The Pickens Sentinel.

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THE COTTON CROP.

AN ESTIMATE MADE BY BY A HIGH FOREIGN AUTHORITY.

H. Pasch, of Havre, France, Gives His Maximum Figures—He Predicts a Short Crop and Better Prices—His Predictions Heretofore Accurate.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Chronicle of to-day publishes the following letter on the cotton crop at the request of Mr. W. F. Alexander, who says the writer was nearer right last year than any writer abroad, which entitles his opinion to weight now. Here is the letter:

HAVRE, Sept. 9th, 1893.

SIR:—Though I am perfectly aware of the impossibility of giving at so early a date anything like a precise estimate of the yet growing American crop, I think it quite possible already now to calculate on an approximate estimate of it, as the coming months never add anything to its conditions, on the contrary. Besides, I do think that it is not so important to the trade to get later on the precise figure of a crop estimate as to obtain as early as possible a maximum figure. In this way I stated in my circular of Sept. 10th, 1892, that the calculation then pointed, for last year's crop on the Bureau's acreage and condition figures, to a crop of 7,219,000 bales, and on the Chronicle's acreage to one of 7,625,000 bales, whilst the generally adopted figures were 7,750,000 to 8,000,000 bales at that time. I rallied to the first, the bureau's, and gradually reduced it as the season advanced to a production of 6,430 000 bales, which proves to have been quite near to the actual product of the season.

By the same method I calculate today as follows: The Bureau's condition figures of the first four months (the most important ones) are:

Average of all States.	1893.		1892
June	85 6	against	85 9
July	82 7	"	86 9
August	80 4	"	82 3
September	73.4	"	76.8
Average four months	80 5	against	82 9

Or a dimunition of 24 per cent. in the condition of the crop.

The revised acreage of the bureau, with 16,607,000 acres against its acreage of last season of 16,000 000 is an increase of about 3 per cent. (against The Chronicle's 7 per cent. increase of its acreage.) The Bureau's acreage and condition combined give, therefore, 0 6 more on last year's production of 6,200,000 bales for 1893-94; but taking The Chronicle's acreage, a crop of 6,485,000 bales as a maximum.

Another method of calculating the maximum figure for the crop, as an utmost possibility, is the following:

Last season's Texas crop was about 2,000,000 bales, taking off therefrom for the drought 15 per cent. or 300,000 bales, would leave for this year's Texas crop, 1,700,000 bales, say. All other States produced in both monster crops—of 9,030,000 and 8,650,000 bales—about 6,650,000 bales on about 14,800,000 acres of the Bureau's corrected acreage, or about 2,000,000 more than the present season's in those States, say for this decreased acreage at 0.45 of a bale per acre, which has been the production per acre of these two monster crops; 900,000 bales less for the present season, or say 5,750,000 bales, making a total possible maximum crop of 7,450,000 bales 1893-94.

Yet, on the face of it, how very unlikely does not seem a production of 0.45 of a bale per acre in those other states, equal to that of the two monster crops.

Bearing in mind that the condition of the plant on the 1st of July was the lowest on record, that the stand on the 1st of July is almost decisive for the production of the year, I made this other calculation of the possible maximum merely to show its absurdity. Yet is it not sufficient for all practical purposes at this time of the season to state that the crop may be between the above 6,237,000 and these 7,450 000 bales.

However, now at the beginning of the crop movement there comes to our help the safest guide for judging the size of the crop; this is the receipts. Of course some influence is due to the precocity of lateness of the crops, but none to the moral influence, (as keeping back, etc.,) invented by the future exchanges, and on the whole an intelligent observation of the earliest receipts affords the safest guide for judging the size of a crop. Evidently the figures of the receipts of the present crop, as far as known, do not point to a production per acre in "all the states" equal to that of the two monster crops, nor even to the former 7,000,000 bale crops. Any hope for a total crop exceeding materially 7,000,000 bales as a maximum, may, therefore and by the above calculation be safely discarded already now.

We must remember, as to Texas, that during last winter the usual moisture has not been collected in its subsoil; that part of the state could not be planted but very late in May; that the June rains gave to the young plant a surface root, exposing it more than usually, to the heat and drought of summer, and that this drought has been this season unusually long and severe.

We must remember further, as to the other states, that the nights were cool everywhere, not allowing a proper growth, that the plant remained unusually small, though described now as vigorous, that instead of producing as usual serratim a bottom, middle and top crop, it flowered and produced fruit at the same time from bottom to top, and has done, therefore, growing and producing very early; that an aftergrowth, or real top crop, is therefore, out of the question this season; that aside to the influences of temperature, this phenomenon may be ascribed in the phosphate using states, to the want of the usual manuring by the cotton seed; that without this, the phosphates may have driven the plant to too fast flowering and fruiting; that therefore, picking in these states will finish earlier than usual, and that lastly, the late tremendous storms in the Carolinas must have damaged the ripening cotton fields there to a serious extent.

I may mention here that for sometime before the new crop began to move, it was confidently predicted that the financial pressure would this year exercise an important influence for hurrying the crop on to market, and for obliging the South to sell at the best price it could obtain and now when the receipts are proving surprisingly small, that same reason of the financial crisis in America is made use of by the same people to explain away now the smallness of the receipts; but produce like cotton is money, resources and it is safer to accept facts than to explain them away, however ingeniously. We may take it for granted that if there were already heavy quantities of cotton behind, they would push forward proportionately heavy receipts. If the receipts are surprisingly small, it is because the crop is small and somewhat late, and this is a surprise to some people.

The visible supply of the world is 2,169,000 bales, against 2,566,000 bales last year, or at the rate of 193,000 bales weekly consumption of the world for eleven weeks consumption, against 13 weeks last year. This is not so overwhelming a supply.

Last season this supply did not prevent an important movement of sales and prices, as soon as it appeared that the American crop was small. That the present American crop cannot be otherwise but small again, I think to have proved by the above, and as soon as this will become apparent again on the markets, a more important and safer move than last year's will begin in them, for the position of the invisible supply is totally different now from last year's. In my last circular I have cleared up this question with so much care that I may not be allowed to repeat the same statements; suffice it to point out again that the deficit of the deliveries to the world of 960,000 bales against last season's, must constitute a hole of so many bales somewhere in cotton supplies at the mills, or in yarns and cloth all over the world. That it is mostly in cloth, the unquenchable demand for cloth in East India, etc., show even now yet, after an enormous business done already, is sufficient proof. Presently whenever the sellers will recognize that the American crop being small there is no hope to get cotton at lower prices, they will cover in yarns and cotton. But besides this hole arising from the short deliveries of cotton in the past, there is now another one and a bigger one in the future by the enormous contracts for cloth all over the world for at least six months to come. These may have been covered somehow, but probably only to a small extent, by contracts of futures, shipments, etc, yet somebody must be short for just these contracts, as long as the actual stuff has not been sold by the South, and this is not yet the case at all.

Does it not strike you, then, that circumstances have been procuring to the Southern planter a commanding position? Advances having been mostly refused to him (with prices at 4 1-4 in Liverpool), he could only plant a limited area in cotton for his own resources, with a small or at best, only moderate production to dispose of, being free of debt, he cannot be pressed to sell, he may choose his own time for it, and perhaps dictate his own price to European sellers of cloth contracts for six months ahead, and to the Northern mills with no cotton left in them.

Yours, H. PASCH.

P. S.—The yearly consumption, amounting to about 10,000,000 bales, the American mills having no cotton left, and the existing European cloth contracts for at least half a year, make up the huge but real short interest of 5,000,000 bales! Against this ranks in part our visible supply, but we have to keep at least half of it.—New York Exchanges.

White Caps in Berkley.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26.—Here is a genuine sensation from the classic shades of the village of Mount Pleasant, the capitol of the Reform county of Berkly. On Monday night the elite young men of the town, disguised with masks and things, waylaid Capt. T. G. Magill, an old resident of the village, and beat him unmercifully with a buggy trace—regular white cap style. It seems that Mr. Mrgill's domestic relations are not the happiest in the world. Some time ago he had a row with his stepson, who brick batted the house because his stepfarther had forbidden him to enter it, the two not having been on good terms.

The rumor then got out that Magill had been beating his wife, but this the lady denied to the intendant of the town, Williams, who called upon her and asked if that was true. Intendant Williams says Mrs. Magill told him that while her husband had used very violent language to her and his daughter, he had not laid hands upon them. In spite of this assurance, however, the young menios of the town determined to take the matter in their own hands and regulate the domestic relation of the Magills.

Consolidated.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22.—The consolidation of the State and the Evening Journal was affected today by the purchase of the Journal by the State publishing company, which will continue the publication of both newspapers under their present names. The two papers will be entirely independent of each other, editorially. Mr. N. G. Gonzales will, of course, continue as the editor of the State, but who will edit the Journal has not yet been ascertained. Ambrose E. Gonzales, president of the State Company, will have general management of the two newspapers. The State has put in four type setting machines and is on a boom generally.

A Venturesome Convict.

AUGUSTA, September 26.—Henry Goggins, white, who escaped from the South Carolina Penitentiary six years ago, was arrested here to day. Goggins was convicted in Edgefield of horse stealing and was sent up for three years. After eighteen months' service he escaped and went to Virginia, where he fell in love and married. A few days ago he came to Augusta on a visit to relatives and was recognized by Officer Webb, of the police force, and was arrested. Goggins admits that he is the man wanted and returned to this section thinking the matter had been forgotten. The South Carolina authorities have been notified.

Deposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Archbishop Satolli, Apostolic delegate, was asked today as to the accuracy of the statement that Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis had been deposed by his authority and that Archbisop Kain, his coadjutor, had been vested with full archepiscopal powers. Monsignor Satolli replied: "It is all true. I have nothing further to say on the subject."

AGAINST ROMANISTS.

Organized Attack on Papal Influence in This Country.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27—The American Protective association, the anti-Catholic secret society which has recently gained such a strong foothold in the west, is waging an active campaign in this city. The first Buffalo council was organized last March, and now there are 836 members in a number of councils. Isaac Cluff, a Toronto Orangeman was the organizer, and he is still the leading figure here. Said he:

"We are going to run this city just as the A. P. A. runs Kansas City, Detroit, Saginaw and other cities of the west. We are saying nothing until we have 8,000 members. Then we will show our hands. Our membership here includes the most prominent men, lawyers, doctors, merchants and even ministers. We propose to fight Papacy with ballot and, if need be, with bullets. Look at Buffalo's public schools. Over 80 per cent of the teachers are Roman Catholics. Inside of two years there will not be one Catholic left. Almost every official and employe of the municipality and corporation of Detroit was a few years ago a Catholic; now there are only two left in the city's employ.

"Look at the army of Roman Catholics about the Buffalo city hall. Within two years that will be Protestanized. In New York state there will be a great turn over, and we are getting ready to leave every Catholic at home. Look at our army and navy being run entirely by Catholics, for some day I suppose they hope to use it. We think we can Protestize the army and navy, but granted for argument's sake that Catholicism retains its grip on these two important branches of the service then we have plenty of men who can bear the musket."

Mr. Cluff says the craze for membership is tremendous, 50 to 150 candidates being initiated every meeting night. The Rev. W. P. Odell, pastor of the Delaware Avenue Methodist church is a member, but refuses to talk about the society. The platform for New York is given as follows:

Protection of the free public school.

Objection to state aid to sectarian institutions.

Restriction of immigration.

Uniform naturalization laws for every state with extention of terms of probation.

In choosing public officials, preference given to those who are independent of foreign, temporal and ecclesiastical control.

Taxation of church property.

The opening of all private and parochial schools, convents and monasteries to public official inspection.

The last two planks in the above are not included in the national platform but are included in many of the state codes, as is also the principle of prohibition of the liquor traffic in certain states as well as the extension of the elective franchise to women. The organization claims that in two years, it has grown to a membership of 1,000,000—the most remarkable growth of an order ever known. It has had an average increase of nearly 10,000 per week for two years and today is increasing much faster than ever. It is made up of Republicans and Democrats, Prohibitionists and Populists. Recent inquiry developed that in the order there were nearly 1,100 clergymen of different denominations. In some of the western cities every official from the mayor down is a member of the order.

The oath is very formidable especially in its provisions for secrecy. Other parts of it are:

I solemnly swear that I will never vote for a Roman Catholic seeking any office in the gift of the people, nor will I lend my support to any candidate who in any way countenances the Roman Catholic interference with our national, state, or municipal affairs.

I swear that I will bear arms should occasion arise, against my avowed enemies—the Roman Catholics.

A petition is to be forwarded to Washington next week, says the Buffalo Enquirer, against the recognition by congress of Mgr. Satolli as representative of Pope Leo in America. The supreme council holds its annual session next year at Detroit, Mich., commencing on the first Wednesday in May.

A Good Move.

The Columbia Register of last Thursday says: "A few days ago Chairman J. M. Kirkland of the County Board of Control applied to Chief of Police Radcliffe for a list of police court frequenters who were arrested so often under the influence of whiskey. He was given a large list and the names contained therein were entered on the fatal books of the disqualified kept in the city dispensaries. Since that date the police court has dwindled down from day to day until now the police have very little trouble from that source. Chief Radcliffe says the formerly disorderly portions of the town are now the seats of petty millionaires in comparison with their former rowdy conditions before Mr. Kirkland secured his list of the disqualified. On Sept. 10th twenty-one violators were arrested on the streets of the city under the influence of liquor. The volume of the police records since then has been rapidly decreasing until the past few days, during which the record has not averaged over four cases per diem." This is a good move, and we hope it will be adopted by the board of control of this and all the other counties in the State. No habitual drunkard should be allowed to get one drop of whiskey from the dispensaries.

A Horrible Story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Capt Black, of the steamer Hogarth, which arrived this morning from Santoins, reports that while at Santoes on Sept. 2 he was informed that the Italian steamer Vincenzo Flori, from Ochoa from Rio, loaded with immigrants, and refused admission to the ports of Brazil owing to cholera on board, had for some days been lying outside in a helpless condition. The deaths were reported to be from twenty to thirty daily, and the bodies of the victims, bedding and clothing were thrown overboard and washed ashore. It was supposed that the vessle was without medical assistance or supplies and without sufficient provisions or coal to proceed further.

Loss of Life.

VICTORIA, B. C. Sept. 25.—A Northern Pacific steamer arriving last night brought word of the burning of the Russian steamer Alphonse Zeevecke, with the loss of sixty lives.

CLEVELAND ARRAIGNED.

DEVOTES FOUR HOURS TO ABUSING THE PRESIDENT.

A Tyrant Without Sense or Education—Accused of Deriding Congress—Morgan and Vorhees Repel False Statements in Regard to the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Yesterday the resolution offered Saturday by Stewart as to the co ordinate departments of the government was laid before the Senate. Stewart began with a citation from President Cleveland's speech last Monday on the occasion of commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol. The speech had been made by the President having more than 100,000 Federal offices to dispose of, and with the vote power which had been designed only for extraordinary occasions, backed by the concentrated capital and encouraged and flattered by a venal press. He described Cleveland on that occasion as turning his face toward the Senate wing of the capital and in angry and menacing tones using the following language: "If the representaives who there assemble to make laws for their fellow countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism and legislate in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional or selfish interests, the time when the corner stone of the capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it will not be worthy of commemoration." This declaration, Stewart said, had been cheered and encouraged by the thoughtless multitudes and construed by the venal press as a rebuke from the President of the United States to the Senate. The struggle for constitutional liberty, he continued, of the Anglo-Saxon race, which had been long, arduous and attended with many sacrifices, had lasted now nearly one thousand years. He went on to quote at great length from Macauley's history of England as to the parliamentary struggle with the Stuart kings.

Mr. Stewart spoke for two and a half hours. The resolution on which he spoke would have gone to the calendar at one o'clock, but Voorhees consented to let it go over till tommorrow and let Mr. Stewart continue his speech as if it were on the resolution. A great deal of the speech was devoted to a bitter attack upon President Cleveland as a man who had no collegiate or other training that could have fitted him for his high position, but who had spent his early life in such pursuits as teaching the blind and acting as clerk, sheriff and mayor. Stewart charged that the President, in disregard of his oath of office to execute the law, had permitted the secretary of the treasury to violate the law of January 14, 1890, which made the purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month obligatory. In proof of this he cited the short purchases of silver by the treasury during July and August. He could not conceive how this could be justified in view of the scarcity of currency which could have been increased by the issue of treasury certificates for silver bullion. He knew that the excase made was that silver bullion was not purchased because holders asked more than the market price, but he insisted that the market price of property was that at which the holders were willing to sell. However much, he said, some senators might depreciate the law of July 14th, 1890, as King James had depreciated laws on the statute book all (both highest and lowest) had to obey that law if civil liberty was to be maintained. The President's oath of office committed him to see the laws faithfully executed, but here was a plain law that had been disregarded. Was it not time (he asked) to sound the alarm. If the constitution was to be of any value, it seemed to him that all (friends and foes) should stand up and say to the President of the United Seates:

"You have overstepped the mark. We can not afford to have the laws of Congress disregarded."

Stewart then drifted to the anti-Chinese bill and asked whether the executive had enforced it. Was the President, he asked, to have the option to obey or refuse to obey enactments? He quoted remarks made by Cleveland at different times in what purported to be interviews which he construed indicated that he held Congress in rather low estimation. He assumed that Congress was ignorant. This assumption led Stewart to inquire where and how the President had learned what he knew? Where he had the opportunity of possessing himself of money and learning? Where and when and in what school had he studied? He believes Cleveland was the only President of the United States who had not possessed a liberal education either in some college or on a farm where the commonest were learned at nature's knees. He did not believe in the value of a clerk or lawyer without a prior liberal education, of college or in the studying of nature. The President of the United States was required to take a wider view of the laws of money and of nature than could be obtained in a lawyer's office or in the office of a mayor or any other such contracted place where the great book of nature was closed. Washington, Jackson and Lincoln were cited by Stewart as great examples of great presidents without collegiate education who had executed their extensive knowledge of government with the people "but unfortunately," he continued, "our president was denied to us a collegiate education and the grander and better educations of communication with the prodcing classes of the country. If he had the knowledge which was had and know of the people as Washington knew and as Jackson, he would have uttered the remarks which he had read and not talked about the ignorance of Congress. Stewart then read from the Congressional Directory of the present session the President's biograph, making amusing comments upon it.

At the time of adjournment yesterday Stewart had not furnished his speech, and when the repeal bill was taken up to-day he resumed his remarks and continued his denunciations of the President for a time, when he yielded the floor to Mr. Perkins, of California, who made an excellent speech in opposition to the bill. After Mr. Perkins concluded his speech. Mr. Morgan rose to a personal explanation, alluding to the article in a New York paper which had been read in the Senate reproducing the President's words at the Capitol Centennial Celebration. He said that he had not heard them or read them before today. He did not construe that remark as a rebuke to either house of Congress. If it had been so intended, it would have been very unworthy of the President on such an occasion. It might just as well be supplemented by a statement or passionate views on public questions. That would be quite as reprehensive as to say that the Senate or House could be influenced by the like motives. Having read the portion of the article imparting to himself, personal and political enmity toward Cleveland, he said: "I am very happy to state that between the President and myself there exists the most cordial personal relations. They have always existed, and I hope they ever will; for I esteem and prize him very highly in all personal respects and in his public career. I think that the history of Mr. Cleveland is a history which illustrates some of the highest properties of the American character. I differ with Mr. Cleveland in some of his views of public policy. I do not think that I differ with him on any questions that are vital to the country or vital to the Democratic party." With this statement Mr Morgan said he felt justified in saying that in this particular article the paper played the part simply of a mischief maker.

Mr. Voorhees had, also, something to say in regard to the President. He was very glad to hear the remarks of the Senator from Alabama in regard to the assault which had been made upon the President for the last two days. He desired to account for the attitude of silence observed on the Democratic side of the chamber in the face of the assault. It was that it had not been thought necessary to say a single word in the defense of the President from the time he was born in New Jersey up to the present hour. On his side of the chamber, and he had reason to believe on the other side of the chamber, and all over the country, Mr. Cleveland's defense had been fully made by the American people themselves. His great and powerful career disarmed all such assaults as had been made upon him. Whatever of fault the Senator from Nevada might have found in Mr. Cleveland's career, the American people had not seen it in that way. Whatever of criticism the Senator from Nevada might have indulged in the American people had not shared that criticism with him. Nobody was perfect. Human nature was infirm. The loftiest characters were not infallible. But he ventured to say that in American history the career of Grover Cleveland, his character, his achievements, his honor, his patriotism and his abilities would stand in the foremost line, in spite of all the assaults which had been made. Whether Senators differed with Mr. Cleveland or agreed with him, nobody failed to recognize his stalwart and powerful character and his high integrity. He hoped that this little tribute would be taken as sufficient to account for the fact that the Democratic side of the chamber would not feel called upon to enter upon any defense of the President unless something far more important was charged against him than had been charged up to this time.

The Roanoke Riot.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 26.—The coroner's jury rendered a verdict tonight as a result of their investigation into the cause of the deaths of eight men who were shot down during the reign of mob law on last Wednesday night. Their finding is to the effect that the men came to their death "by weapons in the hands of men or soldiers of the Roanoke Light Infantry under the command of Capt. Jno. Bird, and other officers" and that the evidence showed that he was acting under instructions of Mayor Trout. The jurors think it best to recommend that the grand jury or other competent court authorities take charge of and investigate the legality of the acts of the said officials. Capt. Bird was cross examined by the jury this morning and reiterated his statements made yesterday that he considered himself dealing with a mob and not as citizens. His tone of voice to the four men called to had given the order to fire in a low window looking out upon the door being battered in by the mob. It was produced in the evidence of another witness that Eddy, one of the boys wounded, had just thrown a rock through the jail window before being shot and that John Mills was among the mob near the west side door where the demonstration was the loudest. The verdict is received with general favor here, it being considered an act all that the jury could justify by find from the evidence in the case.

Come Down Colonel!

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 26—The Evening Call, a daily newspaper of this city, calls upon Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge to resign his seat in the national house. The Call carries a double headed editorial on the subject and among other things says: "The people have a right to demand of their representatives in the house of congress should be men who stand above reproach, and Mr. Breckenridge should resign until such a time as he can clear himself of the charges made by Miss Pollard. The people are thoroughly aroused, and the silver tongued orator will have to make a case very clear to satisfy his constituency." Continuing, the editorial says that no man should be held in such a high place who rests under such a stain. The Call claims to voice the sentiment of the people in the above.

Warrant.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—An indictment and warrant is out for the arrest of Robert Richardson, formerly of the firm of Richardson and Dennis, leather dealers, charging him with swindling for over a quarter of a million of dollars. The firms involved are some of the largest banking houses of Boston, New York and London. The immediate complaint is the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., the London bankers.

Costly to Cameron.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—Senator Cameron's anti-repeal speech has excited the deepest feeling throughout the State. Every Republican newspaper denounces his utterances as a betrayal of the State's highest interest and a misrepresentation of public sentiment. He has not been in touch with Republican sentiment in the State for years and his speech is generally regarded a final break with his party.

CLEVELAND TALKS OUT.

He States His Position on the Financial Question.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 27.—The Constitution will print tomorrow a letter from President Cleveland to Governor Northen, in which the President states his position on the financial question at some length. The letter is in reply to one writen by Governor Northen on the 15th inst. The Governor refuses to give his own letter out for publication, but it is known that it presented a graphic condition of the political situation in Georgia and the South and urged upon the President the expediency of a public utterance from him more comprehensive than his recent message as to the proper policy to be pursued by Congress upon questions affecting the stringency of the times and the needs of the people.

It is understood that in his letter Governor Northen pointed out the inroads being made in Democratic ranks by the Populists by reason of the neglect or delay on the part of the Democratic majority in Congress to meet legislation on the line of the party platform and pledges. He dwelt especially upon the financial condition and political interests of the farmers of the South, who constitute so great a proportion of the Democracy.

The President's reply to that letter was received this evening and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1893.

Hon. W. J. Northen.

DEAR SIR: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th instant. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit.

I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me, in the least degree, answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a surrender of the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of the product of his toil. I not only want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate a broader wisdom and good faith, thus placing upon a firm foundation our credit among the nations of the earth.

I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency so safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money.

I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use. Within the limits of what I have written, I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think that such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law, which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon, nor patched in such a way as to relieve the situation.

I am, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the so-called Sherman law.

I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation.

My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Rule to Show Cause.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25.—It now appears that Attorney General Townsend went on to Washington for something of more importance than the State trademark matter. He returned yesterday afternoon and then the real object of his visit became known. He went principally to appear before the United States Supreme Court and rush the case of constable Swan, in accordance with the views of Governor Tillman. The State carries the case up on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, Swan having been held in contempt of the United States Circuit Court. The Attorney General presented his petition, giving his reason why the writ should issue. He appeared before Justice Field "in vacation," and the hearing, as is the custom, was entirely ex parte. The Attorney General made the first move successfully, and he came back armed with the following paper which explained itself:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1893.

Supreme Court of the United States, before Mr. Justice Field, in vacation. Ex parte in the matter of C. B. Swan. On consideration of the petition of C. B. Swan, it is now here ordered that case be shown by G. I. Cunningham, United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina, before the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, on Monday, the 23rd day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted as prayed in said petition. STEPHEN FIELD, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Copies of this paper will be served upon the prosecuting attorneys in the Swan case, and as will be noticed, the case is taking the same course as the railroad contempt cases. It is the carrying out of Governor Tillman's ideas as presented when the railroad contempt decision was rendered by Judge Simonton.

Beneficiary Appointments.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25.—Governor Tillman has given out the following list of beneficiary appointments, for the term of two years each, to the South Carolina Medical College, situated at Charleston: C. A. Rush, first district; J. W. Strickland, second district; L. Cash, third district; Joseph M. Owens, fourth distric; E. L. Horton, fifth district; George L. Dickson, sixth district; F. J. Carroll, seventh district.

THE BLOOD OF BANDITS!

TWO TRAIN ROBBERS KILLED AND THREE CAPTURED.

A Great Night's Work—Fierce Battle in an Express Car, but the Squard of Police Was Victorious—Only One of the Gang Escaped.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Council Bluffs Road filled an attempt to rob one of its passenger trains, killed two of the bandits and captured three others at Francis, two miles from this city, last night. The dead are E. Kohler and Hugo Eagle and the names of those captured are Frederick Hersh and Harvey. Train No. 3 was the intended victim. It left Kansas City at 9:50 last night and arrived here at 12:30 this morning. The officials of the road had been notified that a robbery had been planned and the police were [illegible] the train arrived here a dummy train was made up, and sixteen policemen, under the command of the chief of police, were put on board. When the dummy reached a point two miles north of St. Joseph, the engineer's attention was arrested by a lighted lantern moving to and fro between the rails. He obeyed the signal. Six masked men surrounded the engine. One mounted and presented a revolver at the engineer and fireman. He held them in subjection while the other five hastened to rob the express car. They ordered the messsenger to open the door, which he did at once. Three of the bandits entered the car, leaving two outside to keep guard. The policemen guarding the train were distributed in various cars, a majority being concealed in the express car. As soon as the three bandits entered the door, the police ordered them to surrender. The robbers were taken completely by surprise, but opened fire at once upon the police. The police returned the fire and a general fusillade followed. About twenty five shots were fired on both sides. When the smoke cleared away the lifeless bodies of Kohler and Eagle were found lying on the floor of the car. Both were shot through the heart. Frederick, the third robber, was captured uninjured. None of the officers were hurt. While the fight was going on in the car, the police on the outside succeeded in capturing the two men on the watch, but the man on the engine escaped. A detail of officers was put on his track and he will probably be caught. The bodies of Kohler and Eagle, and the three prisoners were brought back to the city. Frederick, Hirsch and Harvey were placed in jail. All the robbers lived here.

A Murderer Lynched.

AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 27.—Calvin Stewart, the negro brute who murdered a white man near Langley a short time since, was captured yesterday in a swamp above Langley by Constable Augustine last night. The constable and a few friends started to bring the prisoner to Aiken. When they had left Langley, about a mile in the rear, they were surprised by a mob of fifteen or twenty masked men. Before any resistance could be made the prisoner was taken from them and riddled with bullets. Coroner Couch was immediately notified and proceeded at once to the scene of action where an inquest was held this morning, the jury bringing a verdict as usual in cases of this kind, "That the deceased came to his death at the hands of a party or parties unknown to the jury." Before being shot Stewart confessed to having murdered old man Carter at Langley and implicated Stephen Dunbar, who, he claimed, had aided him in the murder. About 3 o'clock today Sheriff Alderman was notified that Dunbar had been caught and that there was danger of his being lynched also. The Sheriff went to Langley and brought the negro back on the 4 o'clock train. He is now lodged in the Aiken jail. The Sheriff fearing an attempt would be made tonight to lynch Dunbar telegraphed Governor Tillman for instructions, who wired immediately to Capt. A. W. Oakley of the Palmetto Rifles to hold his company in readiness to protect the prisoner if called upon by the Sheriff. The whole county is stirred up about the affair and trouble is feared from the negroes.—Register.

Bretz Makes a Break.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Bretz, of Indiana, rose to a question of privilege. He had read a letter from John Hasseanay, postmaster at Celestine, a village in Indiana, in which the writer promised to vote the Republican ticket if given the postmastership. On the strength of this letter the man got the appointment. Beginning with the present administration, Bretz had tried to get the man removed on the ground of unfitness, and had laid the letter before General Maxwell, but was unsuccessful. He recently had received a letter from the postmaster dated September 16th, offering him $15 if he would permit him to retain his office. He had taken this letter to Maxwell, calling special attention to the offer of money, and again demanded the man's removal but with no better success. Bretz then asked unanimous consent to present for consideration a resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of three members to inquire and ascertain the reason which actuated the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General in failing to remove the man. Tracy, of New Jersey, objected, and the resolution was referred to a committee.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Senator Irby reappeared in the Senate to-day and went through his usual role of listening attentively to the discussion of the silver question. He has not made up his mind to participate in the debate, although his colleague, Senator Butler, takes a hand in the fight against the repeal of the Sherman law occasionally.

Dies Bravely.

EUREKA, Cal., Sept. 23.—Chas. H. Balden was hanged here yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Price. Balden kissed the sheriff and other bystanders good bye and died bravely.