

HENRY T. THOMPSON, EDITOR.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

By far the most important measure which will be presented to Congress at its present session is the Blair Educational Bill. In order that our readers may be made familiar with this great measure, an abstract of its provisions, together with an able defence of it by a distinguished Southern educator, are published elsewhere. Of all the defences of the Bill which it has been our good fortune to read, this is by far the most conclusive, and we venture the assertion that any of our readers who may be in doubt as to the expediency of the measure will be indubitably convinced by this sound and practical reasoning.

The fundamental principals of the Bill are briefly these: For the next eight years the total sum of \$75,000,000, to be derived from the sales of certain public lands, will be appropriated by the United States government to educational purposes throughout the various states and territories, in proportion to the illiteracy which prevails in them respectively; provided that no state or territory shall receive in any year an amount greater than the amount expended out of its own revenues in the preceding year for the maintenance of its public schools. Since South Carolina, in proportion to her population, is the most illiterate state or territory in the Union with the exception of New Mexico, it is probable that her quota each year from this fund, with the restriction above mentioned, would be exactly equal to the amount expended by the State government for school purposes; then, should the Bill become a law, we would receive from the national government next year \$549,857, besides a considerable sum, provided for in the Blair Bill for the building of school houses. In other words, should this Bill pass the House these schools in the State would be kept open exactly twice as long as they are now.

In proportion to her resources and her population South Carolina has spent more on the cause of education during the last decade than any State in the Union. For the equal education of white and black alike, the property owners, that is, the white people of the State, have borne a great burden of taxation until the utmost limit has been reached. What is true of her condition in this respect is to a certain degree the case with every Southern State.

All-ging that the Blair Educational Bill is "A Bill to Promote Mendacity" is simply farcical; a fact which the originators of the phrase recognize as well as any body else. South Carolina is as independent as any State in the Union, but her white citizens are tired of bearing the whole weight of taxation in order that the negroes may be educated. In this respect she feels that she has done her whole duty, and relief can come to her from no more appropriate source than from that government which enforces the law of equal rights and equal education, but which is not able, from the very nature of the case, to place the burden of taxation on both races equally.

Education is not a matter of mere local interest; on the contrary, it is of general interest, and it is only fair to demand of the most general form of government that it render assistance for its support. The Federal government is amply able to grant this support, and so far from its being restrained by constitutional provisions, it would simply be following precedents already set, and continuing the policy begun even before the adoption of the Constitution. The clause in the Constitution under which this aid would be granted, and in accordance with which appropriations have already been made a score of times for kindred purposes, is as follows: "Section 8 The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." Those who oppose the Blair Bill on constitutional grounds allege that the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes would be stretching the "general welfare" clause too far. As the learned writer already referred to at the beginning of this article has pertinently remarked, "If not the

'welfare clause,' what empowered Congress to import and donate to the American Tract Society 20,000 Bibles from England for the promotion of the happiness of the people?" After such a precedent would it be inconsequent to all go that their happiness would be promoted in an equal degree by affording them the opportunity of reading those Bibles?

It has been commented upon as remarkable that the chief opposition to the Blair Bill comes from the South, the section which will be most benefited by its passage. Without wishing to say anything invidious in regard to a few of the Southern statesmen when we believe to be conscientiously opposed to it we venture to assert that a careful inspection of the reasons of the majority of them would reveal glaring inconsistencies in their conduct, such as would lead to the conviction that their real objections are founded upon less reasonable and less lofty grounds than that of the constitutional question.

Necessary Regulations for Restricting the Applications for Pensions to the Right Parties.

(Columbia Cor. News and Courier.)

COLUMBIA, February 17.—Special: The comptroller general today sent to the clerks of Courts in this State a printed form, which was prepared by the board, and is to be filled out by all applicants for pensions. This action became necessary, as there were such a large number of applications being filed, and there were grave doubts as to whether the law was being properly complied with, and whether many of the applicants were entitled to pensions. This document, which was sent out to-day, requires very minute answers to everything which relates to the condition of the applicant.

The first question is "Are you married?" Then, "Do you own real estate?" "Describe your real property." The number of acres or lots and their value, and the number of houses and their value are then put down with their location.

The next question is: "Does your real estate yield you any income and what amount of money, cotton, corn and all other products must then be put down. "Do you own any personal property?" is the next question, and there is room for the number and value of almost every animal and article of personal property, from a goat to a steamship. "What income does your personal property yield you?" "Do you receive a salary?" "What amount?" "Do you receive an income or fee from any profession, office or occupation of any kind, which, added to the gross income of your farm or rents which you may receive, will yield altogether the gross amount of \$250 per annum?"

These answers are sworn to by the applicant, and if he has a wife she has to go through the same form and swear to it, and then two outsiders who know the applicant must swear that they believe the return of property and the schedule of income made by the applicant to be true.

In addition to this the following circular was to-day sent out: EXECUTIVE DEPT., OFFICE OF COMPT. GEN., COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15, 1888. To Auditors, Physicians and Clerks: In filling up blank certificates you will please give in full the reasons which govern you in making certificate. The auditor will please select, himself, the witnesses who make the affidavit to the schedule of property, and not leave this selection to applicant. The physicians will give in full the nature of wound and extent of disability thereby caused. Clerks can give reasons for signing certificate on separate sheet. J. S. VERNER, Comptroller General.

Trouble in Store for a Young Physician who is too Fond of Prescribing Whiskey as a Panacea. (From the News and Courier.)

MARION, February 11.—Special: The case of the town council of Marion against Dr. E. L. Brown, for a violation of an ordinance of the town, has been the topic of conversation here for the last week. About the 10th day of January a firm of E. L. Brown & Co., opened a store here for the ostensible purpose of carrying on a general drug business, and also for the purpose of supplying an alleged demand here for the sale of whiskey for purely medicinal uses. Previous to that time there were three drug stores here, all doing a very good business, but none of which have ever deemed it necessary to supply the so-called long-felt want of having a place of business where liquor could be dealt out for medicinal purposes. These druggists are all gentlemen of high character and rank, socially among the best people of eastern South Carolina. The local option election of 1884, was carried by a good majority in favor of "no license," and a provision was soon inserted by the Legislature in the charter of the town prohibiting the sale of liquor within its corporate limits for a period of twenty years. The druggists throw no obstacles in the way of the complete success of the operation of the no license law, and persistently refused to keep whiskey for sale. This action of the druggists has been fully vindicated in

the history of the town since 1884, and to day the sentiment of the people is more largely in favor of continuing our present "dry regime" than it ever was before.

Whiskey has been sold here to a small extent "under the rose," but any impartial observer acquainted with the history of the place cannot fail to note the vast improvement in the morality of the people, the diversion of trade into healthier channels and the wealth of the citizens substantially increased. There has been nothing to mar the success, or to prevent the silent growth of prohibition principles among the people of the town, except the occasional arrest of a clandestine violator of the law, or the unrequited evasions of the same. So that when the firm of E. L. Brown & Co., opened a drug store and procured a license from the United States authorities to sell whiskey, all eyes were naturally turned toward the conduct of the new firm's career. Suspicions were soon afloat that everything was being managed as a drug store should be in a dry town.

Last Monday (saturday) there was more drunkenness on our streets than there has been in a long time. The town authorities had to employ two marshals to keep order. In the afternoon of that day Dr. Brown was arrested and brought before the town authorities charged with selling whiskey unlawfully. For some reason the trial of the case was postponed until yesterday. The defendant appeared before the council, represented by Gen. Harlee and Junius H. Evans. Dr. Brown's attorneys moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that the council had no jurisdiction. The charter of the town of Marion provides that all who are brought up before the council for a violation of its ordinances shall have all the rights and privileges of an offender in a trial justice court. The defendant was charged with selling whiskey unlawfully, an offence not cognizable in a trial justice court, and consequently beyond the jurisdiction of the council, a tribunal upon which the statute confers only the jurisdiction of a trial justice. This position was overruled by the council, and they then proceeded to empanel a jury which the defendant demanded.

The council was represented by Mr. C. A. Woods. A number of witnesses were examined. It was proved and admitted by Dr. Brown, who says he is a graduate of the Charleston Medical College of the Class of 1886, that he prescribed for parties whom he did not visit and whom he had never seen in his life. Since the 10th of January he had filled 101 prescriptions for whiskey straight, and out of that number he wrote 87 figures which go to show that he has vaulted into a wonderfully large practice since he has been here, and that he has unbounded faith in the curative properties of "sinouper" whiskey. And yet he admitted that although he had been in a number of cases called in as an attending physician at the bedside of the sick, he had accepted but two of the calls. The case was ably argued on both sides. The defendant, Mr. E. H. Gasque, charged the jury clearly and to the point, telling them, in substance, that if Dr. Brown filled his own prescriptions for whiskey knowing when he wrote them that he was not in actual bona fide attendance upon the patient as his regular physician, as the law in such cases requires, he was amenable to the law and should be punished. The jury retired and promptly returned a verdict of guilty. Dr. Brown was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or go to jail for thirty days. The defendant's counsel gave notice of appeal. Other cases against Dr. Brown will be tried soon involving the same charge.

Raise Your Own Hogs. (From the News and Courier.)

Capt. J. A. Peterkin, the well-known planter from Orangeburg County, was in the city yesterday. He can always say something that is interesting and instructive in regard to agricultural matters.

In conversation with a representative of the News and Courier yesterday, Capt. Peterkin said that there was no doubt in his mind that as fine tobacco can be raised in South Carolina as in any other State in the Union. The soil and climate and conditions of temperature are all elements in favor of the crop in this State, when it is cultivated with the care that would ordinarily be bestowed upon other crops.

Capt. Peterkin also said that there is only one other place in the world, and that is one of the farming districts of England, where as fine meat can be produced as in South Carolina. The hogs that we raise here are slops, are just like slop hogs that are grown anywhere else, and there is no difference in flavor of the meat of corn fed hogs elsewhere. But the ordinary farm raised meat in this State is superior to anything of the kind produced anywhere else. Our hogs here fatten on crab-grass; they are grazers, and the food that they get makes their meat very sweet and of a most captivating flavor. Our home-raised side meat always has a streak of lean and a streak of fat, while the Northwestern meat is nothing but a mass of fat.

The pity of it is that greater attention is not paid to meat raising by the farmers of this State. In one of his escapades of some Henry Grady recently exclaimed: "Why is it we cannot buy now the sweet, old-fashioned country ham? Judge Samuel Lumpkin lately sent to the writer a half dozen from his private smoke house of the vintage of 1884,

that are simply poems in ashes. Any self-respecting pig would have died gladly to have been so idealized. In these hams you catch the flavor of the smoke of the half-covered oak ships above which they drifted with the seasons into perfection. And the red gravy, clear, consistent, flavorful; it is such gravy as you need to find on your mother's table when you come home from a long day's hunt in the December wind. I would rather have a smoke-house with its loamy floor, its darkened rafters, its red pepper pods, its festoons of sausage, odor of sage, and a hundred such hams suspended between earth and roof, like small Mahometas, than a cellar of dust-begrimmed bottles of Madeira of '24."

Capt. Peterkin raises his own meat. He thinks that smoke rather spoils its flavor, and believes in curing it after another old fashion, which makes it sweet and tender the whole year round. What Capt. Peterkin succeeds in doing on his model farm in Orangeburg can likewise be done on every other well-conducted farm in this State. When the time comes that every farmer raises his own meat and provisions, then will South Carolina indeed be independent of Western smoke houses and Chicago stock pens.

Washington Letter. (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 17th, '88

During the present session of Congress, which has been in session a little over two months more than 6250 bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives. Not one fortieth of them have passed, and before final adjournment, the number of bills presented and referred will probably have reached twice that number.

The life of a Congressional bill is rather interesting. To give you some idea of the red tape that a bill must encounter, it is only necessary to say that a full-grown bill must be printed six times, and must pass through the hands of at least twenty-five persons before it can be numbered with the laws of the land.

The House Judiciary Committee has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill to refund the direct tax collected during the late civil war, with an amendment providing that money so collected shall be restored to the rightful owner. There is little doubt of the passage of this act.

Blaine's letter is variously viewed both by Democrats and Republicans. The former place little faith in his sincerity, while those of the latter who are unfriendly to the aspirations of the man from Maine are more than willing to take him at his word. On the other hand, the ardent supporters of Mr. Blaine are hoping that there will be a reaction in his favor, which will apparently make the candidacy of their favorite a necessity.

As a result of the retirement of Birne, there are a number of Presidential booms, among which may be mentioned Senators Hawley, Sherman, Allison, as well as Greham and General Sheridan. In fact the Republicans in Congress are now thinking more of Presidential making than of legislation.

At last the so-called "overlasting Blair bill" has again passed the Senate this time by a vote of 39 to 29. It has been in three Congresses now, and has occupied much valuable time, which its enemies say will be to no purpose. Its fate in the House is problematical, but most of the Democrats voted against it before, and the longer the bill has been thought of and talked of the weaker it has grown. The last vote upon it by the Senate was not so strong as the vote of two years ago.

The President and party are expected to make their flying trip to the Land of Flowers early next week. They will not be absent quite one week.

A Summary of the Blair Bill.

The bill appropriates annually for eight years the following sums to be "expended to secure the benefit of common school education to all children of school age, living in the United States."

First year, \$7,000,000; second year, \$10,000,000; third year, \$15,000,000; fourth year, \$13,000,000; fifth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year, \$9,000,000; seventh, \$7,000,000; eighth year, \$5,000,000. The money is to be divided among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to illiteracy—the computation to be made according to the census of 1880, and (afterwards) 1890. There are to be separate schools for white and colored children. No State or Territory is to receive the money under the Act until its Governor shall have filed with the secretary of the interior a statement showing the common school system in force in the State, the amount of money expended during the preceding school year for the support of common schools; the number of white and colored children between the ages of 10 and 21; the number of schools in operation, average attendance of scholars, &c. No amount is to be paid to any State or Territory in any year greater than the amount expended out of its own revenues in the preceding year for the maintenance of common schools. No part of the fund is to be used for the erection or rent of school buildings, but an additional fund of \$2,000,000 is to be allotted in the first year for school-houses, either for construction or renting; in sparsely populated districts not more than \$150 for each building.

A Grand Opportunity.

The following advertisement is taken from the News and Courier: A recent bequest enables Harvard University to offer additional aid (to the amount of \$13,000 a year) to deserving candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This aid will be distributed in sums of \$150 to \$250 a year, and will be awarded (not paid) in advance to students or graduates of other colleges, or to candidates for the Freshman class. Students of graduates of other colleges can be admitted to advanced standing without passing examinations. Other candidates for admission must pass the entrance examination in June or September. Blank forms of application for admission and for aid, and pamphlets giving full details regarding any department of the University (Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, or Agriculture) may be obtained by applying to FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard University, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

The Greenville correspondent of the News and Courier says: A telegram received here from Charley Conveys the information that Col. E. B. C. Cash, who has been dangerously ill, is improving, and is expected to recover.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of E. C. Baker, deceased, will present the same properly attested, and all indebted will make payment to ADELINE A. BAKER, Adm'r. Feb. 21st 1888.—31.

New Barber Shop.

I desire to inform the public and my many old customers in the town and county of Darlington that I have opened a first-class Barber Shop at the Darlington Hotel, where I shall be most happy to serve them and promise them satisfaction in every respect. ROBERT HARLEE. Feb. 23, '87

To Planters and Mill Men of DARLINGTON.

Your special attention is invited to the celebrated Boss Process Variable Feed Saw Mills, Straight Line Engines, New Eva Boilers, and Shafting, Pulleys, &c. manufactured by the Liddell Co., of Charlotte, N. C., for which I am State agent, and upon which I am prepared to make close estimates. Van Winkle, Pratt and Winship cotton gins; Corbin Disc Harrows, Planet, Jr., Horse Cultivators; Thomas Imperial Hay Rakes, Cotton Planters, &c. Deering one and two-horse mowers, binders, and light reapers. Wind mills erected and fitted same a specialty. Estimates furnished on brick making and wood working machinery. Write to W. H. GIBBS, Jr., Columbia, S. C. or B. O. Commander, agent for Darlington Co., Cartersville, S. C.

For Rent or Lease.

That desirable tract of land containing a large and commodious dwelling, with eight rooms, out-houses, a fine orchard, and other conveniences, formerly the property of the late J. O. B. Dargan, and known as Springville. For terms apply to JAMES DOUGHAN, near Palmetto, S. C. Feb. 16, '88

Executrix's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Evander B. Byrd, deceased, will present them to the undersigned properly proven, and all persons indebted to the said Evander Byrd will make payment to the undersigned. SARAH L. BYRD, Qualified Executrix. Feb. 15, '88.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

A. J. SALINAS & SON, vs. P. B. PEARCE and others. Judgment for Foreclosure. By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above stated cause, I will sell in front of the Court House of Darlington County, on the first Monday in March next, or the Tuesday thereafter, at the risk of the former purchaser:

All that tract of land, situate in the County of Darlington, State of South Carolina, containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, to-wit: North and northwest by lands of W. H. Brown; south by High Hill Creek, and west by the old Charleston public road. The same being the tract of land conveyed to P. B. Pearce by Jane Cooper for the benefit of Emily L. Pearce and Children, by deed bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1885. Terms of sale one third cash, balance in one and two years, credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises, with interest from date, at the rate of ten per centum per annum. W. P. COLE, S. C. J. Feb. 10, '88.

JOHN McSWEN, vs. T. M. JONES.

Execution against Property: By virtue of the above stated Execution to me directed, I will sell in front of the Court House of Darlington County, on the first Monday in March, or the Tuesday thereafter.

A Lot in Cartersville, in the County of Darlington, measuring Thirty-five feet by One Hundred and twenty-five feet by lands of A. E. Lockhart; south by W. O. & A. Railroad, and west by lands of Mrs. Hill. Terms of sale cash. W. P. COLE, S. C. J. Feb. 18, '88

THE LATEST ENTERPRISE. A HARNESS STORE CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN HARNESS, BOTH DOUBLE AND SINGLE, Colars, plow-bridles, riding bridles, &c., &c., by McCullough & Blackwell. Any portion of harness, however small, always kept on sale, and supplied promptly.

A FIRST-CLASS SADDLER HAS JUST BEEN HIRED TO CONDUCT THIS ENTERPRISE. Save money by calling on them.

John K. McIver, DEALER IN HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, FURNITURE, Hardware, Wooden and Willow-ware, Glass-ware, Crockery and Tin-ware, Window Shades, Cornice Poles, Matting, Carpeting, Pictures, Mouldings, &c., &c. A LINE OF Staple and Fancy GROCERIES HAS BEEN ADDED. The Patronage of the Public is Solicited.

A Good Time Coming G. H. MIMS, AT Lamar, - - - S. C. Desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he is heavily stocked, and the burden is still increasing, with GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, including the DAISY AND DIXIE PLOWS, &c., &c. He has, in fact, everything generally found in a first-class country store, and he will take especial pleasure and care in furnishing FARMERS. With anything they may need to further their business interests, happiness or welfare, at the lowest possible rates; and for cash, will sell on ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Blacksmith and Woodshop Where Mr. J. M. Best will always be found at the forge, operating on all kinds of work relating to plows, carts, wagons and buggies, including painting and trimming in the neatest styles, guaranteeing satisfaction in all things. Look after your best interest by calling to see him. January 26, '88.

ENTERPRISE GROCERY, PEARLE SALT, STREET SALT, HARDWARE - AND - Agricultural Implements. CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS - AND - TOBACCO. AMPLE STABLE ACCOMMODATIONS. The Very Highest Cash Price Paid For COTTON. A. S. WHITE, Manager. September 15, 87

F. E. NORMENT, INSURANCE AND Real Estate Agent. Represents Ten of the oldest and most reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the world. Special attention given to making Tax Returns and paying Taxes for parties living at a distance. Office up-stairs in brick building next to the Darlington National Bank January 27, 1887