



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

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The Supreme Court the Nation's Anchor.

Extracts from an Address by Mr. Justice Brewer before the Marquette Club of Chicago.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Marquette Club: This is the most cosmopolitan city on the face of the globe. Every citizen of Chicago admits the fact. Within its limits all ages of history are repeated, all nations and races are represented. ***

In this cosmopolitan character and in the heterogeneous elements of its population, Chicago but typifies the nation, of which it is the great central city. *** It is the genius and mission of our country to take these heterogeneous elements, these fragments of varied and oftentimes antagonistic races, and weld and fuse them into one homogeneous people, whose great achievements shall be equal rights and universal liberty.

Is this achievement within the reach of man? Yes, thank God, it is; made so by the grand conception of a written Constitution and a permanent and independent judiciary. The fathers may not have foreseen the marvelous mingling of all races within our borders which the century has accomplished, and yet if they had foreseen it they could not have devised a wiser system of government than that which placed in organic laws limitations upon the powers which a majority may exercise, and created a tribunal separate from the law-making body to determine at the instance of any citizen whether those limitations have been passed. Power to make a law, and at the same time to declare that that law does not transcend any constitutional limitations is equivalent to power to ignore those limitations whenever a temporary exigency may demand.

It is true that in Great Britain liberty abides without any written constitution. There is no organic instrument which the people have lifted up before their representatives, beyond whose terms and limitations those representatives may not go. The will of the people, be it ever so changing, is, as expressed from day to day in the legislative enactments of Parliament, the supreme and uncontested law. If, as one of the English judges said to a friend, "Parliament should enact that Lord Salisbury might without compensation take possession of Haverden Castle, and out therefrom its present proprietor, William E. Gladstone, the courts will be bound to enforce that as the law of the land."

But Parliament never does such a foolish and unrighteous thing; and why? Because of the checks and counter checks in her legislative system growing out of the essentially different character of her two legislative bodies, because of the conservative nature of the single homogeneousness—the Anglo-Saxon—which fills the land and controls the government, and because of the limited suffrage which restricts the power to the more conservative of even that race. By reason of these three facts, despite the monarchical form of government, despite the absence of any constitutional restraints, liberty finds a stable abiding place in the English Isles.

In this country the legislative bodies of the nation, though differently selected, represent the voters. We have universal suffrage and a population as heterogeneous as the different races of the world will permit. An unrestricted and absolute legislative freedom would certainly sweep on to despotism of the mob, whose despotism is always followed by the man on horseback.

Let no one misunderstand me or impute an intent to assert that our institutions are perfect. The order which reigns in Warsaw is not the great end of political existence. True, I do not stop to discuss what changes, social and political, ought to be made. I concede that many are necessary, made so by rapidly varying conditions of life, and very likely to become more imperative in the days to come. Those changes may be radical and far-reaching, and I am glad to note that the best and most earnest thought is being given to the consideration of what ought to be done. All I insist upon is that they shall be wrought out by the deliberate action of the whole people in the appointed way, and not foisted upon us by any crowd that may happen to gather at the street corner.

We see too often the spectacle of some lone and limited gathering of individuals, some assertion or organization, meeting, and like the three doctors of Tooley Street, resolving,

"We, the people," forgetful of the facts that seventy millions of people have freighted their all of earth in this, our goodly ship of state, and that they have the supreme right to say, that no more hand shall lower a single sail or take the rudder from the hands of the select pilots. What ever is to be accomplished in the way of change shall not be by the South American habit of revolution, but by the North American process of evolution.

If against some local movement, some effort of a few, the Supreme Court calmly lifts it staying hand and says, "Thus reads the Constitution," let no man haste to destroy that court or weaken its power in order that the restraints of the Constitution may be safely ignored, but let the people proceed in the appointed way to change or remove any restraints in that instrument which they believe stand in the way of a better social and political life.

No one can be blind to the fact that there is to-day in the land a movement to displace the court. It is part and parcel of the schemes to array the many against the few, the masses against the classes, and this is done under the pretence of realizing a more complete government by the people. The leaders are too adroit to propose their total abolition. The cry is to shear them of jurisdiction and leave them like painted ships on a painted ocean. The shibboleth of this movement is "government by injunction," and in support of the claim that there is danger of liberty from the action of courts, great names are invoked, even the name of him whom we honor to-night. They quote his declaration that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court, the people will cease to be their own masters, ignoring that in the same great message he declared that the decisions of that court in any case must be binding upon all the parties thereto; that it was a duty from which judges could not shrink to decide all cases properly brought before them, and that it was no fault of theirs if such decisions were turned aside to political purposes.

I am as much opposed to government by judges as any man. They are more qualified to exercise the functions of government than the clergy, and a theocratic government has long since proved a failure. But the writ of injunction is not an act of legislation. It creates no new law. It only enforces rights which the Constitution and the law have heretofore declared sacred. It is as old as the struggle of the English-speaking people for liberty, and it has been used to protect and not to govern.

The only distinguishing feature of it in the practice of to-day is one necessarily growing out of the great combinations of men and capital. It is sometimes applied for against many instead of against a single individual. Do numbers change rights? If one man trespasses on my property, and I may have injunction to restrain him, is my right to protection any the less clear because a thousand join in the trespass? The common sense of every one thunders an answer in the negative, and affirms that there is nothing more despicable in any idea of justice than an effort to measure it by numbers of votes or wealth. The great strike of which this city was the historic centre attests the wisdom of judicial interference. As one of the leaders in it declared, "It was not the soldiers that ended the strike; it was not the old brotherhood that ended the strike; it was simply the United States Courts that ended the strike."

And to the great honor of the men who were engaged in it be said, that while they yielded not to any show of force, they did yield to the decisions of the lawfully constituted tribunals of the nation. The peaceful ending of that strike is a supreme attestation of the power of the American people to govern themselves. That honest and true-minded men were on both sides of that controversy no sensible man doubts, and that it was settled judicially, and not by bayonets and bullets, is the glory of all. And here let me say, in passing, that the hero of that struggle for the domination of law was Circuit Judge William A. Woods,

whose name will be revered and honored through the coming ages long after the memories of his critics and assailants shall have become like the body of Lazarus four days in the grave.

It is not part of the functions of a judge to govern, and notwithstanding the talk about government by injunction, there has never been any attempt by courts to exercise the functions of government. That it was the understanding and purpose of the framers of the Federal Constitution that the judiciary should exercise the power of determining whether any given statute conflicts with the fundamental law, was affirmed early in the history of the court, in a vigorous opinion of the great chief justice, and has been affirmed and re-affirmed again and again since, and has been and is the general understanding. That such is the true interpretation of the Constitution is evident from the fact that there has never been any serious effort for a change. That the judiciary might never usurp the functions of government and attempt to legislate, it was given no power over the purse or sword of the nation. It can neither itself legislate nor compel Congress to legislate. It can take no money out of the public treasury, neither can it direct the movement of the army of the nation. It has to depend on Congress for the means of its existence, and appeal to the executive for the enforcing of its judgments.

And now, how during the century of the national life has the Supreme Court discharged the solemn duties imposed upon it? That it has made mistakes is undoubted. No sensible man off or on the bench ascribes to it infallibility. I certainly should be the last to believe it infallible. I know it is often wrong—it frequently overrules me. And yet, notwithstanding its mistakes, that in the past at least (for of the present it is not fitting that I should speak) it has proved worthy of its high trust, the common judgment of thoughtful men the world over affirms. Better, far better, to suffer the injuries which come from its occasional mistakes than the manifold wrong which would flow from the attempt to settle all questions of right or wrong, of power or the lack of power, by the mere matter of numbers or the accumulation of majorities.

It has been well said that in an early day John Marshall took the Constitution, penned by the marvelous genius of Madison and Hamilton, and stamped upon it in large and luminous letters the single word "Nation." That word is to-day the great interpreter of our Magna Charta. True, to make it indelible cost a war; but the martyr-blood of him whose birth we this evening commemorate transcribed it from written instruments to loving hearts and into the life of this republic, and now, so long as the United States endures,

Over all this land one flag shall float, One song ascend from every throat; That flag that banner of the free, That song the song of liberty.

No one can fail to discern that the great strain through which this nation is now to pass in its political and judicial life springs not from the conflicting relations of the national government to the States. Those have been settled by the war. The strain will come from the fact of our rapidly increasing population, and the struggle to throw off all constitutional guarantees of protection to liberty and property as more restraints on the so-called liberty of the many. In the presence of this strain I invoke the thoughtful attention of every man to the oath which each Justice of the Supreme Court must take:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Justice of the Supreme Court, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeable to the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

God forbid that any man elevated to a position on that bench should ever prove recreant to the solemn obligations of that oath, taken on earth, but recorded in heaven. It is a curious anomaly of the present day that from some in this land

we hear the feverish cry of "Down with the courts, and let the will of the temporary and shifting majorities settle all questions of power and right," while at the same time from others comes an earnest call for the adjustment of disputes between nations through the peaceful processes of arbitration. Courts for disputes between nations, but no courts for disputes between the government and individuals—between the majority and minority. These dissident voices only accentuate the fact that within our heterogeneous body politics there are depths as well as heights.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Supreme Court is either honored or helped by being spoken of as beyond criticism. On the contrary, the life and character of its justices should be the objects of constant watchfulness by all, and its judgments subject to the freest criticism. The time is past in the history of the world when any living man or body of men can be set on a pedestal and decorated with a halo. True, many criticisms may be, like their authors, devoid of good taste; but better all sorts of criticism than no criticism at all. The moving waters are full of life and health; only in the still waters is stagnation and death.

I remember seeing in an Eastern paper, immediately after the decision in the well-known income-tax case, a most extravagant eulogy upon the Supreme Court as the great defender of the rights of the few States against the many, and of the accumulation of property against unconstitutional assaults. And when thereafter, by that court, the act of Congress denouncing all contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade was held applicable to a combination between railroads to prevent competition in rates, that same paper contained an article expressing the most extraordinary surprise that men supposed to be of ordinary intelligence could be guilty of such a stupid blunder.

The one article could be condensed in a single clause, "A Daniel came to judgment; yea, a Daniel!" and the other in the equally short and expressive phrase, "An ass within a lion's skin." Now, it is the inalienable right of every American citizen, according to the peculiar construction of his organs of hearing, to recognize in the judgments of that court either the voices of a Daniel or the braying of an ass.

It is often said that the courts act as though they had no confidence in the people. But surely that is a grievous misunderstanding of the truth. On the contrary, they have the most abounding confidence. They believe that when the people framed the organic law they meant that it should be the measure of all rights and the limitations of all powers; and when they intrusted to the courts the duty of determining whether any single act conflicts with that organic law, they meant that those courts should discharge that duty in the fear of God and according to their unbiased and deliberate judgment. They have abundant confidence that the people will honor them for their loyalty to this duty in the face of all opposition and denunciation, and he, in the long run, will alone receive honor at their hands who in every time of question and excitement stands firm by his convictions.

A judge is not indifferent to popular approval, but it is that approval which comes at the last and not at the first thought. Never was there a grander judicial utterance than that which fell from the lips of Lord Mansfield as an excited populace surged up against the gates of Westminster demanding a judgment according to their notions: "I wish popularity, but it is that popularity which follows, and not which is run after. It is that popularity which sooner or later never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means." And to-day, despite all tumultuous and passionate cries, it is as certain as Holy Writ that that judge will be forgotten who simply bends the eager ear to catch the rumblings of the popular voice, while the immortal laurel waits for him who has the unflinching courage of his conviction, and who fearlessly asks only the single question, "What saith the Constitution?"

Do not be discouraged. Let not the noise and confusion which prevail in the lowlands of our political life alarm you. We are a garrulous people. In the valleys is the endless gabble of the demagogue, the cry and tumult of temporary passion. It is not portentious of evil, but, on the contrary, prophetic of good.

Let every individual thrust into the seething mass of public opinion his own views of what ought and what ought not to be done. Let the clamor go on. It is a blessed thing—blessed in every direction. It relieves the blatant, whose stomach is always full of wind; and the great public discussion will surely separate the wheat from the chaff, sift the wisdom from the folly, and finally work out that which is best for all.

I have abiding faith in the judgment of the American people. Above the valleys of political clamor and noisy strife I see rising in unchanging stability the rock-ribbed mountain peaks of calm deliberate judgment. And so sure as the mountains endure, so sure will the sober second thought prevail. The confusion of tongues will some day end. The speech at Gettysburg will remain an undying prophecy: "Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall never perish from the earth."

That grim and cynic Scot, Thomas Carlyle, looking at the tumultuous movements which so often sweep through this land of government by the people and of the people, sneeringly remarked that democracy was shooting Niagara. He saw in those movements only a flood which was sweeping law and order and the foundations of

society onward to the brink of a destroying precipice. But Niagara presents two visions: You stand on the bank and you see an angry flood sweeping onward, and bearing everything on its bosom to the fearful and fatal jump. It is emblematic and symbolic of destruction. You turn your eye in the other direction and you see that mighty flood subdued by the hand of man to the dominion of law, and its awful energies transmitted into electric force, which is borne to the neighboring cities, giving them ceaseless light and regulated power.

So it is with the tempestuous democratic flood. Unrestrained, unchecked, it will sweep onward, bearing all things to certain destruction; but subjected to restraining law, its tremendous and irresistible force will be transmitted into beneficent light and power to illumine the upward ways of humanity, and strengthen every effort for the bringing in of that millennial day when peace and prosperity shall enfold the earth with glory.

Everybody Says So. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today. 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

HERE IS WHERE THE MONEY HAS GONE.

Higher Educational Expenses for Seventeen Years.

1881.			
South Carolina College, insurance,		\$ 799 42	
South Carolina College, insurance,		1,000 00	
1882.			
South Carolina College,	\$ 5,000 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,000 00	\$ 7,500 00	
Citadel Academy, repairs,	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Total for the year,		\$17,500 00	
1883.			
South Carolina College,	\$10,000 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,000 00	\$12,500 00	
Citadel Academy,	20,000 00		
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00		
Citadel Academy, to purchase arms,	3,000 00	23,400 00	
Total for the year,		\$35,900 00	
1884.			
South Carolina College,	\$15,000 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,000 00	\$17,500 00	
Agricultural department,	29,074 50	29,074 50	
Citadel Academy,	20,000 00		
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00	20,400 00	
Total for the year,		\$66,974 50	
1885.			
South Carolina College,	\$15,000 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,000 00	\$17,500 00	
Agricultural department,	25,901 44	25,901 44	
Citadel Academy,	18,333 20		
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00	18,733 20	
Total for the year,		\$62,224 64	
1886.			
South Carolina College,	\$15,000 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, extra salaries,	1,433 64		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,000 00		
South Carolina College, mechanical department,	1,200 00	\$20,133 64	
Citadel Academy,	16,958 26		
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00	17,358 26	
Total for the year,		\$37,492 00	
1887.			
South Carolina College,	\$17,000 00		
South Carolina College, extra salaries,	2,497 02		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,000 00		
South Carolina College, mechanical department,	1,000 00	\$22,497 02	
Interest Agricultural Station,	11,508 00	11,508 00	
Citadel Academy,	20,000 00		
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00	20,400 00	
Total for the year,		\$54,405 02	
1888.			
South Carolina College,	\$28,750 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	1,750 00	\$31,000 00	
Agricultural Department,	21,967 45	21,967 45	
Clafin,	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Citadel Academy,	16,666 60		
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00	17,066 60	
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	2,380 00	2,380 00	
Total for the year,		\$77,414 05	
1889.			
South Carolina College,	\$34,500 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, mechanical department,	2,000 00		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,500 00	\$39,500 00	
Clafin,	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Citadel Academy,	20,400 00		
Citadel Academy, rent United States Gov't,	57,250 00	77,650 00	
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	5,100 00	5,100 00	
Department of Agriculture, interest, etc.,	47,677 00	47,677 00	
Total for the year,		\$174,927 00	
1890.			
South Carolina College,	\$34,500 00		
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00		
South Carolina College, mechanical department,	4,000 00		
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,500 00		
South Carolina College, books for library,	1,000 00	\$42,500 00	
Clafin,	5,555 05	5,555 05	
Citadel Academy,	20,000 00		
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00	20,400 00	
Citadel Academy, rents United States Gov't,	2,500 00	22,900 00	
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	5,329 00	5,329 00	
Clemson Agricultural Department,	48,835 58		
Clemson College,	18,065 56		
Clemson, Int. Agriculture,	11,508 00	78,343 58	
Total for the year,		\$154,063 58	

Invest in Southern Mills.

According to the United States Inventor, of Boston, stocks in Southern cotton mills have been in greater demand and have commanded higher prices during the last few weeks than for years. This is due partly to the disposition of Northern mill men to invest in the stocks of mills already in successful operation, instead of building new mills in the South themselves.

Beware of Catarrhs that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In some homes the church paper is put next to the Bible in the estimation of the readers of both. From such homes come not only good Christians, but good workers for the church.—S. C. Advocate.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Many a man is a failure simply because he is at the wrong thing. A good farmer is made into a miserable failure of a lawyer. Test your business by your zest for it. Don't drag yourself like a slave to the place of your work.—S. C. Advocate.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. B. Darby, Walhalla; W. J. Lunnay, Seneca; and H. B. Zimmerman, Westminster.

1891.							
South Carolina College,	\$34,500 00						
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00						
South Carolina College, mechanical departm't,	3,000 00						
South Carolina College, insurance and repairs,	2,500 00—	\$40,500 00					
Clafin,	5,000 00—	5,000 00					
Citadel Academy,	20,000 00						
Citadel Academy, insurance,	400 00—	20,400 00					
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	5,250 00—	5,250 00					
Clemson College,	77,124 35						
Clemson College, department of agriculture,	6,047 02						
Clemson College, interest agricultural station,	11,500 00—	94,671 37					
Total for the year,			\$166,821 37				
1892.							
South Carolina College,	\$30,000 00						
South Carolina College, librarian's salary,	500 00						
South Carolina College, agricultural scrip int.,	2,877 00						
South Carolina College, insurance,	2,982 00						
South Carolina College, expenses,	2,000 00						
South Carolina College, improvements,	3,000 00						
South Carolina College, library,	1,000 00—	\$42,359 00					
Clafin,	5,000 00						
Clafin, interest agricultural scrip	2,877 00—	7,877 00					
Citadel Academy,	20,000 00						
Citadel Academy, insurance,	800 00—	20,800 00					
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	5,210 00	5,210 00					
Clemson College, privilege tax,	45,351 74						
Clemson College,	17,005 15—	62,356 89					
Total for the year,			\$138,002 89				
1893.							
South Carolina College, appropriation,	\$30,000 00						
South Carolina College, int. agricultural scrip,	2,877 00—	\$32,877 00					
Clafin,	5,000 00						
Clafin, interest agricultural scrip,	2,877 00—	7,877 00					
Citadel Academy,	20,000 00—	20,000 00					
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	5,250 00—	5,250 00					
Clemson College, income bequest,	7,965 81						
Clemson College, appropriation complete,	50,000 00						
Clemson College, privilege tax,	53,562 00						
Clemson College, Morrill fund,	74,966 55—	186,494 36					
Total for the year,			\$252,498 36				
1894.							
South Carolina College, appropriation	\$30,000 00						
South Carolina College, agricultural scrip int.,	2,877 00—	\$32,877 00					
Clafin, appropriation,	5,000 00						
Clafin, agricultural scrip interest,	2,877 00—	7,877 00					
Citadel Academy, appropriation,	20,000 00—	20,000 00					
Winthrop scholarships,	5,250 00						
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	2,000 00						
Winthrop, appropriation for buildings, etc.,	50,000 00—	57,250 00					
Clemson College, bequest,	9,715 96						
Clemson College, income bequest,	9,715 96						
Clemson College, privilege tax	43,499 96						
Clemson College, Morrill fund,	21,880 95						
Clemson College, appropriat'n to buy Lee land	2,000 00—	86,811 88					
Total for the year,			\$204,815 88				
1895.							
South Carolina College,	\$25,000 00						
Clafin,	18,266 45						
Citadel Academy,	18,000 00						
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	70,510 00						
Clemson College,	88,399 74—	\$220,176 15					
1895-'96.							
(1896 and December and November, 1895—14 months.)							
South Carolina College,	\$28,000 00						
Clafin College,	24,443 72						
Citadel Academy,	21,000 00						
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	68,089 00						
Clemson College,	76,172 91—	\$217,705 63					
1897.							
South Carolina College,	\$25,000 00						
Clafin College,	25,861 20						
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College,	35,520 00						
Military Academy,	20,000 00						
Clemson College,	81,306 36—	\$187,747 56					
Grand total for seventeen years,			\$2,127,043 44				
Comparative Statement from the Report of the Superintendent of Education, 1897.							
NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Teachers	Total Enrollment.	No. in College.	No. in Preparatory Department.	Post Graduate and Special Courses.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenses.
Clemson.....	25	302	143	145	14	\$84,101.37	\$80,237.00
South Carolina College.....	12	184				32,310.97	20,237.60
Military Academy.....	8	123				39,350.50	30,237.43
Winthrop College.....	12	324	218	49	62	77,591.07	77,005.75
Furman University.....	9	155	123	25	6	10,000.00	6,000.00
Newberry College.....	6	120	70	41	8	6,000.00	6,000.00
Wofford College.....	8	200	165	45		13,000.00	13,000.00
Erskine College.....	6	143	110	20	1	No report.	
*Including board of students and all other items.							
Free common schools of the State: Pupils, 253,183; receipts, \$393,675.44							
Save this for future reference, and show it to your people. These figures were made by the Superintendent of Education.							
E. L. ARCHER.							