

**ILLINOIS POLITICS.**

**RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BIG CAMPAIGN OF 1856.**

Opening of the Great Prelude to the War—Bissell and Richardson—The Leaders on Both Sides—Bissell's Controversy with Jeff Davis.

The year 1856 was a most remarkable one in Illinois politics. It was in that year that the present Republican party was organized, with Fremont and Dayton at the head of its electoral ticket.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, Judge Douglas, and the Chairman of the House Committee, Col. William A. Richardson, were both Illinoisans, both a long time in Congress, wheel-horses in all campaigns, and each with a great and enthusiastic following. Fearlessness was a trait common to both. They determined to meet the issue squarely and without flinching. At Cincinnati Col. Richardson invited to Democratic delegation, and with it worked earnestly to secure the Presidential nomination for Douglas. Though receiving a flattering support, immediately on Mr. Buchanan's vote reaching a majority the Senator telegraphed a withdrawal of his name and immediately entered the camp in advocacy of the ticket.

By one accord the Democratic nomination for Governor fell to Col. Richardson, and with almost equal unanimity the Republicans nominated Wm. H. Bissell, the former residing in Quincy, the latter in Belleville. Richardson was a powerfully built man, raw-boned, with keen gray eyes under shaggy eye-brows, somewhat careless in dress, a strong grasp, and a manly man's smile. Bissell, in his Congressional days, was as complete a contrast as one would ordinarily see. He was of medium size, clean-shaven, except a tuft of black hair coming down an inch or so upon his cheek, natty in his apparel, straight, active in movement, and of very pleasant address.

In speaking he was precise, narrowly escaping affectation, always rhetorical, and sometimes oratorical. At the Belleville bar, where he practiced with such legal luminaries as John Reynolds, Lyman and George Trumbull, Gustavus Koerner, John Baker, W. H. Underwood, H. K. S. O'Melveny, Joseph Gillespie, Murray Morrison, James Shields, W. H. Snyder, Philip B. Fouke, and others of like distinguished character, he was held in the highest respect and admiration. At the time of his nomination, however, and, indeed, through the remainder of his career, he was an almost helpless invalid. But one speech was delivered by him in the canvass, and that was from his chair at a meeting in Belleville.

Richardson was a Kentuckian, about 45 years of age. He was eight or ten years a member of the Legislature, and in 1844 was Speaker of the House. When the Mexican war broke out he raised a company, served as Captain, and on the field of Buena Vista was promoted by the unanimous vote of his regiment. Returning, he was, in 1847, elected to Congress, where he served until nominated for Governor, when he resigned. Col. Bissell was a New-Yorker, born in 1811, and therefore about the same age as his competitor. He was educated for the medical profession, graduating in Philadelphia in 1834, and practiced in Illinois till 1840, when he was admitted to the bar. Like Richardson, he went to the Mexican war as a Captain, was promoted on the field of Buena Vista, and returning was a member of Congress from 1849 to 1853.

These, then, were the generals: For President and Governor, Fremont and Bissell on one side and Buchanan and Richardson on the other. The lines were closely drawn, and the campaign opened. From Galena to Cairo, from the Wabash to the Mississippi, resounded the "dreadful note of preparation." Soon the State was a conflagration of enthusiasm and excitement. Dinna ye hear the slogan? "Tis the Douglas and his men" was inscribed on the banners of the Democracy. "Free States, free speech, freedom and Fremont," rang out from amidst the clangor of the Republican brass bands. Clubs were organized; public documents were in demand. The exploits of the "great Pathfinder," his hardships in exploring the Western country, were printed in pamphlets and scattered broadcast. The life and services of James Buchanan, the old public functionary, found equal circulation among the people. State committee rooms of both parties exhibited the greatest activity, and at frequent sessions the details of the canvass were

gone over with the utmost care, reports received from the different districts and counties, and public speakers assigned to the several localities where it was supposed they would do the most good. Mr. Douglas placed himself wholly at the disposal of the Democratic committee, and no amount of physical tension was too great for his massive, tireless constitution. The home talent engaged on the Democratic side embraced the eleven candidates for electors, among whom were A. M. Horrington, Charles H. Constable, Samuel M. Moulton, Orlando B. Fleckin, Wm. A. J. Sparks, and then rising young orator, John A. Logan, together with a host of speakers, many of whom have since reached more or less distinction. The Republican electoral ticket was made up of names like John M. Palmer, Leonard Brett, William P. Kellogg, Henry P. H.

Bromwell, Ebenezer Peck and Richard Yates. In their nominations for county officers, members of the Legislature, Circuit Judges and Congress both parties put up the very best material that could be brought in the field. Many of these were pleasing and earnest speakers. The members of Congress elected that year were E. B. Washburne, John F. Farnsworth, Owen Lovjoy, William F. Kellogg, Republican, and Isaac N. Morris, Thomas L. Harris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith and Samuel S. Marshall, Democrats. Among the distinguished Democratic campaigners were John A. McClernand,

Usher F. Linder, James W. Singleton, Wm. C. Goudy, John T. Stuart, Wm. J. Allen, John R. Eden, Wm. Thornton, John Dougherty, David M. Woodson, Silas L. Bryan, Chauncey L. Higbee, Wm. R. Morrison, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Don Morrison, James C. Robinson, Wm. B. Anderson, Zadoc Casey—all of whom had a State reputation, and some of whom became known to the country at large.

Conspicuous among the Republican speakers were Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Sweet, Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Gillespie, Richard J. Oglesby, Norman B. Judd, Shelby M. Cullom, Gustavus Koerner, E. M. Haines, Casper Butz, Wm. B. Plato, Thos. J. Henderson, Cyrus Epler and John Woods. It is enough to say of the standing of the gentlemen whose names are given above that more than forty are on the roll of membership in Congress, and many distinguished themselves in the great civil war, whilst others have been governors, judges and representatives of the government abroad. Of course the press took a zealous part in the great campaign. "Long John" Wentworth of the Chicago Democrat, "Deacon" Bross of the Tribune, Andrews and Shuman of the Journal, Baker and Phillips of the Springfield Journal, Ballache of the Alton Telegraph, Niles of the Belleville Advertiser, Morrison of the Quincy Journal, Foote of the Bloomington Pantagraph, were among the principal editors, while the Democracy was represented by such journalists as Sheahan of the Chicago Times (Mr. Douglas' home organ), Lamphier and Walker of the Springfield Register, Bond of the Carlyle Democrat, Brooks of the Quincy Herald, Geo. T. Brown of the Alton Courier, and many others. Soon after his return to Congress, after the Mexican war, Col. Bissell, in eulogizing the Illinois soldiers, offended Senator Jefferson Davis, who construed Bissell's remarks to apply sarcastically to the troops from Mississippi. Davis commanded the First Mississippi Regiment and Bissell the Second Illinois at Buena Vista. Davis' regiment fought with unquestioned bravery in the engagement and was severely cut up. Davis himself being somewhat seriously wounded, but Bissell with as was supposed, the Mississippians in his mind, made reference to the comparative valor of the Northern and Southern volunteers in a way, to say the least, that did no injustice to the Illinoisans. Davis promptly challenged Bissell and Bissell as promptly accepted. The correspondence was short, sharp and decisive. Being the challenged party Bissell had

the choice of terms and weapons. He selected muskets at twenty paces, for in a quarrel growing out of a question of courage he was determined to leave nothing undone to show his grit. Col. Bissell was brim full of pluck and valor was no less brave. Both would probably have been killed had the duel been fought, but the seconds intervened, and further correspondence ensued and arbitration resulted in the withdrawal of the hostilities in the order of the dates. The full details of this affair of honor were never given to the public; the matter was quieted and soon forgotten. Now, the Constitution of Illinois contained a provision requiring every executive officer, before assuming his duties, to take an oath that he had never sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel. Some active Democrat who had been burrowing in that document had run against this clause, and hurried off to Sheahan, of the Chicago Times, to apprise him of the big find, but was surprised to hear the editor already knew of it. Judge Douglas pook-pooked the whole matter. He likened the case to that of Judge Trumbull, who had been elected to Congress and taken his seat the year before, notwithstanding by the State Constitution he was ineligible, on account of the term for which he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, not having expired. The Constitution said he was ineligible for any office during his term as Judge, nor for one year thereafter, and that any votes cast for him were null and void. There was the case, too, of Gen. Matteson, who had sought to be elected to the United States Senate under substantially similar circumstances. But behind all this were two other important points; first, that the challenge and acceptance having been withdrawn, and the case left as though no challenge had been made, and secondly, that the correspondence had taken place, it was purely a matter of conscience with Col. Bissell whether he could take the oath or not. As the day of election approached the excitement gained in intensity. In the previous Presidential contest, 1852, the vote had stood: Pierce, Democrat, 80,597; Scott, Whig, 64,934; Hale, Abolition, 9,996. It was generally assumed that the Abolition vote would go to Bissell for Governor. But the great number of Virginians, Kentuckians and Tennesseeans who had been "old Whigs," and who had now attached themselves to the fortunes of Douglas, made the contest exceedingly doubtful from a na-

local point of view. Besides, the growth of Illinois in population, and the accession to the polling strength by young men coming to their majority, were expected to make an increase of from 80,000 to 100,000 in the vote. One thing entered into the calculations of both sides: that every person throughout the State with the right of suffrage who could go or be taken to the polls would surely vote.

In those days communication between the capital and other parts of the State was much slower than it is now, and it was several weeks before the result could be fully known. Egerness to know how the election had gone seems a faint term as applied to the interest of the people, but at length it was ascertained that Buchanan had carried the electoral vote and Bissell had been elected Governor. The Presidential vote stood: Buchanan, 105,318; Fremont, 96,189; Fillmore, 87,411. Buchanan's plurality, 8,156. The full vote for Governor is not accessible where this is written, but Bissell's majority was 4,700 or thereabouts.

It has been stated above that Bissell was almost a helpless invalid. He had come home from the Mexican war with a chronic disease which carried away or seriously impaired the health of the voters. His condition was much worse than was generally thought, but Bissell was carefully concealed from the public. At the time of the election Col. Bissell required the attention of a nurse as such as an infant would. He had become, under his sufferings, morose and peevish. The removal of the invalid to the capital was accomplished laboriously, but quietly, and in a sitting posture in the mansion, the Governor-elect took the oath of office and assumed his duties. During his residence there he was perhaps as many as half a dozen times outside the Governor's house for a ride, but all knew Bissell was a dying man. He survived till March, 1860, and died in the mansion, being succeeded by the remainder of his term, ten months, by Lieut. Gov. John Wood, of Quincy.

**Names of Plants.** The number of countries which have contributed their quota to the nomenclature of English plants is legion. Beginning with France we have the dent de lion—lion's tooth—whence we derive our dandelion. The flower-de-luce, again, which Mr. Dyer thinks was a name applied to the iris, comes to us through the French fleur de Louis—tradition asserting that this plant was worn as a device by King Louis VII. of France. Blue-wheat is derived from the Dutch word boekweit, and adder's tongue from a word in the same language, adde stong. In like manner the name tulip is traceable to the word thulyban in the Persian language—signifying a turban. So, too, our English word lilac is nothing more than an anglicized form of another word in the Persian tongue, namely, lilag.

A large number of plants owe their names to those by whom they were first discovered and introduced into other climes. The fuchsia stands indebted for its name to Leonard Fuchs, an eminent German botanist, and the dahlia was so named in honor of Swedish botanist named Dahl. A long list of plant names might be formed which bear what might be termed animal and bird prefixes—as, for example, horse beans, horse chestnuts, dog violets and dog roses; cats' faces, a name applied to the plant known to botanical students as the viola tricolor; cat's eyes, veronica chamadrys; cat's tails and catkins. The goose grass is known to the country people in Northamptonshire as pig tail, and in Yorkshire a name given to the fruit of the oratagrus oxyacantha is bull horns.

Many plant names have been suggested by the feathered race, particularly goose tongue, cuckoo buds (mentioned by Shakespeare), cuckoo flowers, stork's bill and crane's bill. One of the popular names of the arum is "parson in the pulpit," and a Devonshire term for the sweet schubrosis is "mournful widow." The champion is not infrequently called "ham pudding," and in the neighborhood of Torquay it is not unusual to hear cries spoken of as "oysters."

**A Methodical Man.** Once an old Englishman, James Scott by name, traveled about on business until nearly 80 years of age. He became celebrated for his punctuality and his methodical habits. Upon one occasion a gentleman stopped at an inn much frequented by Mr. Scott and saw a fine fowl cooking.

"That is very good," said the hungry guest. "You may serve that for my dinner."

"You can not have that, sir," replied the landlord. "That is being cooked for Mr. Scott, the traveler."

"I know Mr. Scott very well," said the gentleman. "Is he stopping here?"

"Oh, no, sir," answered the landlord. "But six months ago he ordered a fowl to be ready for him at precisely 2 o'clock to-day, and we are expecting him every minute."—Harper's Young People.

**Giant Squids Are Good Eating.** Giant squids or calamaries are eaten. They are ferocious creatures and it is of them that so many stories are told as to their attacking boats and even ships. They weigh sometimes many thousands of pounds, having two enormously long tentacles with which to seize prey and eight shorter ones to hold it, all armed with enormously powerful suckers. These animals possess an approach to a brain, inclosed in a cartilaginous skull. One of them would furnish food for a frigate.

**Ugly and Cheap.** Among the Central European Hebrews the married women all wear wigs, no matter whether they be bald-headed or not. Indeed, the more beautiful the woman's hair the more necessary the wig, for it is worn upon the theory that a married woman should make herself unattractive to every man save her husband. The wigs are ugly, brown, and cheap.

**WHO ARE WHITE CAPS?**

**THEY ARE NOT PECULIAR TO THE WILD WEST.**

Old-Style Regulators—Fence Rails and Mill Ponds as Moral Persuaders—In England They Used the Stocks and the Ducking Stool.

**Vigilance Societies.** A recent church trial in New Jersey was the outgrowth of a white cap outrage. A young pastor is on trial charged with all sorts of improprieties, simply because he would not meekly submit to

having his horse painted and stabled in the pulpit, his buggy housed on top of the church, and other inconveniences to himself which more or less amused some of the people in the neighborhood. The young pastor was college bred, had studied base-ball curves as well as theology, and had practiced in the gymnasium as well as in the prayer-meeting. He refused to submit to petty outrages, hunted down the "white caps" who warned him to be long-suffering if he would live, and sent some of them to the penitentiary. This seems to have been the principal means of exposing him to a church trial where he faced all kinds of charges. And these white caps are in New Jersey, within an hour's ride of New York City, nearer to that resort of fashion, Long Branch, and almost within hearing of the camp-meeting hymns at Ocean Grove. Still there are people in the East who seem to think that "white caps" only thrive in the wild and woolly West. They shiver at the outrages perpetrated by the new organization of outlawry and wonder if the West will ever become civilized. It is true that the white caps made their first appearance in the West under that name. The West is rich in nomenclature, and never allows anything to go nameless. So the white caps had a name and that name has traveled far to worry many people about the West, and get itself in the encyclopedias. Even learned Englishmen visiting America ask who and what are the white caps; in what condition of society they thrive; what causes such outbreaks in civilized countries; and what is the remedy. Bless the souls of these learned philosophers, the spirit behind the white caps is as old as the world.

The spirit of democracy has always had its place in man's nature, and it will not down. It will not wait for red tape and slow justice. It prompts a man to knock down the fellow that insults him or wrongs his family. It fires communities where some one in the society defies the moral code that has become the unwritten law. It inspires vigilance committees and regulators to take charge of many things which the courts might better handle, and when courts

others followed naturally. All the little vigilant committees in that part of the State became known as white caps, and there became a compact organization, all acting together along the same line. So notorious became their outrages upon those who excited their suspicion that there was general distrust in all that part of the State, every man being suspicious of his neighbor who was not a member of his own organization. Their punishments were brutal, and they had an entire disregard of the laws of the State. Another rival organization known as the "black caps" was the result and it reached the point of civil warfare. Acting on the Attorney General's report the State authorities took steps to destroy the organization. Evidence was finally procured against the principal participants. They were tried and punished, and that ended the white caps as an extensive organization in Southern Indiana.

The reports of the outrages by the Indiana white caps were no doubt much exaggerated by sensational newspaper writers. The private secretary of the late Governor Hovey has been investigating these stories for a year past, and he says that in most instances he found that the white caps were reputable citizens—persons of property—and not lawless in any sense, except in protecting what was their own by methods outside of the courts. On the other hand, he found no case where reputable citizens had been molested. One report of mistreatment of a woman was given wide circulation in the most sensational manner, to make it appear that the white caps were most ruffianly. The truth was that a vile woman who had been put off an Ohio River boat took up her quarters in a school-house and sought to corrupt the youth of the neighborhood. Ordered to leave, she refused to go. A company of men and women took her from the school-house, and the women gave her a switching. She was not injured. It

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will continue to argue that the end justifies the means, and try to make the punishment fit the crime. As the old world has had the pillory and the stocks for men, and the ducking stool and the bridge for shrewish women, all of which were barbarous, so has America had barbarities less severe to fit the petty offenses that could not be carried into the courts. And as the parish priest often gave the order to use the ducking stool in England, so the circuit rider has often figured in the band of regulators in small American communities.

As the seriousness of the offenses or supposed offenses against a community increased the severity of the regulators has been more marked. The white caps were an advanced order of the village regulators. They stepped short of the Ku Klux Klan and vigilance committee of the ranchmen and the miners where Judge Lynch presides.

The first appearance of the white caps under that name was in the southern part of Indiana. It was an organization of vigilantes and its first idea was to band against the negroes coming into that region from Kentucky. In this it resembled the old Ku Klux organization, but did not go to the extremes of the Ku Klux, in that it stopped short of murder. It gave warning to negroes that they could not live in that community. These warnings were followed by whippings and other outrages, until the negroes gave the section a wide berth. Then the white caps assumed to themselves the enforcement of the unwritten law which exists in every community. They were a band of regulators who assumed to be a court, jury and prosecutors, and every man who was not a white cap was subject to their courts of inquiry regarding his conduct as a citizen. They wore masks of white muslin when exercising their authority to whip or duck or ride on a rail any man who had offended against their laws. From that they were named white caps. The counties of Crawford, Orange, Perry, Harrison, Spencer, Dubois suffered so much from these outrages and they attracted so much attention in the newspapers that the Governor of Indiana requested Attorney General Michener to make an investigation. Gen. Michener made a tour of that part of the State and made a very full report. He found that the first organization was in Crawford County, and from this the

had been heard of such an organization in that State until Nov. 17, 1888. Suddenly on the night of that date a band of about thirty horsemen appeared in Sardinia, Brown County, and proceeded to administer punishment to a resident accused of immoral conduct. The local authorities taking no cognizance of the affair, an appeal was made to the Governor. An investigation was immediately instituted, by which it was disclosed that there was an oath-bound organization of citizens, some of them quite prominent in the county, and it was their purpose to regulate all such affairs as did not appeal directly to the courts. Their crimes were petty, but unlawful, and prompt steps by the authorities broke up the organization. The more influential members agreed to procure the disbanding of the organization, and no prosecutions were made. These were the two organizations of "white caps" that attracted investigation by State authorities. There were many other smaller vigilant committees in other States, but there was no evidence of a confederated relation between them to warrant the belief that it was one organization.

The White Caps have been more heard of in the East in the last year, not so much because there is a fresh impulse toward the old idea of regulation and vigilance committees as because they have taken up the Western name and adopted it. It has been heard of in New Jersey, New York, and all over New England. It is a convenient name to use when two or three neighbors wish to warn another that his conduct is unbearable. They have always done this, but they have not used this name. But White Caps have no terror to the country. It is seldom that a lawless organization is found in a country with law, except in the petty affairs that cannot be dignified in the courts. In New Jersey the White Caps seem to be composed in equal parts of bigoted churchmen and rough hoodlums, for while the latter regarded it fun to annoy a dude pastor, fresh from Yale College, the former are equally prejudiced

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The spirit of democracy has always had its place in man's nature, and it will not down. It will not wait for red tape and slow justice. It prompts a man to knock down the fellow that insults him or wrongs his family. It fires communities where some one in the society defies the moral code that has become the unwritten law. It inspires vigilance committees and regulators to take charge of many things which the courts might better handle, and when courts

others followed naturally. All the little vigilant committees in that part of the State became known as white caps, and there became a compact organization, all acting together along the same line. So notorious became their outrages upon those who excited their suspicion that there was general distrust in all that part of the State, every man being suspicious of his neighbor who was not a member of his own organization. Their punishments were brutal, and they had an entire disregard of the laws of the State. Another rival organization known as the "black caps" was the result and it reached the point of civil warfare. Acting on the Attorney General's report the State authorities took steps to destroy the organization. Evidence was finally procured against the principal participants. They were tried and punished, and that ended the white caps as an extensive organization in Southern Indiana.

The reports of the outrages by the Indiana white caps were no doubt much exaggerated by sensational newspaper writers. The private secretary of the late Governor Hovey has been investigating these stories for a year past, and he says that in most instances he found that the white caps were reputable citizens—persons of property—and not lawless in any sense, except in protecting what was their own by methods outside of the courts. On the other hand, he found no case where reputable citizens had been molested. One report of mistreatment of a woman was given wide circulation in the most sensational manner, to make it appear that the white caps were most ruffianly. The truth was that a vile woman who had been put off an Ohio River boat took up her quarters in a school-house and sought to corrupt the youth of the neighborhood. Ordered to leave, she refused to go. A company of men and women took her from the school-house, and the women gave her a switching. She was not injured. It

was in no sense as brutal as the act of a number of church deacons in New Jersey, who tarred and feathered two women in the neighborhood for a like purpose. But sensational newspaper correspondents made it an outrage that would make all Indiana shamed-faced. It may be said in justification of the white caps of Indiana that the Ohio River towns

will continue to argue that the end justifies the means, and try to make the punishment fit the crime. As the old world has had the pillory and the stocks for men, and the ducking stool and the bridge for shrewish women, all of which were barbarous, so has America had barbarities less severe to fit the petty offenses that could not be carried into the courts. And as the parish priest often gave the order to use the ducking stool in England, so the circuit rider has often figured in the band of regulators in small American communities.

As the seriousness of the offenses or supposed offenses against a community increased the severity of the regulators has been more marked. The white caps were an advanced order of the village regulators. They stepped short of the Ku Klux Klan and vigilance committee of the ranchmen and the miners where Judge Lynch presides.

The first appearance of the white caps under that name was in the southern part of Indiana. It was an organization of vigilantes and its first idea was to band against the negroes coming into that region from Kentucky. In this it resembled the old Ku Klux organization, but did not go to the extremes of the Ku Klux, in that it stopped short of murder. It gave warning to negroes that they could not live in that community. These warnings were followed by whippings and other outrages, until the negroes gave the section a wide berth. Then the white caps assumed to themselves the enforcement of the unwritten law which exists in every community. They were a band of regulators who assumed to be a court, jury and prosecutors, and every man who was not a white cap was subject to their courts of inquiry regarding his conduct as a citizen. They wore masks of white muslin when exercising their authority to whip or duck or ride on a rail any man who had offended against their laws. From that they were named white caps. The counties of Crawford, Orange, Perry, Harrison, Spencer, Dubois suffered so much from these outrages and they attracted so much attention in the newspapers that the Governor of Indiana requested Attorney General Michener to make an investigation. Gen. Michener made a tour of that part of the State and made a very full report. He found that the first organization was in Crawford County, and from this the

had been heard of such an organization in that State until Nov. 17, 1888. Suddenly on the night of that date a band of about thirty horsemen appeared in Sardinia, Brown County, and proceeded to administer punishment to a resident accused of immoral conduct. The local authorities taking no cognizance of the affair, an appeal was made to the Governor. An investigation was immediately instituted, by which it was disclosed that there was an oath-bound organization of citizens, some of them quite prominent in the county, and it was their purpose to regulate all such affairs as did not appeal directly to the courts. Their crimes were petty, but unlawful, and prompt steps by the authorities broke up the organization. The more influential members agreed to procure the disbanding of the organization, and no prosecutions were made. These were the two organizations of "white caps" that attracted investigation by State authorities. There were many other smaller vigilant committees in other States, but there was no evidence of a confederated relation between them to warrant the belief that it was one organization.

The White Caps have been more heard of in the East in the last year, not so much because there is a fresh impulse toward the old idea of regulation and vigilance committees as because they have taken up the Western name and adopted it. It has been heard of in New Jersey, New York, and all over New England. It is a convenient name to use when two or three neighbors wish to warn another that his conduct is unbearable. They have always done this, but they have not used this name. But White Caps have no terror to the country. It is seldom that a lawless organization is found in a country with law, except in the petty affairs that cannot be dignified in the courts. In New Jersey the White Caps seem to be composed in equal parts of bigoted churchmen and rough hoodlums, for while the latter regarded it fun to annoy a dude pastor, fresh from Yale College, the former are equally prejudiced

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