Reply to General Charges.

DR. GRIFFIN'S REPLY

TO THE CHARGES OF THE INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE.

Unjustly Condemned Upon an ex-parte Investigation-He Has Seen but Lttle of the Testimony, and Makes a General

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30 .- The reply of Dr. Griffin to the committee of

Dr. Griffin begins by stating the conditions under which the testimony concerning him was taken, as follows:

The committee sat with closed doors in the rooms of the board at the Asylum. Of their proceedings I had no knowledge at that time, except from the fact that most, if not all, of the officers and attendants, some of the patients and a few former employees were examined on oath. During the exam-ination I was called before the committee. No statement of any matter of complaint was made to me, and my ex-planations were directed to matters as to which the committee chose to interregate me. From these questions I was authorized to infer that charges were contemplated against my admin-istration, and I then protested that if any charges are to be made I would like to have specifications. To this the Governor replied in these words, quoted from the stenogrpher's report: "The committee would say here that

as soon as the testimony has been taken you can cross-examine witnesses on any points you desire. We do not care to have any feeling displayed in the investigation. We are simply to inquire into the condition of the institution, and we shall give you or anyone else an opportunity to show that witnesses have or have not been telling the truth ' To this most satisfactory assurance I answered: "I could not possibly ask

for anything more." The investigation was concluded without notice to me and without opportunity to cross-examine witnesses or to show by countervailing testimony wherein the witnesses had or had not

been telling the truth. The testimony taken during the examination was not submitted to me. Nor was any information given me of any matter of censure developed during the investigation. Instead of this on a purely ex-parte inquisition I am arraigned by the committee in their report to the Governor upon most serious charges of negligence, misfeasance and incapacity in the conduct of my office affecting me personally as well as professionally and officially. These charges bear the date of the day when the examination of witnesses was concluded.

The board do not need to be informed that a copy of the testimony taken before the committee has not been given to me, but that I have from the board, through their courtesy, access to some eighty pages of manuscript containing portions of the testimony of some of those witnesses such as the legislative committee chose to select, while, as I am informed, the larger portion of the testimony taken during the investigation has not been furnished to the board, including whatever evidence may have been given by any of the wit nesses tending to exculpate me from these charges. This meagre amount of information was not available to me till Tuesday last, the 21st inst.

This statement is submitted without comment. I have fault to find, and wish to express through the board the committee of investigation and t the Governor all due deference, but I have the inherent right to say that justice has been denied me. I am condemned without the opportunity of plea and defence and without semblance of trial, without knowledge of charges and specifications preferred against me, without place for confront ing the accusing witnesses, and with out right of testimony in my behalf Under such singular and untoward conditions I can have no adequate answer to submit to the board save that of a general denial, and my demand for a fair and impartial investigation of the charges according to the approved

forms of trial. Dr. Griffin states that in the management of the institution he followed the modern doctrine of non-restraint, and he quotes Dr. Hammond's treatise on insanity, in which are described the methods of Pinel and Connelly, giving the theory and practice of non-restraint, and also the practice in the more important institutions in this country and Europe. The principle on which Dr. Griffin lays stress is this, from Dr. Hammond:

'Restraint is never necessary to secure the lives or the comfort of others, and when used it should be with all the safeguards against abuse which sound policy and humanity dictate."

The next part of the paper deals with the system of caring for the patients, the number of attendants, duties of the physicians, etc. Replying to specific

points Dr. Griffin says: The killing of Dr. Kershaw by anothing patient named Denaro was deplorable. Denaro was permitted by an attendant, contrary to orders, to wander from his ward to another, and while the attendant of the other ward was in the presence and within touch of Dr. Kershaw Denaro suddenly struck his victim. Perhaps the utmost vigilance of Dr. Kershaw's attendant could not have averted the tragedy. Certainly the superintendent could not provide against it unless the rules and regulations prescribed by the board had been abrogated and the method of treatment changed to that of close and mechanical custoday of all patients liable to

fitful, dangerous moods. speaking of Milne he says: In this instance my desire to reduce discipline to the minimum of restraint may have cause me to e.r. In relation to every patient this discretion must be exercised, and I submit that it is cause of congratulation that in a population of about nine hundred persons so few errors of this kind occurred. I repeat that I was not informed of Milne's having this key until after the assault on the attendant and when informed l caused it to be taken from him. To my great regret I have deemed it my duty to subject the patient to a close custody, which renders his case almost

hopeless of cure. Dr. Griffin says he visited the wards and made inspections at intervals and

department, that an inspection was made in 1889 by a committee of which Senotor Hemphill was chairman, and that the committee exonerated that department from adverse charges.

Speaking of keeping patients at the Asylum who should not be there, Dr. Griffin says:

To this abuse of the public charity superintendent and the board of regents have regularly asked the attention of the Legislature. Under the laws the evil is beyond our power to remedy. This gross abuse of a most munificent charity is not referred to by inquiry has been submitted to the board of regents of the Lunatic Asylum and a copy was sent to The News and Couier Runagy this great to The News and Co lum, the attendants who were examined before the committee made frequent

The statement of Dr. Corbett is very brief, touching only on the subject of ill-treatment of patients. He states that whenever there have been instance of subject of the states of subject of the subjec stances of cruelty the attendants were discharged.

Dr. Thompson makes the reply for the recent case of suicide. He says:
As far as I can judge the only complaint which might reflect on me is that the attendants were not instruct ed at the time she was admitted of the suicidal tendency of the mind of the patient who recently killed herself. She was admitted on the 24th of January, 1891, and was then too feeble to attempt to commit suicide. Hence we did not instruct the attendants as to the matter. She was immediately put on treatment, and in the course of three or four weeks had improved a great deal, both physically and mentally. About this time she expressed a wish to be changed, as she wanted to go in a ward were the patients took their meals in their own wards, as going to the general mess hall made her nervous and she would rather avoid a crowd, especially as they were noisy and boisterous at times. She was removed to the old building and put in a quiet ward, as she was when in the new building. She remained here until she committee suicide.

Dr. O. Thompson says that he did not know that Milne had a key to the female department until after the row with McDowell.

The following is a letter of transmittal to Governor Tillman:

To his Excellency B. R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina: In giving the defence of Dr. Griffin and his assistants to the world we feel it due to them to ourselves and to be. hem, to ourselves and to the State at large, whose servants we are, to say that in a constant official intercourse with him of ten years we have always found him a polished and refined gen-tleman, an accomplished and skillful physician, a kind, humane and attene superintendent, and an officer at all times ready and apparently anxious to do his entire duty as conceived by him. Accidents may have occurred, but as to the general management of challenge a comparison with the re-cords of any insane asylum in any State of the Union. By order of the board. B. W. TAYLOR, President.

The Horrors of War in Chile.

has Callao, Peru, advices this morning promise. March 31, giving the latest news rom Chile. It contains the detail of the slaughter of defenseless workmen by government troops at Pazo Alimonte. The workmen were engaged on the nitrate beds, near which armies were concentrating. Pro-visions were running short, and the sent a committee to the works at Ne

workmen, on the morning of the 4th, gregros to collect the men there. A train full of government troops appeared and halted beside the place where the men were gathered. Then, without the slightest warning, these troops opened fire on the 900 defenceless workmen, women and children. Shorty afterwards the forces marched forward and killed all the men. On the 7th instant a terrible battle

was fought between government troops and the revolutionists at Pazo Alimonte, in which the former were defeated and completely routed. Five housand men were engaged, and the osses were very heavy, it being estimated that 500 of the government forces and 800 of the rebels were killed and wounded. The government forces, in retiring on Camina, shot all the prisoners they had and destroyed all the nitrate establishments they passed

The revolutionary squadron has left Iquique for Valparaiso. The object is to attack that place. Twenty-two warships and transports compose the fleet

He Killed Three Wives.

SAVANNAH, GA, April 25 .- It now appears that the negro in jail here for wife murder, Albert Grant, alias Morea alias Kitchen, has put three wives in their graves instead of two. In addition to the two whose throats he cut here, he pounded one over the head with an iron kettle in a house, also in this city, early in 1889, and injured her so badly that she died in a couple of days. He was then going under his own name, Albert Grant, As there is conclusive evidence against him in each case there is little fear that he will escape hanging. If the negroes had their way he would be dead already, as there is an intensely bitter feeling against the man who will go on record as one of the most cool-blooded villians Georgia has ever known.-Augusta

The Alliance Plan of Campaign. NEW YORK, April 29.—President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, has just issued a proclamation to the order, in which he sets forth the plan of cam paign which the National Executive Board has adopted, and counsels the sub-alliances to cease internal bicker-

ings and to get rid of disloyal mem-The plan of campaign consists of lectures, by which an army of 35,000 lec-turers will plead for the cause. It is turere also stated in the proclamation that arrangements are being made for the holding of two or more grand Alliance mass meetings in each of the Alliance States during the year, or as many more as the brotherhood may desire.

Shot Dead in a Court House.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—As Wm. showers walked into the court house at Elizebethtown this morning he was shot and killed by Charles Moore. Showers's wife was found dead some time ago and Moore, a brother of the woman charged him of murdering her. Showers was tried and acquitted, but the dead wo-Showers was at times to the best of his judgement. man's brother did not agree with the He also says, speaking of the culinary verdict.

A MYSTERIOUS LIFE.

A VERY RICH MAN DIES AND LEAVES AN ENIGMA.

What Caused Phillip Louis Moen to Giv Doc Levi Wilson Three Hundred Thou-Never Be Solved.

cester of the death of Philip Louis Moen, president of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing company, which controls valuable barbed wire patents, and is the biggest wiremaking establishments in this country, in that city on the 22d inc.

city on the 23d inst.

The readers of The Chronicle will probably remember that this wealthy gentleman, in company with his wife and daughter, spent a short while out at the Bon-Air about two months ago. In conversation he related to a Chronicle reporter a curious coincidence which had just occurred,

While his son was studying in Stock-holm, about ten years ago, he was met by an American gentleman one day who was in considerable embarrass-ment from his inability to speak the

Language of the country.
Young Moen spoke Swedish very well and was able to render the gentleman some valuable assistance.
When Mr. Moen and family arrived

at the Bon-Air this same gentleman, who was also stopping these, recognized the name, and upon inquiry found Mr. Moen to be the father of his Stockholm friend indeed, and the daughter who accompanied him was the same who was with her brother in the same who was with her brother in

It was a pleasant and peculiar meeting. Mr. P. L. Moon's life was an interest ing one, and the mill which he owned

employs 3,500 men. Over Mr. Moen's private life there was the shadow of a great mystery, because of his relations with the notorious "Doe" Levi Wilson, which nine ears ago was the topic of discussion in the newspapers of the country. The two men differed widely in their personal habits and tastes.

Mr. Moen was aristocratic in taste, kindly in manner, noted for philan-thropy, apparently a consistent Christian and a business man of great wealth. Wilson was illiterate, profane and vul-gar. Yet for no known cause Mr. Moen paid over to this man between \$300,000 and \$400,000, in the space of five or six years, without consideration.

Even Mr. Moen's most intimate friends never knew the secret of his relations with Wilson. Wilson used to make frequent trips to Worcester, and Mr. Moen always obeyed his summons. At times he showed bank books with this institution by him we confidently sums to his credit ranging from \$40,-000 to \$60,000. He spent money like a prince. He kept a fine stable, bought such horses as pleased him, and if they did not suit gave them away.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Herald known to have sued him for breach of

years ago as to the secret of the relations between Moen and this spendthrift, and it was hinted that the case denied this as empharically as Wilson A favorite theory was that the pay way in which the Washburn and Moen company obtained the barbed wire patents, but this was emphatically de-Wilson from the funds of the company The advances were Mr. Moen's own. In 1885 Wilson entered suit against Mr. Moen for \$150,000 in an action of of contract. The result was a disagreethis trial Wilson claimed that Mr.

but that he received no money after After the trial Wilson declared that he was Mr. Moen's illegitimate son, will be a big family row. and that the latter had paid him to keep the secret. This story was accepted by many as the explanation of the mysterious hold he exercised over Mr. Moen, but others, who pretended to know the story of Wilson's pirth, said there was no truth in the statement .-

Moen promised to settle all his scrapes,

Augusta Chronicle.

The Alliance Exchange. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—The Directors of the Alliance Exchange remained in session at the Hotel Jerome during the greater part of the day yesterday. The principal matter under discussion was in regard to making arrangements for a supply of bagging for the growing crop. The Alliance makes no war on jute bagging and would as soon use that kind as any other when the prices are as low as that of any other kind, but its efforts are being directed now, as in the past, to the preto force up prices. The alliance now has under consideration the adoption of the King fire proof bagging, which is a net work of wire over a wrapper that this covering can be had cheaper than any other, viz., for about 65 cents per bale, and that it can stand any test applied to it. Experiments on this line are to be made and bales of cotton covered with this material will be passed through all of the processes of handling from the gin press to the compress from there to shipboard, and from there to European markets.

No action was taken by the directors in regard to the establishment of a bank, and that matter was postponed by them until the next quarterly meet-

ing in July. Messrs, Sligh, Cain, Riley and Don aldson were appointed as a committee to prepare a fertilizer formula for the adoption of the exchange.

Ruined by Ambition.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 29.—The Whitely reaper works, the largest reaper works in existence, and the factor next in size in the world to Krupp's gun works in Germany, has been ap praised under the direction of a receiv er, and will be sold in thirty days. The which the skin has partly grown, and thirty days. The works, with the machinery, cost over \$1,000,000. Whitely,

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES.

Provisions Made by the Southern State for Their Ex-Soldiers

Alabama pays pensions to the amount of \$125,000 yearly; no home. Arkansas has a soldiers' home near Little Rock, established by private subscription. State aid has been given sand Dollars is a Mystery That Will by an Act passed by the recent Legis-

Florida has been paying pensions for Augusta, Ga., April 30.—The several years. The pension Act passed announcement comes from Wor- in 1887 provides that all indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers who have made Florida their place of residence lifteen years prior to the passage of the Act shall come under its provis-ions. There is no home, but the expenditure on account of pensions

amounts to about \$30,000 yearly.

Georgia has a home near Atlanta, which cost \$35,000, and pays pensions ranging from \$2 to \$25 per month, according to the disability.

Mississippi has provided liberally for

her disabled indigent soldiers, and in order to make the aid sure has incorporated it in her new constitution. The State pays pensions, but no home has yet been established.

Missouri pays no pension, but a movement is on foot to establish a home, no aid from the State being asked. It is oposed to raise \$100,000 and endow he home, and already about \$30,000 has been collected.

Maryland has a home near Baltimore, which cost, exclusive of the ground, which was donated by the State, \$40,-000, and the State give \$10,000 yearly or its support.

Louisiana has a home near New Oreans that costs the State \$10,000 a year. North Carolina pays pensions and as recently appropriated \$41,000 for a

South Carolina pays about \$50,000 early in pensions, but has no home. Texas has a home established by sub-

ments in 1889. The Legislature which recently adjourned appropriated \$25,000 for a building and \$5,000 a year for its support, and in addition \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure annually in pensions. which range from \$250 to \$25 per month. It is thought that \$25,000 p

year will cover the pension list.

Virginia was the first to establish home, which is located at Richmond, and for the support of which the State xpends \$10,000 a year. In addition ne State pays out over \$85,000 yearly n pensions, and when the financial condition of the "Old Diminion" is taken into consideration it will be seen that Virginia is far ahead of any other outhern State in caring for unfortunate ex-Confederates.

Charleston Politics.

CHARLESTON, April 27 .- The publication to-day of an interview with Chairman Irby, of the State Democratdid not suit gave them away.

Wilson's private life was a succession of scandals. Four young women are known to have sued him for breach of Executive Committee of the municipal Executive Committee of the municipal in the Ocala platform.

It was also asked his opinion of the International Interna shell in the ranks of the reformers. Chairman Irby's official utterances have caused a change in the political system here. Democrats of both wings was one of blackmail, but Mr. Moen of the party are utterly at sea, and no man can tell what the harvest will be. The situation is perplexing. The ments had something to do with the Municipal Democratic Executive Committee, whose official existence Chairman Irby recognizes, has called a convention of the Democracy of Charlesnied by Mr. Moen and his associates in ton to meet on the 30th instant. Under the corporation. The latter denies that this call the Democratic books of regisany money had ever had been paid to tration were opened to-day for revision. The registration was much larger than usual. The reform party have called a convention to meet on May 4th and nominations for president and vice and have advised their adherents not to take part in the convention on April ment, ten jurymen favoring Mr. Moen 30th. Both sides claim to have a maand two holding out for Wilson. In jority of the registered vote of the city. It is understood that the ringsters, who have Democratic clubs organized in most of the wards, will take part in the May convention by sending delegates. The probability is that there

Driven from Russia.

Odessa, April 28.-Eight hundred ewish families have been ordered to quit Keiff forthwith. The well-to-do have already gone, but the poorer classes are in the greatest straits. Many are arriving on the Austrian frontier in a destitute condition, but the Austrian officials refuse domicile to paupers. The Keiff police accept no excuse, raiding the city with the utmost severity unless bribed to delay action. daily expulsions from Moscow number from 100 to 150. On Sunday an exceptional raid was made when 690 were expelled. The rigor of the authorities frightens away many entitled to permanent residence. The effect is felt even in this city, which is a great cenre for Jews with permits to engage in business. The emigration of Jews from this city has quadrupled. Permits vention of any combination of any sort guaranteed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance and Minister of the Interior, any one of whom has power to quash their tenure, are considered of precarious value, and the of incombustible paper. It is claimed principals of large Jewish firms are placing their business in the hands of Russian agents and are themselves de

Robbed by Its President. NEW YORK, April 28.—The Ninth Sational Bank has lost about \$400,000 through the defalcation of President Hill who died March 1st last of consumption. It was only a few days ago hat the directors suspected something wrong and began the examination of accounts revealing his loss which a further examination by Bank Examiner Hepburn and a clearing house comaminer Hepburn to-night made this train a few days ago, statement. While the loss is serious, it does not impair the bank's solvency nor its ability to take care of its customers.

A Horrible Story.

LONDON, April 28.—Among the Jews who recently emigrated by way of Russia, is one Isaac Rosebalt, whose case has aroused considerable attention. He bears on his leg an iron, over which was fastened on him five years THE NEW YORK ALLIANCE.

THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Steady Accessions-Representative Farmers-Substantial Increase-Political Effeet Talked About-The President of the accredited representative of the United

HOMELLSVILLE, N. Y., April 27 .-The state convention of the Farmer's the Chinese foreign onice, which he may instructed to lay before Secretary Blaine

While the body was in process of organization, a friendly delegation from the Knights of Labor was received. from his Government on the subject. resident Polk, of the National Farm- The exact language of the cablegram, ers' Alliance, was present and addressed the convention, advising the farmers to were given, Mr. Yen declines to state.

dency if he wants it. The political significance of the Farmers' Alliance movement is beginning to be appreciated.

A striking feature of the gathering is the earnestness of the men taking part to the United States until early in the in it. They talk of nothing else and think of nothing else, but in a cold, con-servative way, devoid of claptrap or en-thusiasm, and they are real farmers, too, and not professionals.

what he thought of the movement. "It is going to run things in this end of the state," he said. "It is composed of minister conveyed the impression that he very best men of the farming community, the solid old farmers who work their own soil, pay their debts and not sought to influence its decision don't make any more until they have calculated all the chances."

President Arnold is generally conceded to be the best man in the convention for the position to which he was elected. He is about 65 years old, tall rexas has a nome established by subscription, which costs \$3,500 a year, but State aid is expected at an early day.

Tennessee has established a home at the old home of Andrew Jackson, the Hermitage, the State donating 475 acres of land and giving \$10000 for improved. cart. Mr. Arnold now lives on the homestead, near Arcade, which his father pre-empted, and is regarded as one of the most solid, substantial farmers in the neighborhood. In politics he was an old line which the standard and the results of the proportions of a diplomatic reprinciple. of land and giving \$10,000 for improve- cart. Mr. Arnold now lives on the was an old line whig and later a Republican as he says, however, of late years he has been rather independent in local affairs. The only office he has ever held has been that of supervisor. He was one of the first men to join the Alliance in his county, the first sub-Alliance being organized there Janu-

Before he was elected he was closely ross-questioned as to his opinions on the Ocala platform. He was found to be all right, but when asked how he stood on the silver question he an-swered: "I favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as I understand

He was asked how he understood it

later. He said: "I believe in the free coinage of silver dollars with a dollar's worth of silver in them." He is rather

hird party movement. "It is too early he work of organization and educa-

he expects to organize the State Alli-ance in a week or two. It is said that of that country. Altogether the opinthere is a scheme on foot to send out those used in the Henry George campaign of 1886, binding the signers to support a third party candidate on the Ocala platform. If a million signatures are obtained a convention will be called president will be made.

The Louisiana Lotter. NEW ORLEANS, April 27 .- At the ast session of the Legislature John A. Morris and his associates made appli- make any fight. The contest will be cation for a renewal of the Louisiana chiefly confined to the Farmers' A liance. State Lottery charter for twenty-five That element demands Important legisyears, offering to pay the State more lation at the hands of the General Asthan \$1,000,000 per annum for the privilege. A bill embodying the rethis year, juisite amendment to the constitution, known as the lottery amendment, was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and by courtesy a copy of the Act was sent to Governor Nicholls

who vetoed it, although the friends of right to do so under the constitution. The Secretary of State having refusposed constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people at the next general election. The District Court today rendered a decision in favor of the lottery company, Justice Watkins reading the opinion as the organ of the court, Chief Justice Bermudez and Associate Justice McEnery concurring. Each read opinions, while Associate Justices Fenner and Breaux read disenting opinions.

A Sad Fate. KNONNILLE, Tenn., April 28.—Owen

Meredith, the young man who committed suicide yesterday by blowing his brains out, was to have been married next Wednesday night to Miss Mary Hudiburg, daughter of the postmaster here. A scaled note was left by Meredith for Miss Hudiburg, but its contents cannot be learned. It was ru-Miss Hudiburg is almost crazed with young business man of Newport, O., who was engaged to her, kided himself. Friends of Meredith says his mind was affected in consequence of injuries nittee to-night confirmed. Bank Ex- which he received from a fall from a

An Opera House Horror. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.

special to the Advertiser states that the opera house in Troy, Ala., fell in this vening while a party of young people were rehearsing an amateur performance, About twenty persons were buried in the ruins. The dead are Miss Annie Foster, of Eastman, Ga., and Miss Fannie Lou Starke, the only child of Judge B. Starke, of Troy. The seriously injured are Miss Maggie Burwho built the works, had an ambition to own the largest agricultural implement works in the world. They are far larger than his business required, and larger than his business required. The body of a wo-man was found this morning behind proselyting for Judaism. It is feared that the removal of the iron now might was intended to be self-supporting, but the construction. ago in a Russian prison at Kieff, from nett, lately of Bainbridge. Ga., and Miss faulty in construction.

DON'T WANT BLAIR.

Foo Much "Talkee, Talkee," on the Chi-

nese Question in Congress. Washington, April 29.—A representative of the Associated Press this morn ing called at the Chinese legation here and had an interview with Minister Yen in regard to the disinclination of his Government to receive Senator Blair as the

Mr. Yen said, through an interpreter,

that he had received a cablegram from the Chinese foreign office, which he was Alliance in New York has created a without delay, expressing the unwill-ness of the Emperor to receive Blair. Other than this Mr. Yen had received the convention, advising the farmers to give the politicians among them a back seat. It is said that D. G. Allen, the state organizer, can have the state presibe a very courteous gentleman. At the other time." present month. He had never had occasion to ascertain what had been Sen-ator Blair's attitude toward China or or the Chinese residents in this country, and not until his return had the Senators' Mayor Day, of this city, was asked utterances on the Chinese question as he had simply stated the facts to his either favorably to the Senator or unfavorably. This action of the Chinese authorities has not created the least excitement here, as it had been anticipated items that the could be anything that by any possibility could be argued, and if so, by many from the first. The proceedings is not a very unusual one and can

not be construed as indicating untriently feeling toward this Government.

Among the departmental officials ler is disorderly; will you kindly remove him from the room?"

The Marshall and two of his assistance. cept a minister who is not persona grata, and that rejection on that account is not to be constued into an inended affront to the dignity of the nation which sends the minister. The United States hesitated for a long time to fully endorse this rule and showed some resentment when the Austrian Government during the last Administration asked that Minister Kelly be not sent to Austria as United States minister. But about the time of the Sackville-West episode the United states became an enthusiastic adherant of the polley that a nation is not bound o receive or retain a foreign minister who is not acceptable to its people. Then, too, there was a lingering recol-ection of the fact that the United States ad about the time of the French revoution sent home a representative of the French Republic because he had made himself obnoxious to the people of the

Inited States. In these cases the demand for the minister's recall was rather peremptory, to talk of that now," he said. Our en- and we did not show the consideration into the court room, rgies for a while will be devoted to manifested by the Chinese Government in refraining from an absolute rejection National Lecturer Willetts says that his coming to China in the capaci-New Jersey is organizing rapidly, and he expects to organize the State Allibe entirely agreeable to the Government ion in official circles is general that the all over the country pledges similar to those used in the Henry George camstopped from resenting Minister Blair's rejection, and that after waiting for a length of time sufficient to maintain he national dignity a new minister will be appointed by President Harrison.

The Farmers in Virginia. RICHMOND, VA, April 30 .- The legislative campaign in Virginia this year promises to be unusually interesting. It is not probable that the Republicans will sembly, whose members are to be chosen

Foremost among these demands is that for a law creating a railway commission, with authority to regulate charges and prevent discrimination in rates. The farmers, too, believe that the measure argued that he had no the salaries of State officials might be reduced, criminal charges cut down, more liberal appropriations made for the blown two hundred yards over a house ed to promulgate the Act, Morris and State department of agriculture, and and falling in a horribly mangled mass nis company applied for a mandamus numerous other benefits bestowed upon in a garden. One of his legs was found numerous other benefits bestowed upon in a garden. One of his legs was found compelling him to promulgate the pro- that class. These issues will be form- a hundred feet further away: A fireulated by the Alliance State Convention, which meets here in August. The time was blown on the top of the caleaders say that these are to be so clearly and sharply defined that candidates for the Legislature cannot evade them. The Democrats will not call a Conven-

ion. The State committe of that party will meet soon to discuss the campaign, but no Convention, a is understood, will be called. The Alliances claim a membership of something like 40,000 in this State, and, if anything like unanimous, can easily control legislation. The idea of the leaders is not to have any third party, but to make their demands within the canks of the Democrats. If they fect their purposes. The Republican League of the State

will meet here April 29 to elect delegates mored last night that the deceased was to the National Convention of Leagues, financially behind with his company, which is to be held in Cincinnati. This organization has not flourished in this grief. Four years ago Ashley Peck, a State. John S. Wise was among those who started in with it, but his ardor soon cooled off, and but little interest has been taken in it since. Some little life seems to be infused into the League now, because its leaders think it may be a factor n controlling the delegates from this men detailed to do the work should miss State to the National Republican Convention. As Mahone does not hold a and which shall be afterwards found out membership in the body it is difficult to see how this can be achieved. It is not given out who Mahone prefers for the Presidential nominee, but as he is pressing candidates upon Harrison it is supposed that he will favor that candidate's nomination.

> Foul Water Kills Five Men.
> BURLINGTON, IOWA, April 22.—The to live.

A BOSTON SENSATION.

GENERAL BEAST BUTLER PUT OUT OF COURT.

The Hero of New Orleans Forcibly Removed by Judge Carpenter of the United States Court, which Bring Tears to

the Old Spoon Thief's Eyes. Boston, Mass., April 27.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was forcibly ejected from the United States district court room Tuesday by order of Judge Carpenter. General Butler is counsel for Mrs. Clarietta Johnson, of Lowell, who has been convicted in the United States district court for perjury, and who was brought up for sentence before Judge Carpenter that morning. On Tuesday last the general again appeared in

At 1 o'clock when the court was about to adjourn, General Butler came which Government he is also the representative of China, and did not return trict Attorney Allen. Mr. Allen asked for sentence, making a strong plea for mercy, when the following colloquy

General Butler (to Mr, Allen)—"You ask to have the motion for the arrest of udgment overruled?"
Mr. Allen—"Yes."

The Court .- "I understand you to say that the prisoner does not want to be heard on this?"

Mr. Allen.—"I understand your hon-

or, that the prisoner is ready to have the matter decided to-day."

The Court.—"I think it would be bet-

counsel will be assigned,"
General Butler.—"I am ready your

tants advanced to General Butler's side, and took him by the arms to carry out the court's order. General Butler again endeavored to address the court, when the court-called

'Mr. Marshal."
Marshall Doherty to General Butler.
"You heard the order of the judge,

General Butler?" General Butler.—"I am ready to"— The Court.—"Remove him, Mr. Mar-shal. Don't allow him to create any further disorder."

Before he could finish the sentence he was taken hold of by the marshal and his assistants and was escorted from the room.

General Butler .- "I am here"-

General Butler's voice was very much iffected and his eyes full of tears as he exclaimed: "I yield to force." When he had been removed outside he court room the general turning to

Marshal Doherty, inquired: "Do you intend to hold me a prisoner, now that I am outside?" Marshal Doherty replied in the nega-

"All right," said General Butler, and he immediately pushed his way again The judge had just left the bench

however, and the general, having looked around exclaimed: "Well the smells a little better now than it did a few minutes ago."

The general says he intends to take egal steps, though what they shall be e has not yet determined, Judge Carpenter is the man whom General Butler has characterized as an

inferior judge of an inferior court of the inferior State of Rhode Island." Mrs. Johnson was brought into court later in the afternoon and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and to serve six

months in jail. The general said this evening; "I was never removed from a court before in my life, and I have practiced before all the courts in the country for the past fifty-six years. Nor have I ever seen any lawyer removed from court for attempting to address it on behalf of his client.

General Butler will be seventy-three years old in November.

Blown to Pieces.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 29.—A freight locomotive of the Rome, Watertown Ogdensburg Railroad exploded while shifting a caboose in the yard here today. James Cummings, the engineer, was instantly killed, his body being man who was on the tender boose and terribly scalded, but will recover. The locomotive was completely wrecked. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Tell it to the Marines!

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 28.—The News-Press publishes the following this morning: "Stephen B. Elkins is authority for a statement, made to a representative of the News-Press, to the effect that James G. Blaine would shortly announce his decision not, under any circumstances, to allow his name to be used at the next Republican National Convention as a candidate do this they can, they think, easily el- for President. It is said that Mr. Blaine's letter, or announcement, will be so positive as to admit of but one construction, and that is, that he will never again be a candidate for the Presidency.

The New Broom,

CHICAGO, April 30.-Mayor Washburn's first offical act on entering upon his duties was to issue an order to the police department to close up every gambling house in Chicago. In an mterview the mayor said that in case the any place in which gaming is carried on, by newspaper men or anybody else, he should have those men discharged. This afternoon the proprietors of all the pool rooms in the city were notified that they also would have to close up their places of business at once.

Jack the Ripper, Again, Berlin, April 27 .- A murder similar o those committed by Jack the Ripper in London is reported from Beuthen, on