

DR. GRIFFIN'S REPLY

TO THE CHARGES OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Unjustly Condemned Upon an ex-parte investigation—He Has Seen but Little of the Testimony, and Makes a General Reply to General Charges.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—The reply of Dr. Griffin to the committee of inquiry has been submitted to the board of regents of the Lunatic Asylum and a copy was sent to The News and Courier Bureau this evening.

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. I was not present. 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 examination I was not present.

The committee would say here that as soon as the board was 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 the 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 evidence 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, insubordination 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 on the subject of the Asylum, the larger part of which, as the testimony taken during the investigation has not been furnished to the board, including whatever evidence may have been given by any of the witnesses tending to exculpate me from these charges. The 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 to the committee of investigation and to the public, without place for comment, 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 defence, and without 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 the subject of caring for the insane, in which he sets forth 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 insane, the number of attendants, duties of the physicians, etc. Replying to specific points Dr. Griffin says:

The killing of Dr. Kershaw by another 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. It is certainly the superintendent's duty to see that 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 custody of all patients liable to fits of dangerous violence.

Speaking of Milne he says: In this instance my desire to reduce discipline to the minimum of restraint may have caused me to err. 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 I 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 at times to the best of his judgement. He also says, speaking of the culinary

A MYSTERIOUS LIFE.

A VERY RICH MAN DIES AND LEAVES AN ENIGMA.

What Caused Philip Louis Moon to Give Doz Levi Wilson Three Hundred Thousand Dollars is a Mystery That Will Never Be Solved.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 30.—The announcement comes from Worcester of the death of Philip Louis Moon, president of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing company, which controls valuable barbed wire patents, and is the biggest wiremaking establishment in this country, in that 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 Stockholm, about ten years ago, he was met by an American gentleman one day who was in considerable embarrassment from his inability to speak the language of the country.

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 for its support.

Louisiana has a home near New Orleans that costs the State \$10,000 a year.

North Carolina pays pensions and has recently appropriated \$41,000 for a home.

South Carolina pays about \$50,000 yearly in pensions, but has no home.

Texas has a home established by subscription, which costs \$3,500 a year, but State aid is expected at an early day.

The old home of Andrew Jackson, the Hermitage, the State donating 175 acres of land and giving \$10,000 for improvements in 1880. The Legislature which recently adjourned appropriated \$25,000 for a building and \$5,000 a year for its support, and in addition \$90,000, or so much the State will pay for the expenditure annually in pensions, which range from \$250 to \$25 per month. It is thought that \$25,000 per year will cover the pension list.

Virginia was the first to establish a home for the aged, but the State of Richmond, and for the support of which the State expends \$10,000 a year. In addition the State pays out over \$85,000 yearly in pensions, and when the financial condition of the "Old Dominion" is taken into consideration it will be seen that Virginia is doing more for any other Southern State in caring for unfortunate ex-Confederates.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—The publication to-day of an interview with Chairman Irby, of the State Democratic Executive Committee, in which Mr. Irby gives official recognition of the Executive Committee of the municipal Democratic party, acted like a bombshell in the ranks of the reformers.

Speculation exhausted itself many years ago as to the secret of the relations between Moon and his spendthrift, and it was hinted that the case was one of blackmail, but Mr. Moon denied this as emphatically as Wilson. A favorite theory was that the latter had something to do with the way in which the Washburn and Moen company obtained the barbed wire patents, but this was emphatically denied by Mr. Moon and his associates in the company.

After the trial Wilson declared that he was Mr. Moon's legitimate son, 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. Moon, but others, who pretended to know the story of Wilson's birth, said the year was 1848 in the statement.—Augusta Chronicle.

The Alliance Exchange.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—The Directors of the Alliance Exchange remained in session in 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 the same as that of any other kind, but its efforts are being directed now, as in the past, to the prevention of any combination of any sort to force up prices. The alliance now has under consideration the adoption of a net work of wire over a wrapper of incombustible paper. It is claimed 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 bagging 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 meeting in July.

Messrs. Sligh, Cain, Riley and Donaldson were appointed as a committee to prepare a fertilizer formula for the adoption of the exchange.

Ruled by Ambition. SPRINGFIELD, O., April 29.—The Whitley reaper works, the largest reaper works in existence, and the factory next in size in the world to Krupp's gun works in Germany, has been appraised under the direction of a receiver, and will be sold in thirty days. The thirty days. The works, with the machinery, cost over \$1,000,000. Whitley, who 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 led to his failure.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES.

Provisions Made by the Southern States for Their Ex-Soldiers.

Alabama pays pensions to the amount of \$125,000 yearly; no home.

Florida has been paying pensions for several years. The pension Act passed in 1887 provides that all indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers who have made Florida their place of residence fifteen years prior to the passage of the Act shall come under its provisions. There is no home, but the expenditure of the State being asked. It is estimated that 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 several years indigent soldiers, and in 1887 provided that all indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers who had resided 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, which would be about \$100,000. It is proposed to raise \$100,000 and endow the 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 for its support.

Louisiana has a home near New Orleans that costs the State \$10,000 a year.

North Carolina pays pensions and has recently appropriated \$41,000 for a home.

South Carolina pays about \$50,000 yearly in pensions, but has no home.

Texas has a home established by subscription, which costs \$3,500 a year, but State aid is expected at an early day.

The old home of Andrew Jackson, the Hermitage, the State donating 175 acres of land and giving \$10,000 for improvements in 1880. The Legislature which recently adjourned appropriated \$25,000 for a building and \$5,000 a year for its support, and in addition \$90,000, or so much the State will pay for the expenditure annually in pensions, which range from \$250 to \$25 per month. It is thought that \$25,000 per year will cover the pension list.

Virginia was the first to establish a home for the aged, but the State of Richmond, and for the support of which the State expends \$10,000 a year. In addition the State pays out over \$85,000 yearly in pensions, and when the financial condition of the "Old Dominion" is taken into consideration it will be seen that Virginia is doing more for any other Southern 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 Democratic Executive Committee, in which Mr. Irby gives official recognition of the Executive Committee of the municipal Democratic party, acted like a bombshell in the ranks of the reformers.

Speculation exhausted itself many years ago as to the secret of the relations between Moon and his spendthrift, and it was hinted that the case was one of blackmail, but Mr. Moon denied this as emphatically as Wilson. A favorite theory was that the latter had something to do with the way in which the Washburn and Moen company obtained the barbed wire patents, but this was emphatically denied by Mr. Moon and his associates in the company.

After the trial Wilson declared that he was Mr. Moon's legitimate son, 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. Moon, but others, who pretended to know the story of Wilson's birth, said the year was 1848 in the statement.—Augusta Chronicle.

Driven from Russia.

ODessa, April 28.—Eight hundred Jewish families have been ordered to quit Kieff forthwith. The well-to-do are in the greatest straits, many are arriving on the Austrian frontier in a destitute condition, but the Austrian officials refuse to accept them. The Kieff police accept no ex-cuse, raiding the city with the utmost severity and endeavoring to delay action. The daily expulsions from Kieff number from 100 to 150. On Sunday an exceptional raid was made when 600 were expelled. The rigor of the authorities frightens away many entitled to permanent residence. The effect is felt in this city, which is a great center for Jewish immigration and business. The emigration of Jews from this city has quadrupled. Permits 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 being sold at a cautious value, and the principals of the business are placing their business in the hands of Russian agents and are themselves departing.

Robbed by Its President.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Ninth National Bank has lost about \$100,000 through the defalcation of President Hill who died March 1st last of consumption. It was only a few days ago that 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 committee to-night confirmed. Bank Examiner Hepburn to-night made this statement: "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 Rosblatt, whose case has aroused considerable attention. He bears on his leg an iron, over which the skin has partly grown, and which was taken from him five years ago in a Russian prison at Kieff, from which Rosblatt attempted to escape after being arrested on a charge of proselytizing for Judaism. It is feared that the removal of the iron now might have a serious result.

THE NEW YORK ALLIANCE.

THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Steady Accessions—Representative Farmers—Substantial Increase—Political Effect—Talked About—The President of the New York Alliance.

HOMERVILLE, N. Y., April 27.—The state convention of the Farmer's Alliance in New York has created a great stir here among the politicians.

While the body was in process of organization, a friendly delegation from the Knights of Labor was received. President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, was present and addressed 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 presidency 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 in it. They talk of nothing else and think of nothing else, but in a cold, conservative way, devoid of claptrap or enthusiasm, and they are real farmers, too, and not professionals.

Mayor Day, of this city, was asked what he thought of the movement. "It is going to run things in this end of the state," he said. "It is composed of the best men of the farming community, the solid farmers who work their own soil, pay their taxes, and 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 and slender, with a full gray beard and rather sandy gray hair. He was born in Wyoming county, where his father came in 1812 from New England, bringing his family and his belongings in an ox cart. He now lives on a small homestead, near Arcata, 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 whig and later a Republican. He says, however, of late years he has been a Democrat 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 January 1st.

Before he was elected he was closely cross-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 answered: "I favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as I understand it."

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 favorably inclined toward the sub-treasury scheme and the other planks in the Ocala platform.

He was also asked his opinion of the third party movement. "It is too early to talk of that now," he said. "Our energies for a while will be devoted to the work of organization and education."

National Lecturer Willetts says that New Jersey is organizing rapidly, and he expects to organize the State Alliance in a week or two. It is said that there is a scheme on foot to send out all over the country pledged similar to 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 and nominations for president and vice president will be made.

The Louisiana Lottery.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—At the last session of the Legislature John A. Morris and his associates made application for a recharter of the Louisiana State Lottery, charter for twenty-five years, offering to pay the State more than \$1,000,000 per annum for the privilege. A bill embodying the requisite 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 Nichols who vetoed it, although the friends of the measure argued that he had no right to do so under the constitution.

The Secretary of State having refused to promulgate the Act, Morris and his company applied for a mandamus compelling him to promulgate the proposed 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 rendered the opinion for the court, and Chief Justice Hernandez and Associate Justice McEnery concurring. Each read opinions, while Associate Justices Fenner and Breaux read dissenting opinions.

A Sad Fate.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—Owen Meredith, the young man who committed suicide yesterday by blowing his brains out, was to have been married Wednesday night to Miss Mary Hindburg, daughter of the postmaster here. A scale note was left by Meredith for Miss Hindburg, but its contents cannot be learned. It was rumored last night that the deceased was financially behind with his company. Miss Hindburg is almost crazed with grief. Four years ago Ashley Peck, a young business man of Newport, O., who was engaged to her, killed himself. Friends of Meredith says his mind was affected in consequence of injuries which he received from a fall from a train a few days ago.

An Opera House Horror.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—A special to the Advertiser states that the opera house in Troy, Ala., fell in this evening 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 H. Starke, of Troy. The seriously injured are Miss Maggie Burrill, lately of Bainbridge, Ga., and Miss Eula Downing. Others were hurt but not seriously. The accident resulted from the spreading of the roof which was intended to be self-supporting, but faulty in construction.

DON'T WANT BLAIR.

Too Much "Talker, Talker," on the Chinese Question in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A representative of the Associated Press this morning called at the Chinese Legation here and had an interview with Minister Yen in regard to the disincorporation of his Government to receive Senator Blair as the accredited representative of the United States.

Mr. Yen said, through an interpreter, that he had received a cablegram from the Chinese foreign office, which he was instructed to lay before Secretary Blaine without delay, expressing the unwillingness of the Emperor to receive Blair. Other than this Mr. Yen had received no instructions, written or otherwise, from his Government on the subject. The exact language of the cablegram, or whether the reasons for this action were given, Mr. Yen declines to state. Personally he had a very high opinion of Senator Blair; he had met him several times and had always found him to be a very courteous gentleman. At the time Senator Blair was nominated minister to China Mr. Yen was in Peru, to which Government he had the reputation of the United States, and did not return to the United States until early in the present month. He had never had occasion to ascertain what had been Senator Blair's attitude toward China or the Chinese residents in this country, and not until he returned had the Senator's utterances on the Chinese question as reported in the Congressional Record been brought to his attention. The minister conveyed the impression that he had simply stated the facts to his Government, and aside from that had not sought to influence its decision, 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 many from the first. The proceeding is not a very unusual one and can not be construed as indicating an unfriendly feeling toward this Government.

Among the departmental officials there is a general indisposition to discuss the subject of Blair's rejection. It is not evident that there is no general desire to magnify the dignity of the proportions of a diplomatic rupture. It is the long established rule of diplomacy that a nation is not obliged to accept a minister who is not persona grata, and that rejection on that account is not to be construed into an intended 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 not only refused to accept a minister, but about the time of the Sackville-West episode the United States became an enthusiastic adherent of the policy that a nation is not bound to receive or retain a foreign minister who is not persona grata to its people. Then, too, there was a lively recollection of the fact that the United States had about the time of the French revolution sent home a representative of the French Republic because he had made himself obnoxious to the people of the United States.

In these cases the demand for the minister's recall was rather peremptory, and we did not show the consideration manifested by the Chinese Government in refraining from an absolute rejection of the minister. It is not stated that his coming to China was a rejection, and that after waiting for a length of time sufficient to maintain the 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 make any fight. The contest will be chiefly confined to the Farmers' Alliance, that eminent demands important legislation in the hands of the General Assembly, whose members are to be chosen this year.

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 salaries of State officials might be reduced, criminal charges cut down, more liberal appropriations made for the State department of agriculture, and numerous other benefits bestowed upon that class. These issues will be formulated by the Alliance State Convention, which meets here in August. The leaders 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 Convention. The State committee of that party will meet soon to discuss the campaign, but no Convention, it is understood, will be called. The Alliance 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 felt in the ranks of the Democrats. If they do this they can, they think, easily effect their purposes.

The Republican League of the State will meet here April 29 to elect delegates to the National Convention of Leagues, which is to be held in Cincinnati. This organization has not flourished in this State. John S. Wise was among those who started in with it, but his ardent soon cooled, and but little interest has been taken in it since. Some little life seems to be infused into it, however, now, because its leaders think it may be of use in controlling the delegates from this State to the National Republican Convention. As Mahone does not hold a 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.

The New Brown.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Mayor Washburn's first official 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 interview the mayor said that in case the men detailed to do the work should miss any place in which gaming is carried on, and which shall be afterwards found out 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.

BURTON, April 27.—A murder similar to that committed by Jack the Ripper in London is reported from Beuthen, on the Polish frontier. The body of a woman was found this morning behind the military hospital in that town mutilated in the usual manner. An army surgeon is suspected in this case.

Foul Water Kills Five Men.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, April 22.—The laborers at Gilbert Hoge & Co's lumber yard drank freely of water from a well in the vicinity. As a result of poisoning from the sewerage five of them are dead and several are not expected to live.

A BOSTON SENSATION.

GENERAL BEAST BUTLER PUT OUT OF COURT.

The Hero of New Orleans Forcefully Removed by Judge Carpenter of the United States Court, which Brought Tears to the Old Spook 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 court to argue a motion in arrest of judgment, but on rising to address his honor he was peremptorily ordered not to address the court "now or at any other time."

At 1 o'clock when the court was about to adjourn, General Butler came in and took his seat by the side of District Attorney Allen. Mr. Allen asked for sentence, making a strong plea for mercy, when the following colloquy took place:

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

Mr. Allen—"I understand you honor, that the prisoner is ready to have the matter decided to-day."

General Butler—"I think it would be better if I could look over it, and see if there could be anything that by any possibility could be argued, and if so, counsel will be assigned."

General Butler—"I am ready your honor."

Mr. Marshall, Mr. Butler is disorderly will you kindly remove him from the room?"

The Marshall and two of his assistants advanced to General Butler's side, and took him by the arms to carry out of the court's order.

General Butler again endeavored to address the court, when the court called out: "Mr. Marshall."

Marshall Doherty to General Butler. "You heard the order of the judge, General Butler?"

General Butler—"I am ready to go."

General Butler—"I am here."

General Butler's voice was very much affected and his eyes full of tears as he exclaimed: "I yield to force."

When he had been removed outside the court room the general turning to Marshall Doherty, inquired: "Do you intend to hold me a prisoner, now that I am outside?"

Marshall Doherty replied in the negative.

"All right," said General Butler, and he immediately pushed his way again into the court room.

The judge had just left the bench, however, and the general, having looked around exclaimed: "Well the room smells a little better now than it did a few minutes ago."

The general says he intends to take legal steps, though what they shall be he 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."

Mr. 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 a court in the country for over 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 and Ogdensburg Railroad exploded while shifting a caboose at the tender at today. James Cummings, the engineer, was instantly killed, his body being blown two hundred yards over a house and falling in a horribly mangled mass in a garden. One of his legs was found a hundred feet further away. A fireman who was on the tender at the time was blown on the top of the caboose and terribly scalded, but will recover. The locomotive was completely wrecked. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Tell It to the Marines!

POTSDAM, N. Y., April 28.—The News-Press publishes the following this morning: "Stephen B. Elkins is authorized by 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 for President. It is said that Mr. Blaine's positive statement, however, 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 Brown.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Mayor Washburn's first official 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 interview the mayor said that in case the men detailed to do the work should miss any place in which gaming is carried on, and which shall be afterwards found out 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.

BURTON, April 27.—A murder similar to that committed by Jack the Ripper in London is reported from Beuthen, on the Polish frontier. The body of a woman was found this morning behind the military hospital in that town mutilated in the usual manner. An army surgeon is suspected in this case.