

FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS. In the Senate an interesting debate has been in progress over Senator Blair's bill, which proposes to divide fifteen million dollars for the first year, fourteen for the second and so on down for fifteen years among the States on the basis of illiteracy, to be used by them for assisting the public schools. The following speeches, in which our readers will feel an immediate interest, have been made on this bill:

Senator Blair said that when the late war commenced neither side was prepared to do the duty which Providence had deeper design than the Congress of the United States, and it began in time to be seen that the freedom of the slaves was necessary to the salvation of the Union. He said that the Southern people were required to incorporate in their constitutions provisions which clothed the slaves with all the rights of citizens. The slaves were freed by means of a measure of this character. His State needed money, there was no doubt about that; they had had a desperate struggle to confer even such educational advantages as they had been able to confer, but he believed the future was brighter for them. For one he hoped to put the past with all its horrors behind him. He had no desire to charge mistakes on his political opponents, although he believed that the future was brighter for them. For one he hoped to put the past with all its horrors behind him. He had no desire to charge mistakes on his political opponents, although he believed that the future was brighter for them.

Senator Hampton addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. It was with sincere regret, he said, that he found himself unable to agree with his colleague (Senator Blair) in regard to a matter of so much importance to the interests of the State as the measure now before the Senate. He most fully agreed with all that his colleague had said of the pluck and energy of South Carolina, of her recovery from the ravages of the late war, of the cause of education, and of the great result which she had achieved under the most disadvantageous conditions. His colleague could utter no expressions about South Carolina too laudatory to find full credit in his heart. No one could have a higher appreciation than he had of the heroic courage, sublime fortitude, silent piety, unflinching adherence to right which his State had manifested during the late war. But she had secured her place again where she had once been, among the great sisterhood of free and sovereign States. Knowing and appreciating all this he sympathized fully with the measure which he had the honor to have recounted the efforts of his State in the cause of education.

Senator Hampton then proceeded to add to the recitals of Senator Blair, with respect to the educational achievements of the State, that the State of South Carolina had done the best thing that any State could do in the rebellion had passed any law discriminating against the application of the school fund to the school for the colored children. The same arrangement existed for the colored children. He might think, under the circumstances, fairly ask the Senators who were on the other side of the question in the war to come forward and help out those who, while doing their best, had not done all that they could wish, or that the country could wish. As to the constitutional question involved, while Mr. Blair declared himself to be a strict constructionist, he came to the general question of the constitutionality of the bill, and he said that he had no doubt that the bill was constitutional. He said that the common school system of South Carolina was as good as any in the United States. A constitutional provision created a tax for an educational fund, but that the State had not an additional income from the poll tax.

Senator Blair read from the proceedings of an educational body acknowledged of colored teachers to show how much the people of South Carolina had done for the education of the colored people. He said that the bill was a measure of justice, and that it was a measure of wisdom. He said that the bill was a measure of justice, and that it was a measure of wisdom. He said that the bill was a measure of justice, and that it was a measure of wisdom. He said that the bill was a measure of justice, and that it was a measure of wisdom.

Senator Logan called attention to the remarks made by him (Logan) in the day with reference to the propriety of basing the aid upon the number of children, and not upon total illiteracy. Senator Blair agreed that that would be a better basis. It would be impossible to educate the old people of the State. He felt compelled to occupy some ground now, for in the state of affairs now, for the most part, the most intelligent men in South Carolina were men that could not read or write. And there was another consideration, one which Senator Blair thought of the utmost importance. There was an education more important than book-learning, that was the education of the family habit. Education in the character of honor, integrity and honesty of a man had their origin and largest growth. He feared, too, the effects of a measure of this character upon personal and private life. He felt that it was a measure of justice, and that it was a measure of wisdom. He said that the bill was a measure of justice, and that it was a measure of wisdom.

The buildings of the county courthouse were greatly injured. The cyclone which passed below Piedmont did much damage to the buildings of the county courthouse. The cyclone which passed below Piedmont did much damage to the buildings of the county courthouse. The cyclone which passed below Piedmont did much damage to the buildings of the county courthouse.

Our exchanges give the following details of the terrible storm of Tuesday, the 29th ult. GAINESVILLE, March 29.—A destructive cyclone skirted over this town about two o'clock to day. It came from the southwest, and struck the town from the north. Three miles southwest of the town it struck Mr. Maxwell's farm, sweeping away his buildings, leaving a cripple, Mr. Maxwell and one or two other members of his family, but no one else was hurt. The house was next in its track, whose house was unroofed and out houses swept away. J. M. Brown's residence barely escaped, but the out buildings and his plantation were blown to pieces. The cyclone struck just north of the town making a complete wreck of W. B. Simons' residence. His wife and child were saved by running into a cellar. The residence and board house of Dr. J. W. Jones, President of the People's Seminary, were completely wrecked. Mrs. Wilkes miraculously escaped with slight bruises. The Doctor and young ladies were fortunately at the Seminary. A small house, occupied by a negro woman, was killed. The residence of R. V. Cobb, G. K. Lopez, Ashford and others, in the edge of the cyclone, were more or less damaged. Several small houses of negroes on the north side were completely wrecked. A number of other houses in the track after it passed the town were completely destroyed. Plantations are desolate and forests levelled, and people woe-stricken.

GREENSBORO, March 29.—Shortly succeeding the severe wind and rain storm here yesterday afternoon the falling of a piece of lumber, shingles, pine limbs, &c., here and there on the streets of the city, gave evidence at once that a cyclone had passed over the town. All that was left behind tonight was a pile of lumber, shingles, pine limbs, &c., here and there on the streets of the city, gave evidence at once that a cyclone had passed over the town. All that was left behind tonight was a pile of lumber, shingles, pine limbs, &c., here and there on the streets of the city, gave evidence at once that a cyclone had passed over the town.

CHARLOTTE, March 29.—Another of those terrible cyclones struck that section of country north of Charlotte last night, apparently coming up from the direction of Georgia over the northern portion of the State. It struck the town of Lenoir, its results as the February cyclone, but yesterday's storm was very severe in many places. Last night's blow did not sweep over so large an area of territory, but it was much more destructive. There were a series of whirlwinds, one of which struck Berry Hill and Charlotte townships in this county, a second travelled along a line a few miles south of Statesville, a third struck the town of Lenoir, passing through Newton, and a fourth struck a section of Caldwell County, striking the town of Lenoir.

The place of Mr. Green P. Poole was the first to come within its angry embrace. His stable, crib and other out-houses were swept away and the dwelling remains. The latter was occupied by a family consisting of a man, his daughter and a servant, and their escape was miraculous indeed. A thick pine forest a few hundred yards off was literally torn up and stumps and stems of the trees carried with mud, and carried on an adjoining one. Within a distance of two miles in the main track of the cyclone at least a dozen farm houses were destroyed or unroofed. All the windings of the Buckhorn tract were operated. The residence of Mr. Geo. W. Hawkins near by was blown down. Mr. Hawkins and his family making a narrow escape. The family were saved by running into a building. Considerable damage was done on the plantations of Messrs. Hampton, Poole, W. P. Poole, Joseph Bradley and Oliver Bradley and Miles Batson. The residence of Farmer M. Langley, in which the latter and his family were dwelling at the time, was completely demolished. Mr. Langley suffered considerable bruising and the breaking of three ribs in his left side, while his wife and three children were unroofed. By superhuman efforts Mr. Langley succeeded in extricating himself and family from the debris in time to escape the flames which rapidly consumed what remained of the structure. There is nothing but the level earth, while the lumber of his houses and his furniture and household effects are strewn for a mile around. The course of the cyclone was severe, and it places the trees torn up by their roots and twisted off above the ground are piled and crossed in stacks that are almost impenetrable for many hundred yards without a break. Several miles above the house of Mr. John Bailey was blown down and his wife and a ten-year-old son were instantly killed, the latter being about three hundred yards from the house. The storm killed thirteen miles above the city, was blown down and his dwelling unroofed. Nothing has been heard of the cyclone north of this point. The streams in that section are in a high stage of water, and the country roads in general are in a very bad condition. Such is the case in most of the county, and consequently there is but little communication with the town.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. For School Commissioner. For County Commissioner. For Sheriff. For Judge of Probate. OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER. NOTICE is hereby given that this office will be open from May 1st to the 31st, inclusive, for the collection of the first installment of State, County, School and Poll Taxes for the year ending November 1, 1883. The rate of taxation is as follows, viz: For State Purposes, 5 Mills. For County Purposes, 10 Mills. For School Purposes, 10 Mills. For Poll Tax, 10 Cents. Tax Payers are allowed under the law the option of paying ONE-HALF of the above taxes at the collection, or the whole of the same at any time before the 1st of May, in addition a penalty of five per cent. on the one half due in May; or they may, if they prefer, pay the whole of the same at the May collection.

SMITH & CO. New Advertisements. FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! In addition to Fire Insurance, I am now prepared to write Policies insuring your property against WINDSTORMS, TORNADOES and CYCLONES at low rates and in first-class Companies. Call and examine. J. H. VOX LASSON, March 27, 1884. OSBORNE FARM TO RENT. CONTAINING about 17 Acres, bounded by J. B. R. R. and Mrs. E. B. Brown, near N. A. McCully's Home Place. Usual Terms. JOHN W. DANIELS, March 27, 1884. GERMAN CARP. FOR sale very cheap. I will sell the second installment of the subscription to the Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago Railroad Company. The rate of the stock is \$20 per share. The whole property of Williamston Township, Tax Payers are allowed no option in the payment of the same, but are required to pay the whole of the same at the May collection.

REMOVAL! MISS DELLA KEYS. HAS moved to the Rooms formerly occupied by Miss SALLIE HOWIE. She has received a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, notions and Hosiery, which will be sold CHEAP. The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine these Goods before making their purchases, as I feel confident that I can give satisfaction in both Goods and prices. DRESS MAKING given prompt attention. CO.'S DRUG STORE, WALKER'S HOUSE BLOCK, March 27, 1884.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS. With unusual energy, has faced the Northern storms to secure for her customers the LATEST STYLES in DRESS GOODS, NECKWEAR, HEAD COVERINGS, HATS AND BONNETS, That will lend enchantment to the plainest face, and make the lovely the most beautiful. Give us a call for this Leap Year, and we are sure the Beaux cannot say, and the Papas will wonder how can my wife and girls look so lovely on such a small amount. Give us a call and be convinced that we can show you the PRETTIEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies' Store. BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL. Carry the Largest Stock of Goods in Anderson. BUYING them in LARGE QUANTITIES, thus obtaining SPECIAL PRICES, and often lower rates of freight. They always pay CASH DOWN for their Goods, thereby saving heavy discounts. These statements are FACTS, and an inspection of their Goods and Prices will convince you that they sell as CHEAP, if not Cheaper, than any body else, and that they are prepared to meet all fair and legitimate competition in their business. Over thirteen thousand square feet of floor space are required to carry on the immense business they do. They will furnish you the Piedmont and Pelzer Brown Shirtings and Drills in quantities at manufacturers' prices, and are Agents for Coats' Spool Cotton, Hazard Powder, Wando Fertilizer, Acid Phosphate and German Kainit, Tennessee and Studebaker Wagons, Smith's New Patented Metal Grain Cradle—weighs only 9 pounds, has 14 flangers, saves all the grain, and is superior to any Cradle in the market. Stapler's Universal Single and Double Plow Stocks, invented by a Georgia Farmer. Call and see them at their Store. They have a lot of Low Price Cotton Planters on hand for sale. EVERYBODY is cordially invited to visit their Store, look at their Goods and examine their prices before buying elsewhere. THEY NEED MONEY ALL THE TIME to carry on their large business, and desire to say to those who must come in and pay or give them good security; and all parties buying Goods, Supplies and Fertilizers on a credit from this year, must distinctly understand that they must have their pay for early next Fall, and tell you this now, before buying, so as to have it fully understood.

George L. Perkins, a venerable citizen of Norwich, Conn., has carried in his pocket for seventy nights, says the nation's half dollar a little fast not often done in this world.

A pint of the finest ink for facsimiles or prints can be made from a ten-cent package of diamond dye. Try them.

W. W. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Anderson, S. C. PROMPT and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to his office. Office—Up-stairs, in McCully building, over S. C. Confectionery. April 3, 1884.

THOMAS J. WEBB, County Auditor. All new structures erected between the first day of June, 1883, and the first day of May, 1884, are to be returned this year (1884) for the assessment of the year 1884, and the tax thereon is to be deducted during that year. All male citizens who are twenty-one years old on the first day of May, 1884, are liable for State Tax, and those fifty years old on that day are liable for County Tax. THOMAS J. WEBB, County Auditor. April 3, 1884.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL. Anderson, S. C., March 27, 1884.