. G. M.; Thomas Steen, P. G. M. On Finance—Jos. Whilden, P. G.; Joseph G. Martin, P. G. Rep.; W. H. Hunt, P. G. Miffoage and Per Diem—A. L. Cobb, P. G.; A. L. Johnson, P. G.; J. L. Chambers, P. G. On Elections and Returns—Robt. James, B. W. Grand Secretary, Chairman ex-officio; W. Lockwood, P. G.; J. W. Kothrook, P. G.

To renew ribbons, wash them in cool water, made of soap, and iron when damp; cover with a clean cloth and iron over it.

Elections—Governatorial Proclamations.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS AND MANAGERS OF ELECTION OF LANCASTER COUNTY: Whereas Alexander Clyburn was elected County Commissioner of Lancaster County on the 3d of November, A. D. 1874, but failed to qualify within thirty days after the date of declaration of election thereof, and whereas Thomas S. Kiddle was elected County Commissioner of Lancaster County on the 3d of November, A. D. 1874, and qualified according to law, and was indicted for habitual drunkenness in the Court of General Sessions for Lancaster County, and convicted thereof on the 4th of February, 1875, and thereby the Governor is required to proclaim his office vacant by Section 28, of Chapter 131, of the Revised Statutes; and whereas, by reason of the above recited facts, vacancies exist in the said offices of the County Commissioners of Lancaster County. Now, therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby required, with strict regard to the constitution and laws of the State touching your duty in such cases, to cause an election to be held in the said County on Tuesday, the 16th day of March, 1875, to fill said vacancies.

All bar-rooms and drinking saloons shall be closed on the said day of election, and any person who shall sell any intoxicating drinks on said day of election shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$100, or be imprisoned for a period not less than one month nor more than six months.

Whereas, a vacancy now exists in the office of Coroner for the County of Oconee: Now, know ye that I, DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of the State of South Carolina, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by Section 14, of Chapter 21, of the General Statutes of the State, do hereby appoint and constitute Franklin M. Morgan, a Trial Justice of said County, to act as Coroner of said County of Oconee, to fill said vacancy, and to perform the duties of said office until the Legislature shall order an election to fill said vacancy. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, and in the ninety-ninth year of American Independence.

By the Governor: DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

Labor Omnia Vincit—No. 2.

BY JUNIUS.

Previous to the war, the people of South Carolina purchased their corn, if they needed it, which some years they did, in Tennessee and North Carolina. Their orders were soon filled. Now immense orders are sent by telegraphic wires to the rich broad plains of Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, &c., and if, by chance or ill luck, anything happens by which the order is or can not be filled at the time required, a panic ensues and a famine is predicted to every man, woman, child and beast in the country. This is a truthful picture of the miserably poor and helpless condition to-day of the people of South Carolina, fearful and unreasonable as it may appear. The annual deficiency for the last ten years of thousands upon thousands of bushels of grain in this State tells the whole story. And to-day we hear people talk, and then open their eyes and rub them, and then say, as if they have just awoken from a deep *Winkie* nap, and discovered the unwelcome fact that they are a poor, thriftless, non-producing, all-consuming, moneyless, hungry set: "What a flock of fools we have been!" All that we have to say is, just so long as the farmers and planters of South Carolina pursue their present mad, crazy policy of buying fertilizers to make cotton to buy corn, flour, bacon, hay, sugar, coffee and their clothes with, and beside pay three per cent. a month on money from April to November of each year to run this *Mazappa* schedule, just so long will they be money-slaves, beggars and borrowers, driven hither and thither and completely at the mercy of heartless *Haylocks* who will exploit the last drop of blood and then would refuse, if they were asked, to sign a petition to have you sent to the poor house.

Mr. Woodruff Again.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10, 1875. Editor Phoenix:—Sir: In reply to the *Union-Herald* of this morning, I desire to say that no citizen will work harder for the public welfare than myself. If the managers of the *Union-Herald* Publishing Company would subservise the public interests, let them publish some fair, specific proposal for the public printing, and I will do all in my power to assist them. The talk of swindle, exposures and reform has become so common that it is now generally believed to be all for buncombe. J. WOODRUFF.

One of the noticeable sights about Chapultepec, Mexico, is the grove of gigantic cypresses, said to be from 1,500 to 2,000 years old, with trunks scarred and torn by shot and shells fired in the many battles that have taken place in that immediate neighborhood. On the top of the rock is the old Spanish castle, built of porphyry, marble and sand-stone. It contains a fine scientific library and conservatory. The whole rock beneath it is honey-combed with passages, cellars, stables, dungeons, store-rooms and powder magazines, some of which were excavated by the Montezumas.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875. SENATE.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Clerks of the two Houses, containing a statement of claims passed at session 1873-74, for the payment of which no provision has been made. The aggregate amount passed is \$63,400.39.

Mr. Dann introduced a bill to provide for appointment of Deputy Land Commissioner.

Mr. Nash—Bill relative to the deposit of the moneys of the State, and other provisions in relation thereto.

Mr. Cochran—Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

A message was received from the House, that Messrs. Myers, Tremblin, Brayton, Johnson, Spencer, Metzger and Thomas had been appointed a committee on the part of the House to join the Senate committee to collect information of resources of the State, for representation at international exhibition at Philadelphia.

Bill to incorporate Columbia Street Railway Company was amended, to include, by striking out "Boundary," and inserting "Boundary," also, by inserting, after the words "Columbia and Augusta Railroad Depot," the words "through and along Richardson and Boundary streets to such points as they may elect."

Joint resolution to allow O. D. Prentiss, J. L. Smith, the legal representatives of the estate of A. J. Bates, A. Holly, M. L. Miles, G. D. Mims, to redeem certain forfeited lands in Aiken County; bills to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within three miles of the Reedsville High School; to re-charter the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary; to regulate compensation of members of General Assembly, and to fix the message of same. Received third reading and sent to House.

Bill to incorporate Ashley River Railroad was laid on table. Report of special committee appointed to investigate alleged charges against Hon. T. C. Andrews, Senator from Orangeburg, was made special order for to-morrow, at 12:30 P. M.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that he had approved joint resolution to provide for payment of certain claims of Thos. W. Price & Co., by making an appropriation for same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of claims were presented and referred. Enacting clause of bill to regulate appointment and salary of Trial Justices outside city of Charleston for County of Charleston, was stricken out.

Message was received from Senate, that Messrs. Cochran, Swails, Whittemore, Duncan and Nash have been appointed committee to collect information of resources of the State for representation at International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

A message was received from Senate, refusing to concur in amendments of House to a bill to regulate appointment and salary of Trial Justices in city of Columbia. The House receded from its amendments.

A number of bills were received from the Senate; and after discussing them together with general orders, adjourned to 10:30 to-morrow.

The New Orleans correspondence of the *New York Times*, describing the Kellogg Legislature now in session there, pictures some scenes that are rather the reverse of flattering to the members thereof. The State House is situated in the French portion of the city, and was once a fashionable hotel. It is a low, ambling, tumble-down structure, entirely unfit for the use to which it is put, and cost the people of Louisiana several hundred thousand dollars. A majority of the members of the Legislature now in session are unable to read, and some of them never learned to sign their names. This is particularly true of the lower house. It is no exaggeration to state that half the members of that body are unable to read print. Nearly all of them are negroes, who, a few years ago, were laborers on rice and sugar plantations. On the day of the correspondent's visit, all the entrances to the building were filled with a crowd of idle negroes. They were of all ages and colors, many of them being field-hands who had come to town, as they stated, "to see dat Legislature show." They were all well supplied with bacon and corn-bread and well filled whiskey bottles. The dirty floor of the hall was strewn with the heads of half-smoked cigars, moidly bits of meat and a bone or two. All light and air were excluded by the huge plank barricading the windows. One sickly gas jet was burning, but only tended to heighten the gloom. This did not seem to dampen the spirits of the legislators, however. The scenes in the Legislature were indescribable. Six or seven black men were on the floor shouting like maniacs. Twenty different motions were put and none of them acted upon. The expressions "liar" and "nigger" were frequently used, and at one time it seemed as if the meeting would break up in a fight. The Speaker was powerless to preserve order, and finally Kellogg himself came in, bare-headed and excited, and coaxed them into comparative quiet.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX—don't borrow.

Light wives may make a heavy head. Rain, sleet and slush, last night. Reading matter on every page. Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. A rare flower—the pink of politeness. Enclose the postage with your subscription—Daily, six months, 25 cents; Tri-Weekly, 15; Weekly, 10 cents. We would willingly have others perfect, and yet we amend not our own faults. Col. Sprights, of the Greenville News, is in the city. His appetite is good. If this cold snap continues, Fisher's Mill Pond will soon be in skating condition. The ice was half an inch thick, yesterday. Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHOENIX office. Try us. An energetic, industrious lad, who has some knowledge of printing, can obtain a situation by applying at once at PHOENIX office. The attention of visitors to Savannah is called to the card of the Screen House. It is a first-class house in every respect. Messrs. Albee and Taylor have broken ground for their new buildings, on Main street, nearly opposite PHOENIX office. Two stores, with dwellings above, are to be erected. A card from Dr. Frank Green appears in to-day's PHOENIX. He is a young and energetic man, who has been blessed with opportunities of a peculiar character. A special despatch from A. C. Kaufman, Esq., says Union County has, by a rousing majority, voted \$150,000 to the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad. Three cheers for old Union! The ordinance relative to shooting in the streets should be enforced. The superabundance of robins makes the temptation very strong, but the noise of the fire-arms is a serious nerve-disturber. A burning building in the neighborhood of the junction of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta and South Carolina Railroads, caused an alarm of fire to be sounded, this morning, at half-past 2 o'clock. Judge Mackey has been working up the County officials of Lancaster. Several of them have been convicted of "habitual drunkenness," and one resigned, rather than submit to a trial. Gov. Chamberlain has issued his proclamation ordering an election to fill these vacancies. Just received, by C. J. Lanrey, opposite PHOENIX office, twenty bags gilt edge butter, fifty barrels selected Baldwin apples, 200 barrels eating and seed potatoes. Also, lard, ham, strips, bananas, &c., at wholesale, at prices lower than any other house. Call and satisfy yourselves. In the bigamy case, tried in Lancaster, before Judge Mackey, we learn that the first wife stood by her apostate lord, and pleaded in his behalf. The other wives stood aloof, and would not insist on any leniency. The original wife had not seen her husband in six years. St. VALENTINE.—Sunday next is Valentine's Day, and the youngsters are in ecstasies, while the older heads enjoy themselves by thinking of the time when they were hugely interested in these misadventures. Mr. Bryan has them in variety—handsome, plain and comic—from five cents to as many dollars. Envelopes of every kind are also to be obtained. EDGEFIELD.—Col. Parmele reports everything quiet in Edgefield, and the surrendering the guns by the militia as progressing satisfactorily. 395 out of 500 sent to that County have been turned over to the Colonel. The rifle clubs have all disbanded. Captain Ogden's company of United States soldiers will hardly remain beyond the present month. The ex-militiamen are being employed by the planters, and there seems to be a disposition to let by-gones be by-gones. THE HOT SUPPER.—The gathering, last night, in Irwin's Hall, was very satisfactory to the managers of the Washington Street Methodist Church Building Committee. The ladies were all attentive, and those who were not satisfied with what the bills of fare called for must have been hard to please. To-day, there will be a lunch from 12 to 2 o'clock. This will be a capital opportunity to get refreshments at a moderate rate, and at the same time lend a helping hand to the Methodists in the completion of their new church edifice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, COLUMBIA, February 10.—Hon. R. B. Carpenter, presiding.

The following cases were called and tried: William Quash, charged with murder; case continued. Jacob D. Lowman, charged with breach of trust and grand larceny; guilty of breach of trust. Edward C. Carr, charged with assault with intent to kill, and assault and battery; not guilty. Benjamin Woody, charged with escape; not guilty. Wally Gary, charged with bigamy; guilty—J. T. Sloan, Jr., for prisoner. The appeal docket was called and the following orders made: Ella Mitchell, Alex. Lake, Jas. M. Morris, Philip Robinson—appeal dismissed. H. W. D. Cross, C. W. Evans, M. F. Nixon, James M. Morgan—appeal continued. The grand jury returned the following true bill: State vs. Bryant, charged with murder; State vs. James A. Bowley, charged with accepting a bribe.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Screen House, Savannah, Ga. Meeting Columbia Lodge. Dr. F. Green—Professional Card. HOTEL ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 10.—Mansion House—S. D. Butler, J. Hiller, Lexington; H. H. Blease and family, Newberry; A. M. Spights, H. T. Theares and lady, Greenville; E. H. Heultah, E. W. Wheeler, city; M. J. Jenkins, St. Matthews; M. T. Coleman, Charleston; Mrs. C. Harris, J. F. Johnson, N. C. Windsor House—J. M. Oates, N. C.; M. D. Harman, Mrs. L. S. Harmon, Lexington; G. W. Cutting, W. Cutting, Ga.; S. P. Chimmis, N. C.; W. H. Frazer, Graniteville; A. J. Norris, L. W. Carville, W. A. Sanders, W. L. Coleman, Edgefield; J. H. Kenner, Md.; J. T. Sandwick, Tenn.; R. W. Steele, Ga.; G. W. Stettinues, Md.; J. T. Clarke, Ill.; D. L. Glenn, Alston. Wheeler House—A. S. McDade, Geo. W. Brown, E. M. Groeb, Samuel O. Huey and wife, Miss Hattie Huey, Miss May McKie, Philadelphia; Edward McGready, G. W. Bomar, J. H. Loeb, Charleston; W. J. Vereen, Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Smith, A. Felt, W. L. Rankin, New York; J. S. Browning, Charleston; F. M. West, N. C.; Mrs. B. G. Yocum, Miss M. C. Evans, Master E. Evans, Chester; Philip N. Cohen, Union; T. T. Smith, St. Paul; Robt. S. Howard, W. A. Stoddard, H. Brower and wife, G. A. Ribbes and wife, W. S. Marsh and wife, Mrs. Alexander, Mass; G. A. Davenport, Mrs. J. Davenport, Miss Davenport, Richmond; John G. Bulckner, Wilmington; T. M. Wilkes, J. F. Trentler, city; M. L. Frank, John B. Harrison, J. Harris, John S. Curie, B. M. Harris, Baltimore; Wm. Henry Trassott, Pendleton; M. W. Gary, Edgefield; Dr. S. F. Lewis, Edgefield.

George Wilson, who was born in England, in 1775, has just died at Janesville, Ohio. When quite young he enlisted and was assigned to the regiment of which Wellington, then unknown to fame, was Major. In 1794, he served in the Low Countries, and was in the memorable retreat from Bremen. Two years later he was fighting Tipoo Sahib, in India, and served through the Marhatta wars of 1801, 1802 and 1803. Subsequently ordered to Europe, he was at the battle of Kluge, in 1807, and went to Portugal in 1808, where he took part in the battle of Vemeria. He was at the defeat of Marshal Soult, in 1809, and later, at Talavera; with Wellington at Waterloo and Pakenham before New Orleans. After the last named engagement he refused to re-enlist, and making his way to Janesville, he remained there till the end of his very long life.

The seizure of the smuggled silk dresses by the Custom House authorities, in New York, is terribly agitating certain quarters of the fashionable world there. To be sure, the names of the ladies for whom Mlle. Jovain intended the marvelous wardrobes, have not appeared in print, but they are in eloquent range of gossip, nevertheless, and the chagrin of this group of unfortunates at having been found out at last, is affording rare entertainment to the "best society." No matter how fine Mrs. So-and-so's toilettes may be after this, she isn't to be envied a bit, for her rivals will see to it that her co-partnership with the fashionable smuggler in Ludlow street jail is daily placarded on every fashionable newspaper. In fact, the detectives have occasioned great "ecolaw," as Jeems says.

A New York correspondent says:

"Josephine Mansfield, as good-looking as ever, is in town. She rejoices in a verdict; and, if a verdict is a nice thing to have, she can rejoice; but when she gets the \$25,000, she will rejoice still more, and that jubilee will not occur till her old age needs cheering. Mrs. Luoy Fisk took things very easy during Jim's life, but she doesn't propose to fill his place and provide for his lady friends after his death. When she put up the Battleboro monument, she said: 'Lie perfectly quiet, dear James; Stokes may be pardoned; Gould may be converted; but Josephine will never get a dollar.' And Fisk braced himself against the fifty-ton tomb-stone and his wife's assurance, and rested like a lamb."

One of the reasons why a fight frequently occurs in Montana churches is, that while the preacher is praying, the congregation sit on the backs of the chairs and frequently ejaculate—"That's right, old boss!" "Bully for you!" "He's a book sharp!" etc. Sometimes the ministers get riled, and there's where the disturbance comes in.