

The School Chart Scandal.

Columbia, S. C., March 18.—Superintendent of Education McMahan has done considerable work and been making general inquiry about the Evans school charts, about which much has already been said. Mr. McMahan gave out the following statement to day:

When I first came into office Mr. W. W. Tutwiler, the manager of this chart concern, came to see me and pleaded with me not to "interfere" with his business—just to "leave" him alone "for thirty days longer" till he "could complete the canvass of the State and get out." He assured me he would not bother us again for five years. This was urging me to postpone the locking of the stable door until the horse was stolen. It had incidentally been a race with him to complete the canvass before I came into office, fearing, he said, "I might break up his business."

It was perfectly clear in my mind that it could not be to the interest of any public school in South Carolina to buy any chart ever made, however excellent, at the price of \$37.50. I knew the cry of our people for longer terms and better schools—\$37.50 means nearly two months of the school term; \$37.50 could pay the expenses of the teacher for three months at a normal college—and since elected to this office I have been wrestling with the problem of how to provide for the better training of our teachers, for the more efficient instruction of the children, believing, as I do, that a good teacher means a good school, and that with thoroughly capable teachers the common schools can prepare for life, or fit for college, the children in even the most remote country districts. But when I wish to supersede the teachers' institutes, which lasted but a week, by a summer normal school in each county, to last four weeks, teachers being required to attend, I have been met on many sides with the objection that the teachers are too poor to pay their board for a month's study for a profession in which our poverty causes them to be employed for a little more than three months and to earn only about \$75 a year. I am met further with the objection that the school fund is entirely too small to admit of a provision by which the teachers might be reimbursed for the expense of attendance upon these fitting schools—and yet \$37.50 has been spent in some instances by every school in a county to buy a chart treating of arithmetic alone; a chart, which a good teacher would not need, and a poor teacher could not use. If this money had been put, not in a worthless chart but in the education of the school teacher, the teacher would have in her brain that which is better than a hundred charts, and, with this added power that could result from the judicious expenditure of \$37.50, would present on a 75 cents blackboard, without any chart, much more intelligibly to the pupils, the matter on this and all other charts.

"We hear nothing in connection with the schools so much as the complaints of parents at the price of books. It is even claimed that many children are prevented from attending school because of the inability of their parents to provide them with the necessary books. Why even some say that the schools are beyond the reach of the poorer classes unless the State supplies to the children the text books. While many disapprove the principle of free books, yet the commonest argument against it is the expense to the taxpayers—\$37.50 would have bought the books for the average country school."

Mr. McMahan goes on to say: "The progressive educators of the State have long been discussing the need of libraries in connection with the schools. They have talked and talked, and planned and planned, but have never felt justified in expending the school fund for this purpose. Mr. Mayfield's last report shows as expended for libraries, \$757.63, as against \$30,659.91 for charts, etc.—an item which latter figures bring up to about \$60,000. Among the objections I raised to Mr. Tutwiler against the policy of permitting the further purchase of his charts was this: '\$37.50 would buy a splendid little library for a country school'—and what else will bring so much of brightness into the lives of children with active minds and homes bare of books? I have since learned of a case where a board of trustees appropriated \$30 for the beginning of a library, and this little sum (less than the price of one of these charts) brought to that school seventy-seven handsome volumes of the very best children's literature."

"In order to be sure that I should make no mistake in my treatment of this chart matter I granted an opportunity to Mr. Tutwiler to set forth the merits of his chart, and I secured the presence of Prof. Colcock, of the department of mathematics, in the South Carolina College, who was at one time county superintendent of education in Charleston, and Prof. Patterson Wardlaw, of the department of pedagogy, who was formerly for a long time a recognized leader among the graded school superintendents of the State, and Mr. McGhee, of the Columbia schools. After Mr. Tutwiler's exhibition of his chart for two hours and a half these gentlemen agreed that,

while the chart could be used to advantage in some cases, yet it was preposterous for any school, even the richest, to buy it at such a price as \$37.50; they set its value at between \$5 and \$10, and thought that at \$10 the wisdom of its purchase, by the richest graded school, is questionable, while the average country school ought not to buy it any price.

"Mr. Tutwiler is himself an interesting study. I was impressed with the thought that if pluck, get-up and hustle were harnessed in the interest of true education in South Carolina there is no calculating what wonders we should see. I have been told that when one of these agents strike a town they hire baggies at \$5 a day, and get around among the trustees before the town gossips could locate their business or make sure that they were not whiskey spies; that they tell the trustees more than the trustees know about the amount of money to the credit of their districts, and the amount to come from the dispensary fund, about the right of the trustees to draw warrants upon the school fund of next year or of year after next, if they are fearful of curtailing their school fund now; and every agent is armed with a copy of the remarkable decision of Assistant Attorney General Townsend obviating the statute which forbids the present expenditure of the taxes of future years. The evidence is that as soon as the warrants (which the agents carried around with them in blank books) were signed by the trustees, who were caught on the fly here and there and everywhere, the warrants were transferred to presumably innocent holders at large discounts, Tutwiler getting his profits and leaving others to fight for the payment of warrants where questions of illegality and fraud arose. The people pay for all this and the school children suffer for it. Let this experience serve to teach the State a lesson in the management of schools in the future."

Spain Will Protest to Civilized World.

Madrid, March 19.—Senor Silvela, premier and minister of foreign affairs had a conference to-day with the French ambassador regarding the liberation of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. Spain, it is reported, has determined to protest to the civilized world against the attitude of the Americans in hindering the efforts of Gen. Rios, Spanish commander in the Philippines, to liberate the prisoners.

Second Regiment Ordered Home.

The Second South Carolina is to be mustered out. In reply to Gov. Elerbe's request to that effect, the following telegram from the war department was received Saturday night:

Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.: Orders issued on the 16th instant directing the return of the Second South Carolina to Savannah for muster out.

WOMAN ELECTROCUTED.

Sing Sing, March 20.—Mrs. Place was electrocuted this morning. The procession started to the death chamber at 10:45 o'clock, and the electrocution took place immediately. Two shocks were employed.

Although the prisoner was somewhat hysterical through the night, she recovered her nerve this morning and was still brave when the critical moment arrived. She was accompanied to the chair by her pastor, Dr. Cole, of Yonkers, who stood by her side offering spiritual consolation to the last.

GEN. HENRY'S DENIALS.

Washington, March 20.—The war department to day received the following dispatch: San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 20. Adjutant General, Washington: Newspaper reports of conditions here and reported interviews with me stating chances of uprising are absolutely false. There is a great deal of idle, childish talk on the part of the ignorant, but as to any resistance against law and order of any masses it is absurd. There has always been political agitation here, less now than ever before; truth should be known in the United States and island not injured by false statements. Henry.

Washington, March 20.—Winfield S. Schley has successfully passed the physical examination for promotion to the rank of rear admiral in the navy, before a medical board convened at the Washington navy yard. To complete the legal test, he must also pass a moral, mental and professional examination and his papers are now before a board of rear admirals, which convened at the navy department to-day. It is said to be an unprecedented thing for an officer to fail in this professional examination for promotion to the rank of rear admiral.

Boston, March 20.—Rev. Ishabed Macy, formerly president of Olin University, Orangeburg, S. C., died to-day at the home of his son, at Ashmont, aged 88 years.

SENATOR PAT.

WALSH DEAD.

Augusta's Foremost Citizen Passes Away.

Augusta, March 19.—Hon. Patrick Walsh died at his home this morning at 7.15, after three months illness of nervous prostration, paralysis being the direct cause of his death. His record as a public man is well known, occupying the position of mayor at the time of his death, and having served in the United States senate as well as in the State legislature.

He has done as much to upbuild Augusta and the south as anyone, and his loss will be severely felt. He was prominent in the Democratic party, having served in State and national conventions. Few men have done more to help educate poor young men than he, many being sent to college at his expense.

Only his wife, formerly Miss McDonald of Edgefield county, remains of his immediate family.

He was the leader of the expositions given here, and unfiring in his efforts to upbuild this section.

He had just returned from Washington after securing the encampment of soldiers here when stricken.

Severe Cyclone in Several States.

NUMBER OF LIVES REPORTED LOST.

Memphis, Tenn., March 18.—A series of terrific wind storms swept through portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas to-day doing an immense amount of property damage and killing a number of people. The storms covered a radius of several hundred miles, destroying telegraph wires and cutting off communication with a large part of the affected country. Cleburne county, Alabama, seems to have suffered the most severely, the storm there assuming the proportions of a tornado. The reports of fatalities in the county vary from six to 20 and many more are said to have been injured.

At Sellers and Laverne, Ala., much damage is reported and at Rob Roy, Ark., one man was killed and several were badly injured. Dumas, Ark., was practically wiped out of existence and several other towns in the vicinity suffered severely. One person is reported killed at Hickory Flat, Miss., and as the farm houses in the vicinity suffered heavily, it is not unlikely that many fatalities occurred which have not yet been reported.

A TOWN WIPED OUT.

Montgomery, Ala., March 18.—Cyclones passed over different portions of the State to-day, but on account of the telegraph wires being down no particulars can be learned.

At Selma the spire of the First Methodist church was blown down crushing through the roof and doing much damage.

At Sellers, a small station on the Plant system south of Montgomery the entire town except three houses was destroyed.

Laverne suffered greatly but no details can be gotten.

LIVES LOST IN ALABAMA.

Birmingham, Ala., March 18.—Advices reaching here late to-night indicate that a great storm passed over Cleburne county devastating a large section. It is reported that ten people have so far been killed, nine of them in the family of a name Coffee. Telegraph information is meager and nothing definite can be obtained.

A passenger on the southern train which left Atlanta at 4 p. m., confirms the news of the cyclone. It was told him by citizens of Edwardsville. It is said that a house near there in which twelve persons lived, was wrecked and nine out of twelve killed. Another passenger said he had heard that seven more were killed near Heflin.

IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., March 18.—A special to The Constitution from Tallapoosa, Ga., says: "A cyclone passed over the country between Heflin and Edwardsville late this afternoon. It is reported here that five were killed in one family. Telegraph wires are prostrated."

The conquest of the Filipinos is not a pleasant job for Americans to undertake, but being undertaken, it is very thoroughly carried out. The subjugation of these people is an unfortunate necessity, and our troops are handling the work as it should be handled, in businesslike fashion, without effort at heroics. Gen. Otis is advancing his lines with precision, and the men are conducting themselves excellently. The Filipinos have been driven back steadily and the American forces have progressed greatly, notwithstanding the incredulous, or more properly, discrediting, headlines of our local morning contemporary—Charleston Post.

Good sewing machines from \$10 up at Randle's.

Aguinaldo is Absolute.

CUTTING OFF HEADS OF FILIPINOS DESIRING TO SURRENDER.

Manila, March 20.—Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress signs calculated to cause a cessation of hostilities. Twelve of his adherents to the plan of independence, residents of Manila, have been condemned to death because they wrote advising a surrender, and all loyal Filipinos have been called upon to perform a national service in dispatching them.

Friday last General Lagarda visited Malolos for the purpose of advising Aguinaldo to quit. He argued with the insurgent leader and attempted to convince him of the folly of his persistence in the face of overwhelming odds. Aguinaldo grew furious at the advice and ordered Lagarda executed immediately. The unfortunate general was promptly decapitated.

During the course of the trial in Boston the other day of a woman restaurant keeper who was charged with selling milk "below standard" the fact was developed that no Bostonian dissatisfied with his milk can change unless the new milkman be ready to submit to a fine of \$50 from the Milk Dealers' Association. The defendant testified that upon finding that the milk that she was getting was poor she tried in vain to buy from other milkmen, but they feared the \$50 fine of the trust and refused to sell to her. She finally succeeded in getting better milk by the purchasing from another dealer in the name of her janitor.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 18.—The coroner's jury on the riot of Thursday night, in which five men were killed, this evening rendered a verdict against Sheriff Robert T. Williams and Deputy Sheriff Coffee Williams, Ed. Spears and William Watt, holding that the killings were not justifiable, and committing the above men to jail to await the grand jury's action.

Indications point to a considerable rise in the price of oranges in New York and other markets throughout the country. Supplies are mostly from California, and are very low at present. Louisiana and Florida oranges are said to be out of the way, as the recent blizzard killed almost all the orange buds on the trees of these States. Mexican oranges are not wanted and the Jamaica crop is all in, which, coupled with the fact that Valencia and Mediterranean are not to be had in abundance—and even if they were the tariff would not permit of their coming in in large quantities, that is, at prevailing prices—makes it apparent that higher prices will be the order of the day.

THE WAR HAS ENDED.

Gibraltar, March 18.—As the United States cruiser Raleigh sailed from here for New York this afternoon bound from Manila in order to be put out of commission, she hoisted the Spanish ensign and fired a salute while she was passing the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Camara of Algeiras. The Spanish flagship Carlos Quinta thereupon hoisted the American ensign and returned the salute.

Judge Watts in Edgefield disagrees with Judge Benet on the payment of poll tax by a juryman being a prerequisite.

His Mongoose Experience.

"Although I sold tickets in a red circus wagon for years," continued the dime museum man, "I was badly fooled once in an animal deal. I mean by this that I fooled myself. I got a letter from a collector, who wanted to know if I would buy a mongoose. I wrote back to have it shipped at once, and it was to be in the museum ready for exhibition one Monday morning. I had a rather hazy idea of what the beast looked like, but I was sure that it was something big, with tusks, and I told our artist to go ahead on that idea and spread himself."

"He did. The picture he evolved would catch any one's eye at any range. He took a whole frame of canvas and painted for a background a tropical island, with the mongoose chewing up sailors on the shore."

"The picture was finished Sunday, and I couldn't help but rub my hands when I looked at it. The moment it was hung out people flocked around it, and the early morning attendance Monday was remarkable. The doors were opened before I got down, and as I went up stairs I could hear a subdued growl. 'That's the mongoose,' I said to myself. 'The idiots haven't fed it.'"

"It wasn't the mongoose. It was the crowd growling like a Roman mob behind the scenes. They had been lured by the picture, and when they got to the cage labeled 'Mongoose' they could not see the beast at all. It had buried itself in the straw."—Chicago Tribune.

She Let Him Off.

One night Green came home very late and found his wife evidently prepared to administer a Caudle lecture. Instead of going to bed, he took a seat, and, resting his elbows on his knees, seemed absorbed in grief, sighing heavily and uttering such exclamations as "Poor Watkins! Poor fellow!"

Mrs. Green, moved by curiosity, said sharply, "What's the matter with Watkins?"

"Ah," said Green, "his wife is giving him fits just now."

Mrs. Green let her husband off that time.—Liverpool Mercury.

The Mad Poet's Recort.

Many stories are told of McDonald Clarke, known 50 years ago in New York as the "Mad Poet," which show that he had a vein of great shrewdness, such as is often possessed by people who are counted insane.

One day he was seated at a table in a New York hotel quietly eating his simple dinner when two young men took their seats at the same table. They were not gentlemen in the best sense of the word, and it occurred to them that they might have some sport with the poor poet. Consequently one of them said in an unnecessarily clear tone:

"I have seen almost everything and everybody in New York except McDonald Clarke. I have a great admiration for his poems, and I would give a great deal to see the man."

When he paused, the mad poet leaned forward and said with evident gratification:

"Sir, I am McDonald Clarke, whom you say you wish to see."

The young man stared at him with much rudeness for a moment, and then, drawing a quarter from his pocket, he laid it on the poet's plate, saying, "That's for the sight!"

Clarke looked at the coin for an instant, and then, placing it in his pocket, he took out a "York shilling," 12½ cents. This he handed to the young man, saying gravely, "Children half price."—Youth's Companion.

A Decidedly Novel Claim.

A claim once made on the explorer, Cameron, in the neighborhood of Gaboon, Africa, shows the peculiar workings of the native African's mind. Some of Cameron's possessions proved unduly attractive to a native, and he determined on transferring the ownership to himself. He accordingly paid another native \$200 to procure for him the coveted goods.

The assistant took the money and did his best to earn it, but Mr. Cameron had perversely locked up the very articles that the fellow's employer had set his heart upon. The man could not carry out his bargain, and neither did he feel that he could part with the money. Therefore he ran off with it. What more logical than that the man who was the loser by \$200 should expect the explorer to make the loss good? This he assuredly did expect.

He went to Mr. Cameron and told him the story, demanding in the first place the \$200 which he, Cameron, by locking up his goods, had compelled the complainant to lose, and, secondly, the actual price of the goods themselves, which, but for these arbitrary measures, would now have been in his possession. It is not stated that his expectations were realized.—Watchman.

Sterne's Destitution.

Laurence Sterne, the writer, was the victim of the intensest poverty. A little time before his death, being in a state of destitution, he went one evening to borrow £5 from his friend Garrick. Upon arriving, he heard music; and knew that a party was going on. He heard the merry laughter, and, gently replacing the uplifted knocker, retraced his steps.

We never feel our miseries so keenly as when contrasted with the joys of others, and it is only then that we realize Wordsworth's picture:

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood And near a thousand tables pined for food.

Another story of this writer does not evoke so much sympathy. It was known that Sterne used his wife very ill, and in talking with Garrick one day in fine sentimental style of conjugal love and fidelity he said, "The husband who behaves unkindly to his wife deserves to have his house burn down over his head."

"If you think so," said Garrick quietly, "I'll be yours is well insured."

A Malay Sultan's Letter.

In the cover there were three inclosures—a formal letter of extreme politeness, written by a scribe; secondly, a letter written in my friend's own hand; and thirdly, another paper, headed, "Hidden Secrets," written also in the sultan's own hand. At the top of the first page of the second letter is written, "Our friendship is sealed in the inmost recesses of my heart." Then this, "I send this letter to my honored and renowned friend" (here follow my name, designation and some conventional compliments). The letter then continues: "You, my dear friend, are never out of my thoughts, and they are always wishing you well. I hear that you are coming to see me, and for that reason my heart is exceedingly glad, as though the moon had fallen into my lap or I had been given a cluster of flowers grown in the garden called Benjerana Sri, wide opening under the influence of the sun's warm rays."—"Unaddressed Letters," by Swettenham.

An Antenuptial Understanding.

"There is one question I want to ask you, dearest," said the beautiful girl as she toyed with the diamond ring on her third finger. "When we are married, will you expect me to bake my own bread?"

"You can do as you like about it, darling," he replied, "but I certainly shall insist upon your not baking mine."—Chicago News.

Making It Clear.

Somebody has discovered that a Bermuda onion eaten raw will clear the head. A Bermuda onion eaten raw will do more than that. It will clear an entire room. An active Bermuda onion is a complete clearing house all by itself. Take one Bermuda onion—only one—and let the lips of beauty close upon it, and love will turn to hatred and honey to gall and bitterness.

Clear the head? Why, a Bermuda onion in fairly good health will clear the head of navigation!—Exchange.

The Germans have introduced what amounts to slave labor in their east African colonies. Each native village must furnish a certain number of inhabitants to labor for the imperial government, on plantations or elsewhere, without pay.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In effect November 20th, 1898.

SOUTHBOUND.			
	No. 35	No. 57	
Lv Darlington,		8 02 am	
Lv Elliott,		8 45 am	
Ar Sumter,		9 25 am	
Lv Sumter,	4 29 am		
Ar Creston,	5 17 am		
Lv Creston,		5 45 am	
Lv Pagnalls,		9 15 am	
Ar Orangeburg,	5 40 am		
Ar Denmark,	6 12 am		

NORTHBOUND.			
	No. 32	No. 56	
Lv Denmark,	4 17 pm		
Lv Orangeburg,	4 00 pm		
Lv Pagnalls,		10 00 am	
Ar Creston,		3 50 pm	
Lv Creston,	5 13 pm		
Ar Sumter,	6 03 pm		
Lv Sumter,		6 40 pm	
Ar Elliott,		7 20 pm	
Ar Darlington,		8 05 pm	

*Daily except Sunday. †Trains 82 and 35 carry through Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping cars between New York and Macon via Augusta. T. M. EMERSON, H. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE,



North-Eastern R. R. of S. C.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.					
Dated	No.	No.	No.		
Jan. 15, '99	35*	23*	53*		
	a m	p m			
Lv Florence	3 25	7 45			
Lv Kingstree		8 55			
Ar Lanes	4 33	9 13	p m		
Lv Lanes	4 33	9 13	6 20		
Ar Charleston	6 03	10 50	8 00		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.					
	No.	No.	No.		
	78*	32*	52*		
	a m	p m	a m		
Lv Charleston	6 33	4 49	7 00		
Ar Lanes	8 08	6 14	8 32		
Lv Lanes	8 08	6 14			
Lv Kingstree	8 26				
Ar Florence	9 30	7 20			
	a m	p m	a m		

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. No. 52 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C.

Trains Nos. 78 and 32 run via Wilson and Fayetteville—Short Line—and make close connection for all points North.

Trains on C. & D. R. leave Florence daily except Sunday 9 50 a. m. arrive Darlington 10 15 a. m., Hartsville 11 35 a. m., Cheraw 11 30 a. m., Wadesboro 2 25 p. m. Leave Florence daily except Sunday 7 55 p. m. arrive Darlington 8 20 p. m., Bennettsville 9 17 p. m., Gibson 9 45 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 50 a. m. arrive Darlington 10 15 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 45 a. m., Bennettsville 7 10 a. m., arrive Darlington 8 02 a. m., leave Darlington 8 50 a. m., arrive Florence 9 15 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 50 p. m., Cheraw 4 45 p. m., Hartsville 5 15 p. m., Darlington 6 29 p. m., arrive Florence 7 00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 8 50 a. m., arrive Florence 9 15 a. m.

J. R. KENLY, JNO. F. DIVINE, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Supt. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent

Atlantic Coast Line.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AF

GUSTA; RAILROAD.

Condensed Schedule.

Dated February 16, 1893.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.			
	No. 55	No. 35	
Leave Wilmington	3 45		
Leave Marion	6 34		
Arrive Florence	7 15		
	p. m.	a. m.	
Leave Florence	7 45	3 25	
Arrive Sumter	8 57	4 29	
	No. 52		
Leave Sumter	8 57	9 40	
Arrive Columbia	10 20	11 00	

No. 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Charleston 7 a. m., Lanes 8 34 a. m., Manning 9 09 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.