

who can give should fail to do so now. The wife of Bishop Carter, of the M. E. Church, yesterday forwarded \$10 in money contributed by the Young Daughters of Charity, and for various contributions, seven barrels of clothing.

**THE STATE FARM'S LOSSES.**  
The state penitentiary board of directors held their monthly meeting yesterday. Mr. T. O. Sanders, the superintendent of the DeSassure State farm, was here in regard to the recent heavy losses. He reported that by the breaking of the dam he and the State would lose at least 1000 bales of cotton and 6,000 bushels of corn. Six hundred and fifty acres of highland cotton was injured. This will net about 300 bales of cotton. Mr. Sanders was given permission to use forty of his convicts to reconstruct the destroyed dams.

**A STRANGE INCIDENT.**  
It is strange, but about the only house unburned in Charleston county was the county dispensary at Mountville. Not a bottle therein was injured, and the building escaped, while others went down all around it. The only damage was the blowing away of the sign.

**BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN.**  
Board of Examiners Make Good Selections.

By resolution of the State Board of Examiners at their meeting held in this city on the 5th inst. the following books were adopted for use in the public schools of the State. Holmes' Readers adopted as a standard. The use of Appleton's series and the Normal series permitted. The supplemental list has been slightly changed by the addition of some new books and by the exclusion of some of Appleton's from the supplemental list of 1888.

In mathematics, the old list is retained with a few exceptions. Wentworth's School Algebra has been added. In English grammar, Tarbell's Lessons in Language, Strang's Exercises in English and Lowell's Dictionary Exercises.

In history, Hassell's History of the United States, Montgomery's Beginners American History, Anderson's General History and Chapman's History of South Carolina. There are no material changes in spelling, copy books, physiology, dictionary, maps, drawing literature and library.

In geography, Tilden's Commercial has been added. In civil government, Peterman's Elements has been added. In ethics, Comey's Primer, and Steel's Rudimentary Ethics, have been adopted. The only material changes are in grammar and history.

The Superintendent of Education will have the list prepared and distributed through the County School Commissioners as soon as possible. The Board of Examiners adopted the plan for supplying books, presented by Superintendent Mayfield. It contemplates an arrangement with the dealers in the State whereby purchasers may get their books on a basis of profit below that heretofore charged. The plan has not been rewritten yet, but as soon as it is handed out by the Superintendent it will be published.

**THE STORM'S VICTIMS.**  
Previous Reports Have Been Exaggerated. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Dr. J. W. Babcock, physician to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Columbia, who was sent to Beaufort to investigate condition of the cyclone sufferers, has made his first report. He has visited Lady's and St. Helena's Islands and reports that previous reports have been exaggerated.

**MEETING PENITENTIARY BOARD.**  
The Work of Repair to the State Farm Ordered. At a meeting of the Penitentiary Board held yesterday in the Superintendent's office, Mr. Thomas O. Sanders, warden of the DeSassure State farm, reported that 6,000 bushels of corn and 100 bales of cotton were destroyed by the recent bursting of the dam of the place. He says that out of about 350 acres of highland cotton he will probably make 300 bales, and that he will save practically all of his upland crop of sugar cane, etc. He petitioned the board to allow him to use what convicts he has there, and what others he would send him, to rebuild the dam. The board granted the request, and Superintendent Sanders will send Mr. Sanders what convicts and other tools for use in his work of restoration.

**THE PALMETTO TRADE-MARK.**  
The Commissioner of Patents Refuses to Register the Claim. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State of South Carolina, by its attorneys, today filed with the Commissioner of Patents a motion for a review of his recent decision declining to register the word "Palmetto" on a trade-mark in connection with the manufacture and sale of whiskey by the State of South Carolina. The commissioner had refused to register the claim.

### DECKS RUN BLOOD.

**A CHINESE PIKATES CAPTURE A STEAMSHIP.**  
Twenty-Four Persons Killed; Fifteen Wounded and \$200,000 in Money Stolen—Eighteen Drowned in a Storm.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6.—The coast of Aceh, a Dutch province on the island of Sumatra, has been infested for months by native pirates, who in frequent encounters even with Europeans have shown themselves to possess nerve as well as cunning. Their operations reached a climax on August 4, when they captured the private steamer of the Chinese Consul at Penang. Twenty-four men aboard were murdered, fifteen were seriously wounded, and \$200,000 fell into pirate hands.

According to the report brought by the steamer Empress of China, the Consul's steamer left Telok, Sumatra, July 31, at 5 o'clock, and three hours later one of the gang of twelve Achesees who had embarked as passengers, asked the man at the wheel if they were then passing Simpang, Olim. Receiving an affirmative answer, the Achesees, who were armed with a klawan, instantly cut the helmman down, and a Mr. Alexander of Brooklyn, standing near, shared a same fate immediately afterwards.

The Achesees then took the helm and turned the ship's head towards ashore, where she grounded shortly afterwards. A general massacre along the ship's decks followed, passengers and crew being indiscriminately slaughtered. Capt. Wood had been lying down in the cabin when up in the sounds of the disturbance reached him, and he was attacked and mortally wounded. He seems to have had just sufficient strength to regain his cabin and lock the door.

Chief Engineer Anchant, fortunately for him, was in the engine room, and the Achesees called for him to come up. Having heard their cries of "Orang amok!" he removed the engine room door, and extinguished the lights.

Second Engineer Daptist was sleeping when the massacre began, and awoke to see his servant killed. He put out the light in his cabin, opened the door, and by keeping quiet in the dark, saved his life. The pirates afterwards rushed through the saloon, killing as they went and helping themselves to cash, securing about \$200,000 in American money.

They then quit the vessel in two of the ship's boats, taking with them some of the passengers, among them a Javanese Amadzo, two Chinese and two American women. Finding the ship deserted, Engineer Anchant came out of the engine room and fired two rockets. He then proposed that he and some others should proceed in the ship's remaining boats to get the assistance of a man-of-war. No sooner, however, was the boat lowered than the pirates, who had escaped the boat, rushed into the boat, causing it to sink with the result that all were drowned.

The next morning the Dutch gunboat Madura, which had sighted the signals of distress raised by the engineer, came up and sent men to take charge of the vessel. Shortly after the gun-boat steamed away, having rescued the persons aboard. The Achesees returned drunk to their work of plunder, but met with such a reception from the blue-jackets that they retreated in haste, with the loss of ten of their number.

At noon the following day the steamer Gracie Van Bylandt, bound from Telok to Telok, stood by and received a part of the vessel's cargo, the remainder of which was discharged on lighters. So the ship may get off with the next spring tides. The Dutch warship started in pursuit of the pirates, intending to inflict summary punishment.

The Achesees were repaid with suspicion when they went aboard, were searched for weapons, but in vain. It is understood now that their weapons were smuggled aboard by a woman, who carried some bedding which was not overhauled. Male Alexander, while going to his cabin, was shot by the pirates. Captain Wood's body was found in his cabin when the door of his room was forced by the gunboat's officers. His body and that of his mate were taken to land and buried by the officers of the Madura.

### MOVING THE COTTON.

Dr. Stoke's Proposition to the Farmers of the State. The marketing of the cotton crop is the most important question affecting the interests of our entire people just now, I suppose no one, after a moment's reflection, will deny; and yet very few of our people seem fully aroused to it. So far as I have seen the country press seems strangely silent, while among the dailies The Register appears to be the only paper that appreciates the gravity of the situation.

In view of the far-reaching and enormous interests involved I trust that I will be pardoned for still another effort at solution. In previous correspondence I have advocated the calling of the State Alliance in special session to consider this matter with a view to invoking aid from the General Assembly and from Congress now in session. Agitation along both these lines should be pushed. The emergency justifies the calling of an extra session of the Legislature to devise some temporary expedient that will save the crop from perdition and the long train of evils that will follow its sacrifice, but pressure should be especially applied upon Congress, which is responsible for the possibility of such a crisis.

But owing to the pressure for time resort must be had to some temporary expedient; and the most direct method must be the best. Let the cotton be warehoused, insured, graded and weighed, and let the producer be given certificates of these facts. These certificates might then be used as the basis for an issue of greenbacks. The details of the plan are proper matters for Congressmen to adjust; but it seems entirely feasible to construct some plan of distribution through the postoffice and banks, paying a small percentage for the trouble.

But while this is being agitated we must be devising expedients of our own for local convenience. The banks have proposed issuing clearing house certificates, and that is a very good expedient as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough and besides leaves the amount of such currency to be issued entirely in the hands of the banks. It seems to me therefore that there should be some way of controlling this supplementary currency in order to preserve a proper relation between the amount of supplementary currency and the cotton to be marketed.

I would suggest therefore, that the farmers of every community associate themselves together, deposit their cotton in a warehouse where it can be insured, graded and weighed, and then appoint some one as trustee to receive the warehouse receipts and issue upon them to the owner, at 4 cents per pound, certificates for the redemption of which not only the cotton stored, but the individual member of the association are responsible; in fact nothing more nor less than an extension of the clearing house idea to the producers of cotton, with the advantage that under the extension the producer keeps control of his product and gets whatever rise in price may occur. I have no doubt that in most cases the banks will co-operate with the farmers in this plan, and whether they do or not it is perfectly feasible and practical.

Such an association might not be able to handle all the crop of the community, but by storing one-half or one-third, it would materially relieve the strain upon the other forms of currency available to move the crop and insure prices based upon the daily quotations unaffected by local arbitrage.

In the operation of such a plan, I would not favor strict adherence to Alliance lines. The question reaches outside of the Alliance and its membership, and the farmers generally should cooperate in their own interest, as well as in the interest of the people at large. For this reason I think it would be advisable to invite non-Alliance farmers to meet with us in the State Alliance meeting suggested in the first part of this article and in previous articles.

It seems to me that the farmers of every community should get together, procure a warehouse, provide for insurance and grading, and then issue certificates on warehouse receipts as indicated above. Such a plan would give relief to those who could not store as well as to those who do, and could be made fully as secure as the clearing house certificates proposed by the banks. What say you, Mr. Editor? — J. W. STOKES, State Alliance Lecturer, Orangeburg, S. C., Aug. 28, 1893. — Columbia Register.

**TWO BRAVE RAILROAD MEN.**  
Put Three Train Robbers to Flight—One of the Trio Made Prisoner. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Another train was held up last night on the St. Louis and San Francisco road this time with the unique accompaniment of a captured robber. Express train No. 1 on the Frisco west bound, was flagged with a red light a few miles east of Pacific, which is about forty miles west of St. Louis. The train came to a standstill, and two men held the engine crew at bay while a third went to the express car and demanded admittance. The messenger refused to open the door. The demand then came from one of the engine guards to "Blow her open." This demand was almost instantly followed by a deafening report and the wood work of the car was wrecked. Then the highwaymen joined forces and tried to enter the car, but were halted by the wreckage.

The conductor and a brakeman rushed up to the robbers with the people drawn, and commanded them to surrender. The robbers, armed with a poorly directed fusils, with the two brave trainmen gave back with interest. Such unexpected resistance unnerved the robbers and two of them took to their heels. The third was overpowered and made a prisoner. As far as known, no one was hurt. The prisoner gave his name as Panoch. He is an ex-employee of the Frisco road, and was identified by the engineer as a climber over the leader and ordered him to stop the train.

### JUDGE SIMONTON RASPED.

Gov. Tillman Uses Harsh Language About Him. The Swan Decision Was More Than He Could Stand and He Tells Why It Makes Him Rattle.

Governor Tillman seems to have recovered from his utter astonishment at Judge Simonton's decision in the Swan case, for yesterday morning he gave to the press a statement in regard to the decision in which he rasped Judge Simonton in a very severe manner. It is rare indeed that such remarks are made about a judge of the United States Court. It makes rather lively reading.

Governor Tillman said: "The decree of Judge Simonton in the Swan case is an extraordinary document. Judge Simonton cannot be supposed to have any ill will to Swan, and therefore can have but two objects: First, to bring the administration or the dispensary law into disrepute; second, to paralyze the constabulary in their efforts to prevent the importation of contraband liquors into the State.

"It is so illogical, prejudicial and tyrannical that I feel constrained against my will to criticize it, and I do this that the people of the State may read the decision and see comments on it at the same time. It may be unwise in me to do this when it is well known that the railroad tax cases, the Agricultural Hall case and the case involving the power of the Railroad Commission are all pending before this same tribunal. But experience has shown that the present administration has nothing to expect from this judge but adverse decisions, without regard to the merits of any case presented. I shall, therefore, use plain language and call things by their names.

"Swan was ordered to jail yesterday, but has since been released on parole by order of the judge, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on habeas corpus. For this he has our grateful thanks. The facts upon which Judge Simonton acted are stated by him as follows: Swan, a State constable, seized a barrel of whiskey in the warehouse of the South Carolina railway on the first day of August without a warrant to either search or seize, and took no further steps than to deposit it with the sheriff of Charleston county. The whiskey had been received by the South Carolina railway on April 12, and was held for delivery by reason of some doubt as to whom it belonged. Swan is charged by the judge with acting on his own authority, without instructions, certainly from any one in the legal department of the State, and in all probability he was without instructions from any other person.

"This is his offence as set forth by the judge, and Swan is committed to prison for contempt of court upon this showing. The real facts are these: Swan notified me as Governor, that there was a barrel of whiskey in the depot and asked instruction. I ordered him to seize it and deposit it with the sheriff, taking therefor a receipt. When asked later for particulars, he said the railroad people claimed that the barrel had been shipped in April, but showed no manifest or way bill to prove it. Swan's crime, then, was that he obeyed the Governor of the State, whose appointee he was under the dispensary law; seized a package of liquor which had no certificate on it as required by law; was in quantity going to show that it was for sale, and deposited it with an officer of the State court to await the action of that court as to its ownership and legal disposition.

"Is there any Federal question here giving the judge of the United States Court jurisdiction? There is according to Judge Simonton. It is contempt of court because the railroad is in the hands of a receiver, an appointee of that court. Now, let us examine the reasoning and the law upon which this man has been deprived of his liberty and imprisoned. Judge Simonton says: 'Were this simply a case of interference with property in the hands and custody of this court without notice to it, and without action on its part, its settlement would be easy, and then with the humility of Uriah Heep; he says, (the receiver) and the court from whom he holds his appointment, are servants of the law, exceptionally bound to pay it the utmost deference and respect. But the real issue in this case is vastly more important than an interference with property in the hands of the court, continues the learned judge. He then discusses the right to search and seize property, and denies the legality of Swan's action, claiming it to be unconstitutional. Let us see how Swan, according to Judge Simonton, must have proceeded under these circumstances. In the first place, Swan never did search the South Carolina Railroad depot. He only went in when the doors were open and used his eyes to look about, and in doing so he certainly broke no law. Judge Simonton says he should have got out a warrant, and I will ask his honor against whom? Against a barrel of whiskey? No trial justice would have granted it, for warrants are not issued against things. Against the receiver? The officer of the court had done nothing and again he would have been unable to have obtained a warrant.

"The United States revenue officers are not required to take out warrants against contraband whiskey, and I deny that it is possible or lawful to get a warrant for contraband whiskey in its transit. The absurdity and impossibility of carrying out the law under this construction is, therefore, apparent. While the constable is awaiting for a warrant the train containing it would move on, or if in the depot, it might be delivered to the consignee. The constitution does guard us against unreasonable searches and seizures, and the only question here is whether Swan's seizure was unreasonable.

"Did he break any doors? No. Did he injure anyone? No. Did he destroy the property or convert it to his own use? No. It was placed in the charge of an officer of the State court, and Section 25 of the act ex-

pressly provides: 'All such liquors intended for unlawful sale in this State may be seized in transit and proceeded against as if it were unlawfully kept and deposited in any place.' Mark you, it does not say, 'proceed against and seized, but seized and proceeded against, showing clearly the intent of the Legislature, and the analogous power exercised by the revenue officers in seizing without warrant contraband whiskey for its certain sufficient excuse for my construction of the law and my order to Swan. If this construction is unlawful and unreasonable, then Swan's action was clearly inadvertent contempt, if contempt at all, of the court, merely a trespass punishable only after conviction by a jury. The judge may contend, and does contend, that there is no power in this act for constable to do otherwise than is expressly allowed or commanded. But the Governor is authorized to appoint constables to see this act enforced, and the enforcement of this act required that whiskey in transit, without the certificate, shall be seized and proceeded against.' No power of search is claimed, or has ever been exercised, except under injunction and by order of a circuit judge of the State court.

"Judge Simonton accuses Swan of 'searching,' only to have an excuse for his tyrannical decree, and in the face of the facts. But suppose he did search and seize, where is the contempt? I certainly did not consider for a moment the status of the public carrier as a receiver when I issued the order to Swan, and Swan is a simple public official of South Carolina, duly authorized to act under the dispensary law, and it is infamous to claim that he is in contempt of court under those circumstances.

"The judge said, 'deep down in the heart of the Anglo-Saxon race is the abhorrence of every such exercise of power, almost absolute, and such exercise is never tolerated except in the most extreme and urgent cases, when the safety of the people becomes the supreme law.' Aye! and deep down in the heart of the Anglo-Saxon race is burning contempt and hate for the judge who binds himself to acts of tyranny, or allows himself to be the tool of saloon-keepers and corporations.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small. There may be no reckoning with the judge for he is fortified against everything except public opinion. Swan has been adjudged guilty of contempt and deprived of his liberty without a trial. He has been accused of contempt of court and adjudged guilty of unreasonable search and seizure, has been tried for one thing and punished for another.

"Judge Simonton has not shown in his decree wherein his contempt consisted. He ignores that point in his argument and we are given to understand that whiskey in the hands of railroads run by receivers cannot be seized, proceeded against without a warrant. If so it will be contempt of this South Carolina. The law is paralyzed to this extent on the bankrupt roads, and the temperance people and the law abiding citizens of the commonwealth will know at whose door to lay the blame.

"We will carry the case to Washington on habeas corpus and ask the United States Supreme Court to right this wrong. We may fare as we did in the case of the sheriffs, but in contending for the right and justice I will never consider either the cost or the result."

A Thinking Man Speaks. At the regular meeting of McCall Alliance, No. 49, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, It seems that Congress does not intend to give us speedy relief; and Whereas, It will bankrupt the entire South to sell cotton at present prices; therefore, be it Resolved, by McCall Alliance No. 49, First, That in case no relief is granted by the Congress of the United States, and in the event of a further decline in the price of cotton, we earnestly request the Governor of South Carolina to call the Legislature together in extra session, no later than September 15th, for the purpose of passing a stay law.

Second, That we earnestly commend this matter to the consideration of our Alliance brethren throughout the State. This is from the Cotton Plant and Register. The country in a state of peace, crops, to say the least, moderate, and No. 49 Alliance calls for a stay law and appeals to other Alliance to follow suit. Why a stay law now would affect business circles as bad as the ecclesiastical world suffered under an interdict when Popish power was supreme. Then no church could open, no hymn be sung, no corpse be buried. A stay law to any extent would silence every loom, tie up every ship and paralyze every industry. Do the gentlemen of No. 49 think? Are they business men? Do they use credit to any extent? Have I not the right to ask, are they honest? In this day, when we are suffering from over-production in every department—too much cotton, too much wheat, too much corn, and even now too many hogs—and talk about a stay law when values are unsettled for a want of confidence? I do not wonder at the panic. Money has caught a whiff of the tainted breeze; she has heard the cry of the horse leech, "Give!" "Give!" and she is getting out of the way. Now hear No. 49 lecture on finance! Light the lamp of economy. If you have spent the value of four bales of cotton and made only two, pick cotton and put it on the debt. Let not the renter go to the merchant and say, "My crop won't pay me out, I turn it over to you!" Gather it, and pay it over to your creditor, and he will help you again. Try and pay every obligation. Don't worry about tomorrow—sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Don't try to obstruct the efforts of the business men—they are as badly pressed as we are. Stop your ears to any man who would talk stay law, pass him by. Why, in finance there are teachers who would deceive the very elect if they are listened to. Meet every obligation as far as you can. Look every man in the face. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."—Hampton Guardian.

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### Constables in Trouble.

ANDERSON, Sept. 7.—Two of the State spies are in trouble here. They were locked up late last night by the police, and are still behind the bars. They are charged with gambling. They have been in town for some time and for several days the police have suspected that they were running a little gambling den, and last night they made a raid on them, capturing the two spies and a citizen of the town. The citizen gave bond for his appearance, but the two spies were not able to give bond, so they spent the night in the lockup.

They gave their names as Smith and Thomas and registered as such at the McAdams boarding house. The names are supposed to be assumed. Smith's right name is said to be Holway, an ex-policeman of Columbia. Smith gave bond for his appearance and was released from custody. During the night he skipped town and failed to come up for trial. The other constable, Thomas, was fined \$25 or thirty days on the streets. He had no money to pay his fine. He will be put to work on the streets—Augusta Chronicle.

### Robbers on a Frolic.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 8.—Early this morning two robbers captured a mail wagon, bound and gagged the driver, beat him with a revolver and then robbed the mail pouches. They then drove the wagon about the streets and at the end of an hour released their prisoner. They secured nothing but ordinary letter mail. There is no trace of the robbers.

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