

both afternoon and evening. From Kalamazoo I went, with other Prohibition workers, to Flint, Michigan, where, at 2 p.m., October 9th, I addressed a large open air meeting, leaving there, in company with David Preston, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan in the evening for Detroit, from which city, that night at 12 o'clock, I started via Buffalo for Philadelphia, arriving there about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th. I spoke in the Academy of Music on the evening of the 11th; spent a good portion of the day of the 12th with R. J. Burdette, at Ardmore, eight miles from the city; spoke in Monument Square, Baltimore, on the 13th, and then at another meeting the same evening in East Baltimore. That night at 12 o'clock I started for Brooklyn, N. Y., where, on the evening of the 14th, I spoke in the Rink. On the 15th, at Middletown, Conn., the 16th, at Worcester, Mass., the 17th at Chickering Hall, New York City, the 18th at Newark, N. J., and thence to Western New York, where I held eight meetings, every one of the foregoing meetings being in strict pursuance to appointments made for me by the National Prohibition Committee. I have not been in, or passed through, Pittsburgh for nearly two years. Mr. George R. Scott, foreman of the New York *Week-ly Witness*, joined me at Oberlin, Ohio, October 6th, and traveled with me and attended all the meetings from that time up to and including the one at Newark, N. J., Oct. 18th. He, and no other acquaintance, accompanied me from Michigan to Philadelphia; nor did I on my way see any friend or acquaintance from my own State.

Mr. Clarkson further says in his *Tribune* letter of the 9th: "I may add that neither the National Committee nor any one acting for it, ever made an overture or proposition of any kind to St. John. All that it did was to listen to and discuss the overtures and propositions made to it through the medium which he employed to reach it." Yet, in the same letter, he convicts himself, for he says: "He (myself) was asked, in order to prove the sincerity of his offer, to withdraw from Ohio the last week before the October election in that State." Who was there in this transaction to doubt my "sincerity" but J. S. Clarkson? But, further on, he says: "The things which were demanded of St. John as to his movements in Ohio were pledged by that friend and carried out by St. John."

Three parties are here referred to. First, the party that made the demand; second, the man that gave the pledge, and third, myself, who "carried it out." Now, I submit that there must have been somebody to have named the "things which were demanded," and who could it have been but Clarkson? And yet he says that, "all that it (the committee) did was to listen to and discuss the overtures and propositions made to it." If Mr. Clarkson was an honest man, why did he not indignantly refuse to entertain such propositions? But, finally, Mr. Clarkson names James F. Legate, of Leavenworth, Kansas, as the long-suppressed name of this middleman, and proceeds to publish what he claims to be Legate's letter, which, whether genuine or not, serves further to show Clarkson's perfidy. In what Clarkson claims to be Legate's letter, Dated at Topeka, Kansas, Oct. 4th, and addressed to Mr. J. S. Clarkson, Legate says:

TOPEKA, KS., 4, 1884.

Mr. J. S. Clarkson:

Sir—When the election is over read this. Then do as you see fit about the matter. I saw the importance of controlling measurably the prohibition vote for the republicans, and, when talked to by St. John, I lent an attentive ear. At Senator P's request I came to see you at Cincinnati. You seemed to share my views. I awaited your arrival from New York and supposed the matter should be closed up, but after the consultation at Columbus it was deemed wiser that I should look after St. John and get him, at Cincinnati (having previously agreed with him), to go to Michigan with a sore throat. I telegraphed him and made him leave the State. My judgment is that his leaving the State added a large number to the republican majority in Ohio. At Philadelphia I received a dispatch that the matter would be fixed at New York, where, with him, I went. I found Mr. Elkins, who seemed to know nothing, and would do nothing. It did look as though we had been fooled. It placed me in a position where I would not have been placed for a much larger amount. Whatever St. John has done since, we got the benefit of his absence and the use of his friend affirmatively in Ohio, and that under my promise. For the sake of my promise to him, as well as results in the future if Mr. Blaine is elected, as I hope he will be, I want, before you close the committee work, to be enabled to make good my promise, made under the circumstances, the party having profited by its results. It is a promise I made and guaranteed it. It should be fulfilled, and it shall be if I am compelled to sell the house that shelters my wife and children. Everybody here is anxious about New York, and at Major Smithson's request I have telegraphed. It is, as I supposed, too late to accomplish good, but it is not too late to make good a promise. At your leisure let me hear from you. Yours truly,

(Signed) JAMES F. LEGATE.

Who makes a witness of Legates in this controversy? Why, Clarkson. What were their relations? Let Clarkson's witness, Mr. Legate, tell.

Here is what the Associated Press reports him as saying on the 13th instant: "I was acting as the agent, doing the wish of Mr. Clarkson, as a member of the National Committee, and those with whom he was associated in Ohio, in all that was done." But what does Mr. Legate say about myself? Let us give his own words, published in the *Daily State Journal*, at Topeka, Kansas, on the 12th instant. Here he says:

"That Gov. St. John had never talked to him on the subject; had never offered to make any terms with the republicans, and that St. John had never authorized him to make any propositions, and any charge that he had done so was a willful lie, gotten up to injure St. John and ease down the men who had been lying on him." Thus, by Clarkson's own witness, Legate is made his and not my "agent," and I am exonerated from all complicity in these matters. But it is said that I saw Legate at Oberlin October 6th. That is true, but why was he there, and in whose interest? Why he was sent by those managing the republican campaign in Ohio, for the "express purpose" of making a republican speech, which he did, the evening of October 7th, in answer to an address delivered by me October 6th. But to throw a little more light upon Mr. Clarkson's relation to this whole matter, hear what his friend, J. J. McCullough of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says in an interview reported in the *Post-Dispatch* of St. Louis of the 30th ult: "Mr. Clarkson of the Des Moines, Iowa, *Register*, who was a member of the committee, and who had charge of the department which conducted negotiations, has proof of the fact, but it is in such a shape that he is bound, to some extent, and cannot use it; but the fact is certain—I am sure of it—that St. John wanted \$35,000 and \$50,000 lecture." Now, I submit to the candid judgment of every good citizen, unbiased by partisan prejudice, even though I should interpose no word in my own defense, do not the statements of Clarkson, Legate and McCullough show that there was either a plan laid to filch money from the treasury of the National Republican Committee or to bribe me to betray an honest, sincere and conscientious minority and thus prevent a fair expression of the will of the people, and through such corrupt means, gain a victory for the republican party? Falling in this, and smarting under the lash of political defeat and blasted hopes, to crown their infamy, Legate is treacherously betrayed, and offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of corruption. And these are my accusers! But it has been charged that I secured, early in the campaign, from Senator Plumb, a letter introducing Mr. Legate to the National Committee as a person authorized to act and speak for me, to which I reply that I have not seen Senator Plumb for nearly a year, and have had no correspondence with him since Mr. Blaine was nominated, and never requested him nor anybody else to do any such thing, and Senator Plumb is at liberty to publish anything that he has from me touching this matter. It will be observed that it is stated that I wrote letters to "L. W. Gage, State organizer for Ohio; A. I. Corrie, of Samantha, Rev. Mr. Gegan, of Columbus, and Prof. W. G. Frost, of Oberlin." Now I respectfully ask these gentlemen—if any letter or letters or other communications were ever received from me that tend to throw any light upon this question—to publish the facts.

Again, it is charged that "there are several gentlemen who could help prove" that I sold out to the democrats; and the editor of the *Chicago News* is mentioned as one and Senator Gorman of Maryland as another. Now, while I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with either of these gentlemen, I respectfully request them, in the interest of common fairness—if they have any evidence that crimines me—to give it to the public. I did not go to Philadelphia with Mr. Legate, nor from Philadelphia to New York with him, but I did, when in Philadelphia, on the night of the 11th of October, in answer to a request made through the columns of the New York *Tribune* of that date, by what purported to be the "New York State Temperance Assembly" that I withdraw from the campaign, write an open letter, published in the New York and Philadelphia papers of the 13th inst., in reply to said request, in which I said that I should "neither withdraw nor assume a neutral position," but would continue to fight against the liquor traffic as long as I should live and the flag of our country waved its protecting folds over a legalized dramshop. I was never in the headquarters of either the democratic or republican party, and to this day do not know where they were located. Nor did I, during the campaign, ever speak, write, or telegraph to, or ever, to my knowledge, see any member of the National or State committees of either of said parties, nor did I receive a penny, pledge or promise, directly or indirectly, from any political party, committee or organization, except my legitimate expenses, amounting to less than \$900, paid by the national committee of the prohibition party. Nor did I ever do, or propose to do, or omit to do anything for the purpose of decreasing the prohibition vote or increasing the vote of either of the other political parties; nor did I "get a sore throat," or pretend to "get a sore throat," and I think that even the republican party will not claim that I "feathered" my speeches, and I again challenge my defamers to prove the contrary.

"With charity for all and malice toward none," I now submit this state-

ment to the people, with the firm conviction and full realization that for the truth thereof I am to answer to my God.

(Signed) JOHN P. ST. JOHN.
DES MOINES, 17.—The St. John dispatch from St. Paul did not reach Des Moines till after midnight, and Clarkson had merely time to glance it over. He said: "It is more of a confession than a contradiction. He deals only in quibbles and craftily evades the main facts. He virtually rests his whole case on the assertion that Legate's claim to be his agent was false, and that the Legate letters, as printed, are forgeries. He knows that both of his assertions are untrue. He knows, too, that, if what he now asserts was not untrue, he could get a letter from Senator Plumb indicating both himself and Legate. The letter came to me as St. John's agent, with a letter from Plumb which showed that the Kansas Senator knew that Legate was acting for St. John, and that he was authorized to act for him. Why does he not bring a letter from Plumb to deny these facts, which I gave to the public in the *Globe-Democrat*, interview on the 13th, and why does he not bring suit for libel against myself, my paper and the *Globe-Democrat*, and so compel all the facts to be brought to light? He knows that he dare not sue for libel, and that he dare not let Senator Plumb and others go on the witness stand and tell, under oath, what they know. He and others will not voluntarily tell that which they learned from St. John and Legate in confidence, but in court they would have to tell it. Why doesn't St. John bring them there? Senator Plumb has told Mr. McCullough of the *Globe-Democrat* that he has in his own possession a letter in St. John's own handwriting which would in itself prove his corruption in the late campaign, and damn him everlastingly. Why doesn't he either demand of Plumb that he print this letter, or that Plumb shall give him a letter of vindication? In his letter he says Plumb is at liberty to print any letter he has from him touching this matter. Why doesn't he demand that Plumb shall print any letter that he has, whether in regard to his deal with the republicans or democrats? His quibbling over the Legate letters, and his insinuations that they are forgeries, proves that he is toiling and sorrowing. He knows both that the letters are genuine and that the fact simile of one of them, printed in the *Globe-Democrat* of the 13th, has been identified in Kansas as being incontestably that of Legate, the man who has been his next friend for years, and who represented him in his futile efforts to sell out to the republicans. St. John seeks to make prominent use of his denial that he was at such and such places with his agent Legate. All that I have said as to his being at any places outside of Ohio with Legate, his huckster, was said on Legate's own statement to me. While St. John was in Ohio Legate would send from Cincinnati dispatches to him and receive answers from him that I saw. As to their meeting in places outside of Ohio, I had only the knowledge given by Legate's dispatches from the places at the time, saying he and St. John were there, and his letter afterward, saying the same thing. The florid and hysterical manner in which he closes his statement—made up of evasions and mock heroics—that he will answer to God for the truth of it all, is quite theatrical, but the public would think more of his courage and have more faith in his statement if he did not thus refer the test of his truth to a tribunal not of this world. The public would rather see the test made in some State or district court of this world."

PITTSBURG, 17.—The cold wave has checked the rise of the rivers and averted what threatened to be a disastrous flood. The waters rose steadily all night, and at daybreak the Pittsburgh and Western railroad tracks, Exposition Park and a large portion of the lowlands in Allegheny City were inundated. Many persons, remembering the great floods of a year ago, moved their goods to places of safety, while others, living on River Avenue, remained up all night fearing to go to bed. At noon both rivers were on a stand, with about 22 feet of water on the marks. At midnight a terrific storm struck this section, and for several hours the wind blew at the rate of 32 miles an hour, doing widespread damage. Telegraph wires are down in all directions, and trains are behind time. Considerable damage was also done dwelling houses and manufactories. Numerous roofs, shutters, chimneys and smokestacks were blown down in all parts of the city. At East Liverpool, Ohio, Thomson & Co.'s pottery was wrecked, entailing a loss of \$5,000, and the opera house was partly unroofed. At Steubenville property was damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

Chicago, 17.—Snow ceased falling about midnight and was followed by a rapid fall in temperature. There is almost a complete embargo in the railway freight traffic throughout the West and Northwest; passenger trains are badly delayed, and in some instances snowed in. Telegraph communication with New York ceased about 4 o'clock this morning and has been only imperfectly renewed since noon.

Detroit, 17.—The storm raged all night, and only stopped snowing at daylight. It is still blowing hard and the snow is drifting badly.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 17.—An attempt was made at 11 o'clock last night by unknown persons to blow up Crofut & Knapp's hat store at South Norwalk with dynamite. The shock was felt all over the city and attracted great

crowds of people to the scene. One end of the structure was completely blown out. There were 17 asleep in the building at the time, who escaped injury. It is supposed to have been the work of dissatisfied strikers or their friends. The men in the building were thrown from their cots, the windows throughout the building were shattered and the heavy stone window sills broken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 17.—Erie has defaulted on its interest due holders of the bonds of the road since it leased the narrow-gauge system. It is uncertain when it will be paid. The question of what is to be done is being debated but no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. If the narrow-gauge antagonizes Erie by taking the matter into court, they fear that Erie freight—upon which they are dependant—will be diverted from their line. They are, therefore, waiting in hopes that when President King completes the work of reorganization, some satisfactory arrangement will be provided for paying the bondholders.

PITTSBURG, 17.—The mill employees of the mills owned by Oliver Bros. & Phillips were notified to-day that their wages for the past two weeks, which were due this afternoon would not be paid. They were given to understand that they were not to be kept out of the money long, but many can ill afford to wait even a few days, and are very much distressed in consequence. D. B. Oliver, one of the members of the firm, said to-day that the estimates of the liabilities of the firm were all wrong; that the sum total would not reach the half of \$5,000,000. The latter figure has generally been considered nearly correct.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., 17.—The Colfax obsequies took place this afternoon. The weather was the worst of the season—gusty, snowy and below zero. All the trains were belated several hours. That containing Vice-President elect Hendricks did not reach here until after 6 o'clock—three hours too late for the funeral, which had already been once postponed.

During the forenoon the body lay in state at the Colfax residence, and was visited by thousands.

Services were at the Reformed Church.

The casket was draped with the American flag and was followed to the city cemetery by a procession of great length.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The Trans-Continental Railway Association finally agreed on the following: The southern lines to pay the northern lines 8 per cent. of their gross earnings on through business; the northern lines to pay the southern a like percentage of their gross earnings on through business. The northern lines comprise all roads in the association that are feeders to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company; the southern lines are those in the association that feed the Central and Southern Pacific roads. This arrangement will leave the balance in favor of the northern roads, which they accept as better terms than the six per cent. of the gross earnings of the southern roads formerly paid them for non-interference in California traffic.

DENVER, 17.—A Republican Senatorial caucus was held this evening. As soon as the organization was completed, a motion was made that the caucus proceed to vote for United States Senator *via voce*. It was carried by five majority. Thereupon seventeen Hill men left the chamber, four remaining, but not voting. The first ballot, Secretary H. M. Teller received 78 votes; H. W. Tabor, 2; Senator N. P. Hill, 1. Teller was declared the nominee of the caucus. The Hill men claim they are not bound by the action of the caucus, and will make a fight in the joint session of both Houses; but to win they must have nearly if not the whole of the Democratic vote.

KANAKEE, Ill., 18.—The south infirmary of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, was burned this morning at 4.30. The fire originated in the furnace room and had got good headway before it was discovered. The wood work of the building being of pine, it burned very rapidly. The building was occupied by 45 patients and one night watchman. Seventeen patients are missing and 13 bodies have been recovered. All the patients were infirm. The bed-ridden were rescued first, but those able to assist themselves did not realize the danger and many of them perished. The attendants lost all their effects and many had a very narrow escape, one of them had to tie his bed clothes together and let himself down from a top window. The building was a new one and cost \$76,000 but was not yet provided with waterworks.

The building was two story, of stone and brick, with no wood about it excepting the floors and stairways completed last August. It was used as an infirmary, with 45 insane inmates, 23 on the first floor and 22 on the second. Attendants Brown, Rose and wife were sleeping on the second floor. Attendants Reed, Williams and fireman La Barge, slept on the first floor. The building was heated by hot air furnaces. It was 12 degrees below zero when the watchman Cobb discovered smoke issuing from the floor immediately above the furnaces and awoke the attendants. The smoke was at once drawn through the hot air flues and along the halls and stairways to all parts of the building. The fire spread so rapidly, that all efforts to save the building, in the absence of a fire alarm to summon help, and for want of facilities to quench the flames, were found to be in vain. Attendant W. A. Reed

began dragging and carrying out patients. Many patients clad in night clothing only rushed from the bitter cold air back into the building. Reid, at the risk of his own life, struggled on until 21 of his 23 patients were rescued, when he became exhausted and was carried away.

On the second floor attendant's Rose and wife heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway, just before it fell. Attendant Brown sleeping on the same floor was awakened by the smoke and attempted to save a patient in an adjoining room and failed, and sliding down by means of a sheet from his window jumped to the ground. Superintendent R. S. Dewey reached the scene and with ladders climbed to the second story windows, smashed the windows and was able to rescue some patients thereby. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts being made to save them and were only rescued by being dragged from the flames and forcibly prevented from returning. A marvelous escape was that of an inmate who fell with the second floor, struck the burning debris above the furnace and bounded through the window to the grounds uninjured. The remains of the bodies of 12 patients have been taken from the ruins burned to fragments, only to be identified by the location in which they were found. The dead thus identified with ages and residences were given at the coroners inquest this afternoon.

Superintendent Dewey testified that he had asked the Legislature two years ago for \$2,500 to protect these detached wards from fire, that \$1,000 was allowed, all of which was used in mains and hydrants; that the amount was insufficient to answer the purpose. He suggested that the floors above the hot air furnaces be changed, it being shown in evidence that it was but four inches from the outside and ten inches from the inside of the furnace to the pine joists. He gave two reasons for the great number of deaths; first, the patients were almost all suffocated by smoke before they could be reached; and, second, the inability or unwillingness of the insane patients to try to help themselves. The remains of the bodies with one exception, aggregated each but a little more than a handful of charred ashes. The entire remains of ten of the victims were spread on a small table, two feet square. Friends are arriving in search of lost ones.

The scenes on their arrival and on viewing the remains are necessarily very heartrending. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the State, from parties asking as to the safety of their friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18. — *Chronicle*, Prescott, Arizona, special: There is a dead lock in the legislature. The Council stands six to six; the House twelve to twelve; one republican voting with the democrats. Both houses will probably adjourn *sine die* to-morrow.

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