

# The Manning Times

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## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

### THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE SESSION SHOWS CONSIDERABLE WORK.

Many Measures of Public Interest Adopted or Rejected—A Good Showing in Work for a Very Working Body.

COLUMBIA, December 17.—The record of the fourth week of the present session shows up well in the matter of work—hard work—on the part of both Senate and House. While the output of bills may not be very large, yet the number of important matters settled speaks well for the industry of both branches of the General Assembly. Below will be found a synopsis of the proceedings.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

The bill concerning the University, which has been fully outlined in this correspondence, came up as a special order in the Senate. With it were appointed for consideration the two bills providing for a separate agricultural college. After the adoption of some formal amendments proposed to the University bill, Senator Youmans, one of which provided for the formation of "a post-graduate department or University department proper." Senator Sligh moved to indefinitely postpone the three bills, saying that he thought the best thing the State could do was to send all these schemes, for which she was unprepared, to the rear. His motion proving impracticable, he confined it to the University bill.

Senator Izlar moved to table it, and it was tabled by the following vote: Yeas—Bell, Byrd, Howell, Izlar, Murray, Moore, Munro, Moise, McMaster, Patterson, Rhame, Reynolds, Smith, Smythe, Wofford, Williams, Wingard, Woodward and Youmans—19.

Nays—Austin, Alexander, Biemann, Black, Crews, Edwards, Field, Kennedy, Moody, Sligh and Talbert—11.

Senator Baist, pro, was paired with Senator McColl, con.

Senator Edwards moved to discharge the University bill and take up his own bill providing for a separate agricultural college. Upon this motion he delivered a lengthy and able argument in favor of the separate college.

The motion to take up Senator Edwards' separate college bill was defeated without a division.

The question was then put as to the passage of the University bill, and on a vote the vote was announced Senator Edwards remarked that he did not propose to have the separate college scheme ignored in this way, and if it was not given a showing he would be compelled reluctantly to vote against the University bill.

Senator McMaster remarked that the friends of the University agreed with Senator Edwards as to the importance of agricultural education and had made full provision therefor in this University bill.

Senator Sligh said that it appeared to him that the policy of the Senator from Barwell lay on the votes he secured and vouchsafed no argument in vindication of his bill. He proposed to delay this vote somewhat, and to make some remarks to bring out debate. The Senator then made a speech in favor of the general proposition that separate agricultural colleges were the right kind of institutions.

Senator Youmans replied to Senator Sligh.

Senator Crews thought this plan meant a renewal of free tuition in the college. He moved to adjourn the debate until 12 o'clock next day.

Senator Smythe moved to table. Carried.

Senator Edwards moved to adjourn the debate until Thursday.

Senator Howell moved to table, but gave way to Senator Moody, who accused the friends of the University of trying to gag the Senate and force this measure down its throat. He asked a postponement.

Senator Smythe said that the report presented with the bill gave arguments in its favor. It had been on the desks of Senators for many days, and he supposed that every Senator had made up his mind on the subject. He, therefore, renewed the motion to table. It was put and carried.

Senator Sligh extended a solemn protest against the action of the majority in refusing to postpone the vote on the bill. Nobody answered.

The bill was passed to its third reading, 19 to 11. There was not the change of a single vote.

#### THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

When the bill was announced Mr. Keith, of Newberry moved to strike out of the first section the words "the college of agriculture and mechanical arts." He did not believe that the bill made adequate provision for the education of the youth of the State in the principles and practice of agriculture. His principal objection to connecting the agricultural and literary institutions was that such an union of these two departments could not give the practical education which the farmers demanded and needed, and which had been shown to be practicable in several of the other States, as Mississippi and Michigan.

Mr. Hutson spoke next. As the introducer of the bill, he outlined its practical parts and said the real question is whether we shall have an agricultural college as part of the University or shall it be a separate one. He argued that the proposed University scheme failed, it would in no wise work harm to the State, and then its opponents would have the very best argument for the establishment of a separate agricultural college. On the other hand, if the separate plan was tried and failed, it would be no credit to the State, and the measure succeeded, it would obliterate all jealousies in the State. He then showed the great economy of the measure. There had not been a single argument that proved the necessity of a separate college.

Dr. Pope said that he had hoped that when the question of free tuition was settled at the last session that there was "no end on it." The present bill was introduced to force the question of the right to establish a separate college, and "to stop in the \$15,000 appropriated by the State bill." The college "annex" was now called the agricultural "college." The trustees had seen the importance of the name, and he gave them great credit for their ingenuity. He concluded by saying: "I give you fair warning that if you carry this thing through you will do it at your cost. You'll hear a howl from moun-

tain to seaboard. The farmers are a bad crowd when they get started, and I tell you to ponder well before you pass this bill."

Mr. Haskell replied. He said that the Mississippi Agricultural College had cost \$80,000 a year to maintain it. No county in this State can afford to donate anything but the baldest nucleus for a separate college, while for the one proposed we have the necessary buildings. In reply to Dr. Pope's question "Is it wise in the face of the clamor of the people?" he would ask, Is it wise, in the face of the clamor for economy and relief from taxation, to saddle upon the people the untold expense of an experiment which has been tried elsewhere and proved to be a failure? This farmers of this State were \$5 per cent. of the population, and if they wanted an agricultural college they could easily get it. He showed from the catalogue of the Mississippi College that agriculture was taught for nine months in the whole course of three years, horticulture three months, and chemistry five months. The measure was an honest effort to give the farmers what is theirs. If there was no other reason against the separate agricultural college, it was sufficient that it would raise a wall of separation between the different professions and callings and create artificial distinctions between the sons of a common mother, which could do work injury to the best interests of all the people.

Mr. H. W. Wiggins supported the bill in a telling speech. He thought the principal argument against the separate Agricultural College had been presented by the gentleman from Richland when he so graphically showed the effects of such a system in separating the people of the State into ranks and colleges. The cry for a separate college had not come up from the farmers of the State. When it did, he would be prepared to give heed to it; until then, he would oppose it. He did not exactly see men to raise cotton at a loss of \$100 per acre as he showed had been done in the Mississippi College.

Mr. Davenport said that he was comparatively an uneducated man. He was glad he had no more of it as it would make him a bigger fool than he was. Of all fools, said he, the educated fool is the biggest. "Scientific farming? Gracious alive! Show me a man who has ever made a farmer by reading books and till give us!" (This was a reference to the University bill.) The proper way to make a farmer was to put him in the field. To the intense amusement of his hearers he repeated his experience in scientific farming as derived from following the instructions found in a newspaper.

Mr. Thomas, of Richland, said that, in his opinion, a higher scheme of education had never been projected in South Carolina. Its conception involved the highest statesmanship as well as the scholarly genius.

He had a unique school of military and practical discipline in Clinch College we have an admirable institution for the colored men and women of South Carolina; in the South Carolina University we would have five distinct schools providing for every class in the State. He believed that the call for a separate college came from a minority, representing not one tenth of the farmers of the State. That minority had its rights. They were good and true men, but he did not think it was wise to establish the separate college. It was too expensive in view of the condition of the State, and if we had millions to spend it would not be wise. Its tendency was to place the farmer on a lower plane rather than to elevate him—to dwarf his intellect and repress his aspirations under a partial culture. They should have the broad basis of a general education. In the present scheme, the demand and it was freighted with solid and lasting good to the State. He believed that the new University was the system demanded by the people of the State, and he hoped that the tribunes of the people would rise to the height of the grand conception of the bill before them, and by passing it raise a monument to the wisdom of the Trustees and the statesmanship of this body, which shall stand to the blessing of the future generations of our people, and in its promotion of their unity and prosperity.

Mr. Padgett, of Colleton, moved to table Mr. Keith's motion. Dr. Pope called for the yeas and nays. The result was—Yeas, 69; nays, 34.

Mr. Blackwell moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill passed its second reading by 69 to 34.

When the Senate bill to amend Chapter X.P. of the General Statutes entitled "Of the University of South Carolina," (which was, in effect, to conform the Statutes to the provisions of the bill to reorganize the University, which passed the House on Tuesday night) came up for a second reading, Dr. Pope moved to recommit, which failed.

Mr. Ansel of Greenville got in his amendment requiring the tuition fees to be paid into the State treasury instead of the treasurer of the University, which was rejected on Tuesday, but the amendment was defeated by a vote of 65 to 39.

An amendment proposed by the committee was adopted, providing for the control of the fund provided by the grant of Congress for Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, by the Trustees of the University.

Other verbal amendments were made, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture came back to the House, with the Senate amendments as embodied in Senator Youmans's substitute. The usual process is to concur or refuse to concur in amendments, but in this case, at the suggestion of Mr. Tindal, of Clarendon, who had the bill in charge, the debate was adjourned and the Senate amendments were ordered to be printed. As the bill now stands (passed by the Senate) provision is made for the organization of the bureau under the following system:

"That a department of agriculture is hereby created and established, which shall be under the control and supervision of a board consisting of ten members, who shall be agriculturalists, two of whom shall be selected from the State at large, and one from each judicial circuit. They shall be elected by a joint vote of the General Assembly, as follows: to wit: Five for a short term of one year, to be elected, one from the State at large, and one each from the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh circuits, and five for a long term of two years, one from the State at large, and one each from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth circuits."

The difference, however, lies in the method of electing the commissioner of agriculture. The friends of the measure desire to give the election either to the

board or else to the people. The Senate amendment provides for the election of the commissioner by the Legislature.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION BILL gave rise to a spirited discussion. The bill came up for its final reading, having passed a second reading by a vote of 92 to 9. The discussion was opened by Dr. Pope, of Newberry, who moved to recommit the bill, that being the parliamentary process of squelching a bill that has already been passed. Dr. Pope explained that he made the motion because the bill is unconstitutional, it being in direct conflict with Section 1, Article 9 of the Constitution. The bill fixes one time for the farmers' products to be valued (August 1st) preceding January 1st of the return and leaves other property to be valued as of January 1st. The bill then passed its third reading, without a division.

#### NO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The joint resolution to call a Constitutional Convention was fully discussed in the House, but was killed by a vote of 66 to 44. The matter may now be considered settled for the present session.

#### ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The House has passed the voting precinct bill to a third reading. This is in the nature of an amendment to the election laws and is passed at almost every session, the object being to change or add to the precincts. The counties affected by the present bill are Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, Spartanburg, Chester, Horry, Beaufort, Laurens, Berkeley, Anderson, Coconee, Pickens, York and Greenville.

#### NO NEW APPOINTMENT.

The appointment bill caused quite a discussion in the Senate. The opponents chiefly took the ground that it was unconstitutional. It was finally killed by a vote of 19 to 15.

#### THE COLUMBIA CANAL.

The Columbia Canal bill was on the Senate Calendar for a second reading. Senator Hemphill moved its indefinite postponement. Tabled by a vote 13 to 9.

Senator Talbert moved to amend by requiring the convicts to be clothed, fed and guarded by the trustees of the Canal and five dollars a month be paid for their hire.

Senator Murray moved to table the motion. Carried—18 to 13. Senator Talbert offered another amendment, requiring the Canal trustees to feed and clothe the convicts. This was defeated by a vote of 16 to 14. On the passage of the bill Senator Talbert demanded the yeas and nays, saying that he wished his vote recorded against this infamous scheme. The bill passed by a vote of 18 to 11.

THE STOCK LAW IN COLLETON. The bill to exempt portions of Colleton from the General Stock Law passed the House after a lengthy debate, participated in by Messrs. Dantzier, of Orangeburg; Padgett, Hill and Wimberly, of Colleton; Lessee, of Charleston; Keith, of Newberry; Tindal, of Clarendon; Stanland, of Berkeley; Hamilton, of Chester, and some others.

THE PROPOSED COUNTY OF FLORENCE. When the bill to create a new county, to be known as the County of Florence, was taken up in the Senate, Mr. Moody, of Marion, moved to indefinitely postpone the unfavorable report of the Judiciary Committee. In support of this motion Senator Moody delivered an earnest speech, strongly setting forth the needs of the people of east Marion, and appealing to the Senate to recognize those needs by passing the bill.

Senator Edwards, of Darlington, argued strongly against the bill on the ground that it would take valuable territory away from both Darlington and Williamsburg, against the will of the people of those counties.

Senator Byrd, of Williamsburg, objected to the bill, also on the ground that it would take territory and population from his county, against the will of the people.

After some further debate Senator Edwards moved to table the motion of Senator Moody to indefinitely postpone the unfavorable report of the committee. Upon the call of the yeas and nays, the vote was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bieman, Black, Baist, Byrd, Crews, Edwards, Howell, Hemphill, Izlar, Kennedy, Murray, Moore, Munro, McColl, Moise, Rhame, Sinkler, Talbert, Wofford, Williams, Wingard, Woodward, Youmans—24.

Nays—Messrs. Austin, Alexander, Field, Moody, Patterson, Reynolds, Smith—7.

Senator Edwards then moved to adopt the unfavorable report of the committee, and reject the bill. This motion was adopted without a division, and the fate of the bill was sealed.

#### ABOUT GRANTING BAIL.

The bill to regulate the granting of bail after conviction caused some debate in the Senate. It was finally passed in the following shape: "That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any Justice or any Circuit Judge of the State, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, to grant bail to any person who shall have been convicted of any offense the punishment whereof is death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for ten years."

#### THE PHOSPHATE BILL.

The House had a lengthy debate on the bill reported by the phosphate commission—which has already been outlined in this correspondence.

Col. Haskell argued in favor of the bill, and Dr. Pope spoke against it—his views being, in general, those of the opponents of the measure. Dr. Pope said that this bill meant that there would be an agreement between the land and water companies to restrict the production of phosphate. The committee asked this Legislature deliberately to create a monopoly! To drive poor men out of the business, and to give the business to those five fat companies. It was a monstrous proposition. Alluding to Col. Haskell's description of the complicated machinery used in dredging rock, Dr. Pope intimated that the phosphate companies had introduced elaborate machinery into the eyes of the committee. He didn't understand how those companies could be languishing when they offered to pay \$175,000 per annum for this monopoly. In the course of his remarks Dr. Pope made the statement that the general rights people had

paid \$90,000 of the \$208,000 paid to the State.

Mr. Haskell produced the report of the Comptroller General, showing that the five companies named had paid \$195,000, leaving \$13,000 to be accounted for otherwise.

Dr. Pope said he had been misinformed, but it made no difference in the argument. He opposed this monopoly, and opposed it in the interest of the farmers of the State.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Miller of Beaufort, Mosher of Barnwell and Wilson of York, in favor, and by Mr. Ansel of Greenville in opposition.

Dr. Pope then moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter. This motion was adopted by a vote of 72 to 34. A motion to reconsider was tabled by a vote of 56 to 46—thus burying the bill quite out of sight.

THE RAILROAD SWITCH BILL, as it is called, passed the House after some little struggle. This measure, in substance, requires every railroad company to "switch off and deliver" to connecting roads cars consigned to parties beyond such lines. The object of the bill is to give shippers or consignees the choice between different lines, and to compel the railroads to recognize this choice.

LOCAL TAXES FOR SCHOOLS. The House has passed the bill to facilitate the formation of new school districts. It provides as follows: 1. Each city, town or incorporated village in the State desiring to obtain the benefits of the Act is hereby declared to be a school district, with the power to levy and collect a special tax not exceeding two mills, subject to the following provisions: 2. The school trustees shall at any time previous to the 30th of June of each year, upon the written request of a majority of the real estate owners, issue a call for a meeting, after one week's notice, of all those citizens who return real or personal property in said district. The persons entitled to vote in said meeting shall have the power, among other things, to decide whether, in addition to the amount of the constitutional tax apportioned to the use of the schools, it is deemed expedient to levy an additional tax, not exceeding two mills, for the pay of teachers' salaries, of the building and improvement of schoolhouses, or for incidental expenses.

3. Specific instructions are given to auditors and treasurers as to the method of levying and collecting the tax thus voted. The Act, of course, does not affect school districts heretofore created by special enactment.

FUNDING THE DEBT. The bill to fund the State bonds and stocks maturing next July caused some debate in the House—chiefly upon the matter of the rate of interest. Some members favored 5 per cent, some 4 and some 4. The 4 per cent. rate was finally adopted by a heavy vote. The bonds are to run forty years.

THE APPROPRIATIONS. The general appropriation bill, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, appropriates as follows: Executive Department, \$58,970; Judicial Department, 56,750; Health Department, 8,650; Tax Department, 28,800; University Department, 53,700; Penal and Charitable Institutions, 109,935; Miscellaneous, 106,200; Interest on Public Debt, \$90,000.

Total, \$907,205.

The legislative appropriation bill, which provides for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationery certificates of the members and officers of the General Assembly, the expenses of the engrossing department, etc., passed its second reading without debate or comment. This is one measure that is never obstructed by anybody in either branch of the Assembly. It appropriates the total sum of \$42,989.

OTHER MATTERS. Quite a debate arose in the House on the bill to give the trial justices jurisdiction over cases of petit larceny. An hour was spent in the discussion and the bill was passed with one dissenting voice. Mr. Baysor then got up another bill giving trial justices jurisdiction in cases of receiving stolen goods of the value of twenty dollars or under. This was passed without discussion.

The bill making Sumter a city was passed to a third reading.

The bill by Mr. Pope, to carry into effect Article 10, Section 3, of the Constitution, in regard to free schools, was indefinitely postponed.

Several bills were passed without discussion: To reduce the number of trial justices in Kershaw county; to authorize the county commissioners of Kershaw to borrow money for school purposes; to provide a salary of \$600 for the probate judge of Fairfield.

The bill to abolish the office of superintendent of highways, and to devolve the duties thereof on the county commissioners, was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to empower the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railway Company to mortgage its property was passed. The bill to allow sheriffs \$9 per day for actual attendance upon the sessions of the Circuit Courts in their respective counties was passed after a hot debate.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 4 of the Constitution passed. The resolution gives probate judges jurisdiction in all matters testamentary, &c., and also in business appertaining to minors, and the allotment of dower, and in cases idiosyncrasy and persons non compos mentis. The tenure of office is made four years.

ing and requiring the town council of Rock Hill to issue bonds for educational purposes; (House) authorizing the treasurer of Berkeley county to transfer to the credit of the school districts of said county certain funds; chartering the town of Clover; (House) authorizing the treasurer of Berkeley county to place the balance of the trial justice tax in St. Andrew's parish, levied in 1884 and 1885; to the credit of said indebtedness of 1885; (House) amending the charter of the town of Florence.

Senator Patterson's bill "in relation to forfeited lands, delinquent lands and the collection of taxes," passed—20 to 10. The Columbia Canal bill has passed its three readings in the Senate, and now awaits the action of the House.

The bill to establish scholarship in the Winthrop Training School at Columbia is also pending in the House. The bill to abolish the office of Master in Laurens county was killed in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15.

Among the bills passed by the Senate are the following: Bill to amend an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Bill to charter the Bennettsville and Cheraw Railroad Company. Bill to amend an Act to provide for and regulate the incorporation of banks in this State.

Bill to repeal Section 2 of an Act to regulate appeals in criminal cases. The bill (by Mr. Keith, of Newberry,) to establish a separate Agricultural College and to devolve the duties of the Department of Agriculture upon the Directors of such College, was laid on the table upon the motion of that gentleman. He stated that he considered the question of establishing a separate Agricultural College settled by the action on the University bill, and that he had no desire to consume time uselessly. His motion was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Columbia Club caused some little debate in the House, but was finally passed, after changing the name of the organization to the "Columbia Social and Literary Club."

On motion of Dr. Pope, the enacting words were stricken out of a bill to amend Section 1452 of the General Statutes, so as to give the Railroad Commissioners \$400 for office rent instead of \$200, as now allowed.

The Senate bill to pension Confederate soldiers and sailors has passed the House and will of course become a law. The Columbia Canal bill was read and ordered for consideration.

The following bills were read the third time: To fund the deficiency bonds at 4 per cent. In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for a separate Agricultural College was killed by a vote of 26 to 4—Senators Crews, Biemann, Edwards and Murray constituting the adherents.

The bill imposing the punishment of hard labor upon persons convicted by courts or municipal authorities was indefinitely postponed on its second reading by a vote of 18 to 16.

A bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to obtain board or lodging at a public or private house and depart therefrom without the knowledge of the proprietor, leaving his bill unpaid was killed.

The bill authorizing the city of Columbia to guarantee and pay the coupons on bonds to be issued by the Board of Trustees of the Columbia Canal passed its second reading.

THE JOINT ASSEMBLY. At 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon the two houses met in joint assembly in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing a Commissioner of Agriculture and two Directors of the State Penitentiary.

A resolution had been adopted resolving that there should be no speeches and that nominations consequently were confined to an announcement of the names of the candidates.

Lieut. Governor Mauldin called the two houses to order and called for nominations for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. O'Brien nominated Col. A. P. Butler. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Pope.

Mr. Anderson nominated Mr. M. L. Donaldson, of Greenville. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Rysor.

The vote resulted as follows: Butler 98, Donaldson 51. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for Penitentiary Directors: Messrs. A. A. Sarratt, Thomas O. Sanders, John S. Scott, E. S. Allen, Michael F. Kennedy.

The vote resulted in the choice of Messrs. Sarratt and Sanders.

## JOURNALISM BY ROPE.

### A JERSEY COLLEGE FOR APPLICANTS TO NEWS-PAPER HONORS.

Professor Podsnap and the Hackensack School of Journalism, where Practical and Theoretical Newspaper Making is Taught by an Adept.

The undersigned having opened a School of Journalism, respectfully requests a fair share of the public patronage. The school is handsomely situated on the Hackensack meadows. The location is healthful. From the campus the blue Orange Mountains are visible, only a few miles away. In the opposite direction may be seen the busy manufacturing town of Newark. The degree of Bachelor of Journalism is conferred on all students who pursue the full course and pass a satisfactory examination. The degree of Master of Journalism is bestowed on all students who complete a post-graduate course of six months.

Lectures will be given during the year by many New Jersey editors. Mrs. Podsnap will have the society reporters under her personal instruction. Professor Podsnap will lecture during the winter semester on "Personal Journalism" in the South.

Terms—Full course, \$75; Diploma, \$25; Post-graduate course, \$40.

The Wiggins medal, founded by Hon. John Wiggins, of Tenally, will be presented to the student writing the best report of a fire in Hackensack.

The following works are confidently recommended as text books: Webster's Spelling Book, Green's English Grammar, Mitchell's Elementary Geography and Swinton's History of the Army of the Potomac.

THEOPHILUS PODSNAP, President. PROFESSOR JANE PODSNAP, Registrar.

The interesting advertisement printed above recently appeared in a New Jersey newspaper, although the name signed to it was not Podsnap. The College of Journalism is situated on the outskirts of Hackensack. It is a two-story frame building with large grounds. The campus commands a fine view of Hackensack meadows, through which the Hackensack River, on whose banks the old Dutch settlers used to fish, winds like a German silver thread. The Orange Mountains may be seen above the horizon line through a glass.

Professor Podsnap, who was a veteran journalist and wore a dress coat, received the reporter in a cordial manner. Twenty students, representing every county in New Jersey, had matriculated at his school of journalism, he said, during the past fall. The institution was in a flourishing condition and its instruction was intensely practical. An imaginary schedule was made out every day, and students were sent out on imaginary assignments. In this way they became accustomed to writing every kind of current news.

"Come in," said the professor, "and hear one of our recitations. We have at least a dozen students who have been in riding costume, and are now waiting to edit any newspaper in the world. Seven of our senior classes are waiting for places as managing editors. Some of our managing editors have already attained great distinction in journalism. Henderson Miggleton is marine editor of the Tottenham Palladium, J. Walker Tompkins is dramatic editor of the Tenally Courier."

President Podsnap took charge of his class. "I have sent out one student," said he, "to write up a stroll through Hackensack, a Jos Howard, another to write up a supposititious fire, a third to describe an imaginary triple murder, and a fourth to write up and furnish the details of a hypothetical suicide. In this way we give to our students the training which they would obtain on a regular newspaper."

The class filed in. The first student who recited arose and read: "Terrible Conflagration—Wild Scenes in Hackensack—The Fire Department Exhausted—Narrow Escape of the City. A disastrous conflagration burst out in Hackensack last night. The large barn of Deacon H. W. Jones took fire last night. The fire bell rang with fierce clangor, summoning the frightened citizens to the scene. The flames mounted to the sky in lurid columns, threatening Mrs. McCormack's hen yard with instant destruction. Nos. 1 and No. 2 were on the ground soon after the fire began. Hook and Ladder No. 3 arrived only five minutes after the hose companies, having been delayed in a rut.

"The city cisterns having been dry for three months, the hose companies were unable to do anything. Buckets of water were passed from hand to hand, but they were like oil on the waters and only seemed to increase the flames. At 2 a. m. the fire was beyond control and had burned down to the basement of the barn. The loss will reach \$600. Two tons of hay, a set of harness and a street were burned. Loss \$600. Insurance \$450. Samuel Simpkins of the fire department sprained his little finger in trying to lift a ladder off No. 2."

"That," said Professor Podsnap, "is a picturesque and splendid report. You might have put in a little more about the discovery of the fire; but it is very good. Let us hear the next one."

A red-haired young man hastily arose and read: "A stroll through Hackensack." "In the corridor of the Posters House yesterday I accidentally met Mr. Jeremiah Townsend, a substantial farmer of Winkleville township. He said that the outlook for Hubbard squashes was better this year than ever. His squashes had run over on the farm of two adjoining neighbors. Black water was looking remarkably well, but according to his calculation was about 8 per cent. off. He said that 1888 would be a good year for the Republicans, and predicted that Coroner Garway would have a ninety-nine majority in Pickwick township."

"Picking his teeth in the lobby of the hotel, I discovered Farmer Alecto Crandall. "He is an erudite and learned man, having been graduated at the Tenally high school twenty-six years ago. He told me that the Republican prospects in Tenally were good, and that he had recently painted his barn red in honor of the Republican victory in New Jersey. I shook hands with him, and he

the detective ought to be an old man, because he always contemplating the shady side of life.

Over-Worked Women. For "worn-out," "run down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, and overworked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak bowels, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price \$1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, New York.

told me that he was sure that the Democrats would carry the State next year. "Sanctifying into the barroom, whom should I see but Seth Stiggins, of Jonesboro, one of the leading Prohibitionists of the State. He was drinking applejack through a straw. He asked me what I would have, and I told him a 'stone fence,' as something mild would suit me. He predicted that St. John would get 40,000 votes in New Jersey next year, and asked me whether I thought peach brandy was better than Jersey applejack."

"Old Caleb Wiggins, of Hickory Point was sitting by the stove in the Simpkins House last night. He said that he had lost a collar button recently, and that he thought the tariff ought to be reduced. He is a probable candidate for pathmaster at Chesapeake Creek."

So the recitations went on. The amateur reporter, who went out to report the imaginary triple murder, killed about seven people and bathed New Jersey in blood. The imaginary suicide hanged himself twice, cut his throat with a scythe three times, took a pound of Paris green, washed it down with a quart of prussic acid and finally jumped into the Hackensack River, and was rescued.

President Podsnap, who had been editor of a New Jersey weekly newspaper for one month, expressed himself highly pleased with the progress of the school, and thought it one of the greatest institutions of the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA BUDS. Senator Butler's Daughters Who will be in Washington Society this Winter. A Washington correspondent of the New York World gives a long list, illustrated with portraits, of the "buds" who will enter Washington society this winter. He says:

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is one of the most courtly and handsome men in the United States Senate, and his daughters will be among the brightest of the rosetubs of the capital this winter. Miss Marie Butler had just a taste of Washington society last season, and Miss Elise will make her first appearance on New Year's. They both seem very pretty. Miss Marie is very stylish and highly accomplished. She speaks French fluently, and, like her sister Elise, is very fond of horseback riding. The picture I give you of her is an equestrian one and it is taken from an instantaneous photograph of her seated on her favorite horse, Frisette, while standing in one of the roads of the family estate, East Hill, near Edgefield, S. C.

My picture of Elise, who is a little bit more of a rosetub than Marie, was taken at the same time, and it represents her in riding costume, but does not show forth the full beauty of her features. Miss Elise Butler is a beautiful girl. She is of medium height, well formed, and her large blue eyes look out over fair cheeks, rosy