

WINSBORO, S. C. R. MEANS DAVIS, EDITOR. J. S. REYNOLDS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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The House in Columbia has passed a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the University. The advocacy of this measure by so many young men from different parts of the State and its passage by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, is a gratifying circumstance, showing that the necessity of educating the rising generation is securing general recognition from the active and progressive portion of the State, as well as those who were nurtured in the old school. But for education South Carolina could never have taken her proud position before the war. Without education she must sink in the scale. The colleges already existing in the State are doing a noble work, and we would not see the least harm done them. But there is room for the more generous rivalry of institutions of learning raises the standard, increases the number of students, and makes each college more prosperous.

It is now claimed that the victims of the fire in the Vienna Theatre will reach nine hundred. When the flames burst out behind the scenes the employees with one exception, ran away, forging to shut down the fire screen, to run on the water or to open the fire escape. The only one who stuck to the post to prevent an explosion, and as no oil lamps were lighted, the darkness that ensued added to the horror. Scarcely a soul escaped. The spectators in the auditorium were smothered by the smoke in less than a minute. The fire was caused by turning on the gas too soon, so that when light was applied the flame leapt up to the flimsy scenery and enveloped everything in a blaze. Now that the calamity has happened, all the other theatres are under close supervision. This is another instance of locking the stable after the horse has gone.

Among the noblest products of South Carolina are its members of the Legislature, and the members, appreciating this truth, propose to adjourn business and exhibit themselves at the Atlanta Exposition in a body the week before Christmas. Atlanta has had its "Sheridan day," its "Dunmore day," and its various other days, and the 21st of December will be the South Carolina Legislature day. South Carolina people believe that the South Carolina Legislature is a little better looking body than the Georgia Legislature, and it is well to have the matter settled for once and all. As our legislators propose to pay their own expenses it will be entirely unnecessary for tender-hearted taxpayers to raise a cry of extravagance. The Atlanta Exposition is a great wonder, and our legislators can spend a few days there with profit and pleasure. We trust they will all attend.

National Aid for Education. Three measures are before Congress for the purpose of aiding in the education of the illiterate. Burnside's bill which passed the Senate last year but failed to reach the House, applies about a million dollars a year from the sale of public lands for education, based upon the illiterate population of the several States. At the end of several years a permanent fund of about fifteen million dollars will be on hand for the purpose.

Two other bills are still more liberal, each providing for about a hundred million dollars in all, to be expended in about ten years, most of which is to go to the South and West. If words mean anything public opinion North is favorable to the scheme. The National Educational Association has warmly advocated national aid in education. President Arthur suggests it in his message, and a bill for that purpose has already passed the Senate. The problem of the ignorant vote down South is alarming the

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WEDNESDAY, December 31, 1921. R. MEANS DAVIS, EDITOR. J. S. REYNOLDS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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RISKS OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The sources of danger in the use of the electric light are essentially two: from the conducting wires and from the electric lamps. As long as the electric light or electric energy is conveyed by a sufficiently good conductor it is only when some easier channel into surrounding objects is offered, or some partial obstruction of a certain character impedes the regular flow, that troubles arise. The conditions of these difficulties are, moreover, very peculiar. Thus, for example, if two electric conducting wires, forming the outgoing and returning paths of a powerful current, are placed near each other, but are separated by a bad conductor, as, for example, when both are tacked on to a board partition wall, the current will follow the wire from end to end, with no development of heat in the same or tendency to leave the conductor or pass into an adjacent object. It is only when the wires are separated by a poor conductor, such as a small wire, some metallic dust, or a film of water coating, that trouble arises. The solution, then, a portion of the current will be diverted into this "short cut" from wire to wire, and may heat the wire or metallic dust, or the water, and cause the ignition of inflammable matter. Accidents of this nature have already occurred. Thus a telegraph telephone wire having fallen across one of the conductors used for street-lighting purposes has been fused, or itself escaping, has caused the fire.

Again, two wires, being the outgoing and returning circuits of a power-current, have been laid side by side without any insulation of the kind board of a floor, partition, or ceiling; and though used safely for a long time, while the woodwork was in its normal state, have developed a very dangerous activity when the wood between them was wet with dirty or impure water. In that case the water offers a circuit through which the most powerful established which first heats the damp wood, then chars it, and finally establishes a series of minute arcs or electric sparks, which, if they are not kept under control, may develop a conflagration if left uncontrolled.

Again, two such wires as above, insecurely attached to each other, may be brought into momentary contact and separated, in which case an electric arc, with its intense light and heat, will be established between them. In like manner a conducting wire if set on fire by an electric current, and if the abutting ends are separated slightly during use, a similar electric arc, intense heat may be developed.

Turning to the dangers which might be expected from the electric lamp, it is to be recalled that, in the first place, these lamps are of the arc light type, and upon the number of lamps operated on the same circuit. Thus, if thirty or forty lamps are operated in series, the electric current, which is the same, must be sufficient to maintain a corresponding number of arcs closed out, the electro-motive force of the current available for the remaining lamps would be so excessively long, and even the metallic carbon holders and other parts of the lamps constitute poles between which the arc would spring, melting the metal work and establishing a very dangerous combustion.

To avoid this class of dangers, two provisions should be made. In the first place some arrangement in the lamp itself which, whenever the arc exceeds certain safety limits, the current is automatically diverted from it and carried through a good and sufficient conductor; and, in the second place, some apparatus in connection with the electric lighting machinery by which the electro-motive force of the current should be varied automatically in correspondence with the resistance of the circuit, so that any diminution of such resistance, as by the closing out of the several arcs, should cause a corresponding diminution in the electro-motive force of the current, and thus prevent any excessive rise in temperature. Numerous contrivances for both of these purposes have already been carried to greater or less perfection, and it is to be recalled that the electric arc is so unstable, and so difficult to secure immunity from risks of this sort.—Prof. Henry Morton in the Sanitary Engineer.

A Washington letter, apropos of the recent occupation of the White House by President Arthur, says: "All the rooms, except President Arthur's bedroom and adjoining office, have been finished and furnished in accordance with orders given by Mrs. Garfield last spring. In furnishing his present quarters, the most important feature of the new quarters is the removal of the taste of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen's youngest daughter, Mrs. John Davis, with whose family his friendship has been established. She has been living here for a year, her husband being attached to the French-American claims commission. In addition to the billiard room, the furniture used in the President's bedroom is a full chamber set of handsome black walnut, including a tall chest of drawers. There are also a "slipper chair" and a "boot chair," to be used by the President when dressing his feet. When he puts on boots he will sit upon a low chair of black wicker, with a red satin cushion, and a red cushion finished with red satin ribbon. To enhance his feet in slippers he will sit upon a chair of black wicker, with a red cushion and a red cushion finished with red satin ribbon. The mirror over the mantel has a red plush frame, and as the carpet has a red border there will be some brightness to relieve the intense sky blue of woodwork and upholstery. Over his bed is a canopy of colored embroidery, silk lined, with a red border and a red border with rose color and wadded with cotton. On the blue silk around the edges human figures in groups are traced in colored embroidery, silk lined, with a red border and a red border with rose color and wadded with cotton. On the blue silk around the edges human figures in groups are traced in colored embroidery, silk lined, with a red border and a red border with rose color and wadded with cotton. On the blue silk around the edges human figures in groups are traced in colored embroidery, silk lined, with a red border and a red border with rose color and wadded with cotton.

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RENEW YOUR LEASE.—There are times in every country when every man, woman and child are being oppressed by the same power. In such a case, it is the duty of every citizen to stand up for his rights. In such a case, it is the duty of every citizen to stand up for his rights. In such a case, it is the duty of every citizen to stand up for his rights.

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NOTES OF THE SENATOR.

The no fence law has passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 13.

The bill introduced to give trial justices jurisdiction in foreclosure of agricultural liens was passed by the House fixing the weight of a bushel of cotton seed at 30 pounds.

The concurrent resolution providing for a recess of the General Assembly from the 22d of December to the 11th has been amended so as to make the date of adjournment the 20th of December and agreed to.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of Major S. P. Hamilton, State Commissioner and recommending that a deficiency of \$280 in the expenses of the commission be provided for.

The railroad bill has been under discussion in the House. There is to be but one commissioner. Mr. Simpson moved to amend the bill by making the railroad bill a bill to be elected by the people at each general election instead of appointed by the Governor. The amendment was adopted.

In the Senate on Monday the bill repealing the Lien Law was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. T. J. Moore, who said that he was induced to do so by the fact that the bill had been passed by a large majority to pass a similar bill which had been before that body. He gave notice that he would on some subsequent day introduce a bill in a different shape with reference to the same matter.

The committee of agriculture of the Senate, to whom the bill providing a general stock law for the State was referred, are considering the bill and are expected to report the bill back to the Senate without recommendation. Three of the committee favoring the passage of the bill, the seventh member was absent. The advocates of the bill claim that it will pass the Senate by a very small majority.

The appropriation bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate. The appropriations are as follows: Executive Department, \$46,300 00; Health Department, \$6,000 00; State Normal School, \$22,000 00; South Carolina University, \$12,000 00; Penal and charitable institutions, \$133,295 00; State Normal School, \$800 00; Miscellaneous, \$2,200 50; Interest, \$98,533 00.

Total, \$382,790 50.

The general appropriation bill was reported in the House on the 12th inst. by Mr. Johnston, chairman of the committee of ways and means. No material changes have been made in the bill since it was introduced. The total amount appropriated for the support of the schools of the University, and five additional provisions are to be added to the bill. The object is to establish an institution of higher education to be fed by the college of the State. The bill is intended to protect the existing law of the railroad corporations and to the people. Many of the most objectionable features of the bill, as originally drawn have been amended, and although the bill will be introduced, it is rather bulky, the railroad say that they can live under it and the people certainly have no room for complaint.

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