

# Orangeburg Times.

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## AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO COMMENCE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Whereas, an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, approved March 1, 1870, entitled "An Act to provide for a Sinking Fund and the management of the same," did create a Sinking Fund Commission, with certain powers and duties, to dispose of certain real estate, assets and effects belonging to this State, not in actual public use, etc.; and whereas large sales have been made, and large amounts realized by the said Commissioners; and whereas the said Commissioners have failed, as by law they are required to do, to make an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the Sinking Fund, and all sales and other transactions connected therewith; therefore,

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to institute, immediately upon the passage of this Act, such proceedings as will cause the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, created under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for a Sinking Fund and the management of the same," approved March 1, 1870, to make a full and complete report to him of the condition of the Sinking Fund, and all sales or other transactions therewith, and all revenues derived from such sales, and how the proceeds of the same have been applied to the extinguishment of the public debt by investment in the public securities of the State.*

**SEC. 2.** That should the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund fail or refuse a full and complete report of all their transactions in office to the Attorney General within ten days from the passage of this Act, the Attorney General is then authorized and directed to commence at once such legal process against the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as will best protect the interest of the State.

**SEC. 3.** That the Attorney General be, and is hereby, authorized to employ such assistance as he may need in defending the interest of the State by the prosecution of the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.  
Approved January 25, 1873.

## AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of the officers of the incorporated cities and towns in the State of*

South Carolina," be amended on line three, as follows: Strike out "seven" (7) and "five" (5), and insert "six" (6) in lieu thereof.  
Approved January 25, 1873.

## AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BALANCE OF THE SALARY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SALARIES OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, AND THE EXPENSES INCIDENTAL THEREOF.

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That for the payment of the balance of the salary of the members of the General Assembly, salaries of subordinate officers and employees, and incidental expenses, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated.*

**SEC. 2.** That for the payment of the current printing of this session of the General Assembly, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended in accordance with an Act to provide for the publication of the Acts, Reports, Resolutions, Journals and other papers of the General Assembly.

**SEC. 3.** That the Clerks of the House of Representatives and Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to furnish to each member of their respective bodies a pay certificate for the amount of salary remaining unpaid.

**SEC. 4.** That the subordinate officers and employees of the General Assembly shall, in like manner, be furnished with pay certificates in such amount as shall be used by that branch or the General Assembly to which such officers and employees shall respectively belong: *Provided, however, That the pay certificates for services rendered, common to the two Houses, shall be signed by the President of the Senate, and countersigned by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

**SEC. 5.** That such certificates shall conform to the provisions of Section 23, Article XI, of the Constitution of the State, and shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and attested by the Clerk of the Senate, for all members of that body, and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for all members of that body.

**SEC. 6.** That the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said certificates at his counter prior to any other claim or claims whatsoever, and to hold the certificates as his vouchers therefor; and he is also authorized and directed to retain in the Treasury sufficient moneys from taxes to meet the demands of such orders and certificates.  
Approved January 28, 1873.

## AN ACT TO REQUIRE STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE TO QUALIFY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER RECEIVING OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION THEREOF.

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of each and every State and County officer elected by the people to qualify within thirty days after receiving official notification thereof; and upon the filing of such bond, and qualifying according to law, he shall enter upon the duties of said office.*

**SEC. 2.** If any officer, elected by the people, shall fail to qualify and enter upon the duties of his office, as required by the provisions of this Act, he shall forfeit the office to which he shall have been elected, and the Governor is hereby authorized to order an election, to be holden within ninety days, to fill the vacancy.

**SEC. 3.** All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.  
Approved January 29, 1873.

## AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR OFFICERS TO QUALIFY.

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all officers elected at the recent election be, and they are hereby, allowed twenty days from the passage of this Act to qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices; and on failure to qualify within the specified time, their respective offices shall be declared vacant by the Governor.*

**SEC. 2.** That this Act shall take effect on and after its passage.  
Approved January 29, 1873.

## THE STORY OF A QUEER SCHOOL, OR THE SIGHTS MASTER KNOW NOTHING SAW AT THE GREAT NINETEENTH CENTURY MUNDANE ACADEMY.

[FOR THE TIMES.]

"He spoiled everything," said Mary; "if we had been by ourselves, we would have had a nice time."  
"Do let us go somewhere where we can look at things by ourselves," said Master Know Nothing.

"Let us go and see the Philosophical Mirrors," said Mary.  
"What are they?" asked Frank.  
"They are looking glasses that show things in all sorts of different ways," said she.

The room into which she now led him seemed at first to be full of children; but Master Know Nothing soon perceived that they were all only different reflections of himself and Miss Bright Eyes in the looking glasses that were hung all around. The one nearest the door made things appear much larger than they really were; he was alarmed at seeing two monstrous beings, which he presently found out were only himself and his little friend. In the mirror next to this everything was made to look small and their figures were only an inch high. There was one in which everything was turned upside down and they appeared to be standing on their heads; in another there were a hundred or a thousand little figures instead of two. One looking glass caused people to look ten times as broad as they really were, but no taller; another made them look tall as steeples, but not more than an inch broad; others magnified one part of the body, the head or the feet, or some feature, nose, mouth, eyes or chin, while all the other parts remained as they were; it was enough to make one die of laughing to see the queer figures. Presently they came to one which they did not like so well, it was contrived to make everybody look like themselves only much uglier; the prettiest people were made to appear homely, and those who were naturally plain looked really hideous.

"What a frightful creature!" exclaimed Miss Bright Eyes as she looked in it. "Why, it is you, yourself," said Frank; "it looks like you too."  
"No," cried she indignantly; "for that little girl has red hair and my hair isn't red."

"It has some red in it; for I heard Aunt Susan say so the other day," said Frank.  
"And I am not freckled," said she; "while that child's face is covered with freckles."

"You have not quite so many, but you have some. For I can count them,—one, two, three,"—and Master Know Nothing went on counting; (which was not polite in him.)

You must not suppose that Mary Bright Eyes was really an ugly little girl; she was in fact pretty; her freckles were no larger than tiny pins' heads; as for her hair, it was of quite a pretty brown color and only looked a little reddish sometimes when the sun was shining on it; everything else about her was pretty. People had often called her a little beauty, so it was very provoking to her, now, to be told such things and no wonder she did not like it.

"You had better look at your own picture, sir," said she; "I don't think it is

any better looking than mine."  
"It was not indeed. Have you ever seen a picture called Slovenly Peter? It was much like that."

"My hair does not stick out in that way," said Master Know Nothing, rather talkily.  
"Yes it does stick out pretty far," Miss Bright Eyes informed him; "besides, you are really too fat, I always thought so, and now I see it plainer than ever."

"Then, I regret to say, they began to laugh at each other, getting more and more angry every minute; till at last Miss Bright Eyes declared that he was a horrid, rude little boy, and she meant to have nothing more to do with him and never to speak to him again.

"Little indeed, Miss!" cried Master Know Nothing, "I am bigger than you, and I don't care if you never do speak to me again. I am going home right off, and I don't want you to show me any more of your ugly old sights."

"However, as he was turning round to go, he caught sight of a figure in another glass which made him forget all about the quarrel.

"What a pretty little girl! Just look, Mary!" cried he; and "Oh! what a nice little boy! see 'Frank!' exclaimed she, the next moment.

"Why that is me!" they then both cried out at the same time.  
This looking-glass had been invented to make people seem pretty. By some magic, nothing ugly could be reflected in it; the ugliest people therefore looked pleasing in it, and pretty ones looked like a lovely little fairy; not a sign of a freckle was to be seen on her face, and her hair appeared of a beautiful golden color. As for Frank,—he was just like one of those dear little curly-headed and froed cherubs, you sometimes see blown down from the roof of a church.

Never saw children better pleased than they were with this looking-glass; I think Miss Bright Eyes would have stayed at least two hours before it, without getting tired. Master Know Nothing however began to look wearied at last for some other amusement; peeping out of the door of the room, he saw some boys in another apartment who appeared to be playing some noisy game. He begged so hard that Mary would go there with him that she could not refuse;—though she told him he would find that it was no pleasant game they were at, but learning Political Gymnastics.

"What are those?" asked Frank.  
"Horrid rough exercises for boys," said she; "climbing creeping, jumping over the things and bawling as loud as one can. I am glad girls don't have to do such things."

They went to the climbing room first. Here there was a cap, with a bell fastened to the top, which was placed on a high pole; whoever could climb up and take the cap off was to have it to wear. Some of the boys were trying to do this; but many more were only looking on, clapping their hands and hurrahing for whoever appeared likely to win the cap. Such pushing as there was around the bottom of the pole for a chance to climb! The bigger boys would not let the little ones get near, and if any boy was so lucky as to get fairly on the pole, all joined together to pull him down by the heels. There was one little boy at length who was so quick and clever that he managed to climb of the shoulders of the crowd and get on the pole; after he was once there, he climbed so fast that nobody had time to catch hold of his heels to pull him down, before he was out of reach and so high up that every one who was looking on held his breath for fear of seeing him fall. Now he had almost reached the top of the pole and was stretching out his hand for the cap, when a cunning boy crept up with a long fishing rod with which he managed to snatch the cap off the pole, and then he placed it on his own head.

"That was not fair. What a mean thing!" cried Master Know Nothing, who had been watching the little boy's progress up the pole with most eager interest.  
"Yes, it was very mean," said Miss Bright Eyes. "But I wonder at their all being so stupid as to try so hard after that cap, when after all it is nothing but a fool's cap."

Next they went into the Creeping Room, where there was a large barrier built across the middle of the room; on one side, were the children, and on the other side there were cakes and sugar plums on the floor, and whoever could creep through the holes under the barrier, was to have them. Frank asked Mary if she would like him to try to get some of the sweet things for her, but she said she would not touch the dirty stuff, and he would have to eat them by himself if he got them; she thought it was a shame for the boys to creep so low for such trash; so he concluded it was not worth while to try. There were a great many more boys here than in the climbing room; for more people are willing to creep than to climb.

The next place was the Jumping Room where the easiest of leaping over great high bars, called Constitutions, were practised; afterwards they went into room where Republican Institutions were studied and illustrated. The teacher was hearing a lesson when Master Know Nothing and Miss Bright Eyes entered the room.

"What is Universal Suffrage," he asked the scholars.  
"Where everybody suffers," said one.  
"Where everybody is suffered to do as pleases," said another.  
"Where nobody suffers anything," said another.

The smartest boy of all said: "It was a matter of opinion," which the teacher said was the right answer.  
"Now you shall see how it is done," said the teacher. "Look at these toys and nice things on the table. Now, whoever is of opinion that black is as good a color as white, must say—Black; and whoever thinks white is the superior color must say—White; and whichever side has the most children for it, can have these things to divide. Now let all

One, two, three!"  
Some shouted white and some black—it was hard at first to say which had it. The teacher said he thought the blacks had the best of it, but they must try over to be certain. At that all screamed out black or white, much louder than at first; but still it was doubtful. The third time, some of those who had cried White before, as they now thought black was going to win, joined in with those who cried black, so as not to be cut out of all the good things; therefore, although the whites bawled till they were black in the face, and although Master Know Nothing and Miss Bright Eyes, pitying their case, joined in to help them, the blacks were certainly the loudest. So all the nice things were distributed among them, while the poor whites were much dejected and there was even some talk of their getting a whipping all round.

"I would have given it to the others if I could," said Master Know Nothing, when they had left this room.  
"I couldn't help joining in to help the whites," said Mary; "though I don't think it is exactly the sort of thing for girls to do."

They next went to the Singing School to hear some songs which had been composed by the deaf, sung by the dumb; these were quite equal to the pictures painted by the blind; a cat's concert was nothing to the noise they made.—After that, in another room they saw all sorts of things, done in the most surprising manner, by idiots.

They now thought of going into the big girls' rooms. In the first they saw one being finished off by several ladies and gentlemen. She was seated on a barber's chair, and the gentlemen and ladies were all busy with her head. Each one had a brush, a little pot of gum, and a slip of paper with something written on it, which they stuck on the outside of her head with the gum. The children could spell some of the words on the slips of paper,—such as Botany, Chemistry, Modern Languages, (including slang) and several ologies and onomies. It was astonishing how many strips could be pasted on one head; it fact it was very hard to find room for some of them and to make them stick; the teachers had to keep begging the girl to sit still.

"Isn't it very disagreeable?" asked Mary Bright Eyes.  
"Very," answered the big girl, giving a tremendous yawn, which disturbed sev-

eral of the slips of paper so that they fell off and fluttered to the floor. "But one comfort is," continued the girl, "that after they are all done with me, these old things will drop off of themselves and then I can enjoy myself."

In the room next to this there were several young ladies who were already finished off. The room was arranged like a shop and the young ladies were ranged on the counter and the shelves under glass cases labeled "Girls of the Period." If anybody wanted to look at them, they were quite willing to come out and display themselves.

"Are you not tired of being shut up there under a glass case?" the children asked of one of them.  
"Very tired," she said. "I would get down if I knew how."

They offered to assist her and then Master Know Nothing found a high stool and he and Mary helped her to step off the counter on it and then down to the floor. When she was there she said she hardly knew what to do with herself, she had been idle so long; finally she concluded to try to sweep the room for amusement, and when she had got a broom began to make the dust fly a good deal.

A young man now came in and began to look at the young ladies. The showman fetched several, of whom the young man asked such questions as "Do you know how to sew on buttons?" "Can you keep a house?" &c., at which they looked very contemptuous, and answered "No!" Then he asked: "What are you good for then?" and one of them said she could wear a half a bushel of hair on her head, and another, that she could wear fifty flounces on her dress, and another that she could spend as much money in a day as he could in a week, and more too.

"Ah!" cried he—"this is the girl for me," said the young man. He was going off disappointed when he chanced to spy the young lady who was sweeping the room.  
"Ah!" cried he—"this is the girl for me."

Then he asked her the questions he had asked the others, to which she answered that she had never been taught those things. Then he asked if she was willing to learn them, for his sake. She promised to try, with which he was quite satisfied; so they went off together, arm-in-arm, quite happily, after giving Master Know Nothing and Miss Bright Eyes an invitation to their wedding, which they both promised to accept, if their mamma did not object.

By this time, although they had not seen half the wonderful sights of the Great Nineteenth Century Mundane Academy, the children thought they had had enough of it for one day; so they went home to tell the people there all about it.

## CHIPPINGS.

—Young Walworth received his convict suit of striped clothes, and was made stock clerk at the Sing Sing Penitentiary.

—The Rev. Charles Manly of Greenville has declined a call to the Staunton Va., Baptist Church.

—One article upon exhibition at the Vienna Exposition is a specimen of Gen Grants' tanning.

—Salem, Indiana, is prominent in lynching. A prisoner confined in a cell was assaulted by a large crowd. A frail to enter the cell, they threw flaming ball of cotton saturated with petroleum a him. Thus disconcerted he was shot a twenty times, then knocked in the head with a rock; he was then dragged bound on a railroad bridge, his request to offer a prayer was refused, and there he was hung.

—Father Ryan the celebrated South ern poet, and catholic editor, is out against Gen. Beauregard's new scheme of compromise.

—The Germans will entirely evacuate France by the 15th of August.

—Jack Grant, of Beaufort County shot his father, under the impression that he was a coon.

—An engaged couple while out upon a boat ride, went over Niagara falls.