The Weekly Union Times. R. M. STOKES, Editor.

UNION, FRIDAY AUGUST 3, 1877. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. \$3.00 5.50 11.00 20.00

ments.

Bay" Last Monday the Brick Machine turned out 1,100 bricks in fifty-five minutes.

We are pleased to see our friend McKissick once more upon his feet and walking the streets.

DED. Capt. J. C. Winsmith, a member of the Spartanburg bar, died at his residence on Tuesday, last, of brain fever.

Ber" C. W. Dwight and corps will commence the experimental survey of the Chester and Union Narrow Guage railroad next Monday.

Procure a bottle of Thrash's consumptive cure and lung restorer, and stop that dreadful cough. Trial, 50c \$1 50. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. IRWIN & Co., Union.

BEA. Mr. Grant is hauling rock for the foundations of McNeace and Davis' new buildings. while other contracts have been made to rebuild upon other lots of the burnt district.

Do our first page will be found a description of a trip to Tryon Mountain. It is worth reading.

On our fourth page is an account of the Strikers' riot in littsburg.

160. Right Rev. Bishop Howe will make his annual visit to this parish on the 17th of this month. He will admimter the solemn ordinance of confirmation and conduct Divine ser vices on the Sunday following.

100. Hon. George Buist, who held the office of Ordinary for Charleston District for twentyzwo years, and was ever held in the highest es-Aimation by all who knew him diad is Charles

BO. We regret to learn that Miss Madora Littlejohn, one of the most amiable young ladies of this County, daughter of the late Dr. Thos. Littlejohn, died very suddenly last Wednesday night, near Glandyburg, aged about 28 years.

00. On Sunday last, in Columbia, the thermometer went up to 99 in the shade and 110 in the sun. On the same day the thermometer stood at 92 in the shade, at this place, and we thought that was hot enough for all culinary purposes.

260. Th news from the Eastern war is very unreliable, but there is little doubt that the Russians are getting the best of the fight. There is still some apprehension that England may find it necessary to take part in it. If she does, wa fass the mainaits of

150. The Strikers, in the North and Northcast are returning to work. In the South-west they are still holding out, but doing no other mischief. In most instances where strikes are kept up, it is supposed that the rioters driven from Pittsburg are at the bottom of them. Most of the Railroads have resumed their regular trains. Most of the trouble is new in Ohio.

A sow belowing to Mr. John Eisen, bitten by a mad dog on the 29th of May, was attacked with rabies on the 29th of July-just two months-and died the following day.

A valuable yard dog belonging to Col. I. G. McKissick of this town, was on Monday last discovered with symptoms of rabies-foaming at the mouth and glaring eyes-and shot.

Through the kindness of our prompt paying subsciber, Mr. H. H. Burgess, we have received a sack of truly fine Flour, ground at Mr. John McCarly's Mill--formerly known as the Dr. Herndon Mill-in Newberry County .--We are truly pleased to find that the mills of this and the adjoining counties are vieing with each other in the quality of the Flour they make. Stick to that spirit, gentlemen, and you will profit by it.

We have given the discussion of the Fenc Law to our correspondents this week. All we ask of them is, to make their communication as short as possible-like that from "Farmer," that they keep their tempers and refrain from

The Fence Law.

personalities and abusive language. We have no idea that the people are prepared to adopt the law at this time. It is a change from what they have been accustomed their lives, and South Carolina Farmers are hard to turn from the old beaten path their daddies and grand-daddies started them in. They must be educated or forced to it, before they will give it countenance. Their education must come from honest and fair discussion, and practical evidences of the good which such a system has wrought in other sections. The force we allude to will be that of circumstances. Except where pine timber is abundant-and it is well known that pine lands do not produce pine trees after once cut down-rail splitters are very scarce and fences cannot be built and kept up much longer,

unless at a cash outlay that farmers cannot stand. A few years more and the fencing of Union will not be much more than shadows around the crops. The colored labor of the county is already hunting up all the easiest work, and labor is not so abundant that the farmers can dictate all the terms to it. It is getting scarcer and more scary of hard work every year. At the same time the stock of the laborer is increasing in numbers so fast that in a few years the land owners will either have to fence

in their whole lands to secure pasturage for their own stock. There is one other way by which the benefits of the Stock law may be practically shown :--Let a number of land owners adjoining combine to fence in all their own territory, under one fence, fence up their own stock, and make pastures for themselves, tenants and laborers, -both the latter assisting-save the manure of the stock, and thereby show their neighbors the advantages derived from it.

We believe with our correspondent, "Clod hopper," that soiling would be found most profitable as well as most acceptable to a large mahave had some experience with lucern, as a soiling crop, and are satisfied that it would enable every farm, be it large or small, to devote a sufficient space for every head of stock that ought to be kept upon it. We know that the manure from one cow will keep her in lucern .-

All that is necessary is to set apart about onequarter of an acre, prepare it well, lay off in drills two feet apart and sow about three pints of lucern seed. Gather the manure from the cow carefully, put it under cover, and early every spring scatter it between the rows and plow it in deep. This will give you a soiling crop that will last for forty years and keep your cow in good order from early Spring until late Fall. Of course every farmer makes winter food for his stock.

We have heard but one argument against the law which we think should have any force ; and trot Jant --venient, if not impossible to make pastures Such cases, however, are rare, and can be met in most cases by the system of soiling, for surely the owners of stock must live near enough to water for their own use, and, by proper arrangement, only in dry spells would exist the necessity for hawling water for stock.

Like our correspondent "Pea Ridge," we have no lack of argument for the Stock law, but as the subject is so fully discussed this week, by others, we will give them the field.

107" A correspondent from this towa to the Charleston News and Courier, over the signature of R. W. S., deals some trenchant blows to the Railroads in this State, for their unjust discrimination in freights, and to the merchants of that city, for their blindness in not moving to prevent it. R. W. S. places the whole matter in its true and strongest position. If Charleston desires the trade of the interior towns, the avenues from those towns to her market must be not collect for the work already done unless they nues from those towns to her market must be as cheap and attractive as the avenues to other markets. This driving business from points and bear it a little while longer. of those roads, merely to compete with lines to other points, it appears to us, is the most suicidal policy that could be adopted, for all concerned. The idea of a railroad destroying all business and prosperity along its line, and driving freight to where it must be carried at the very cheapest rates, looks very much like cut-

For the Times. A Good Farmer Advocates the Stock Law.

CROSS KEYS, July, 1877. MR. EDITOR :--- You invite discussion upon the Steck law now soon to be voted on, and I avail myself of the invitation to give some of my views upon this most important subject :

We have now to decide whether we will inclose our stock or farms, whether we will fence our own stock in, or any and everybody's stock I favor the stock law for a great many reasons :

1st. Because of the great amount of labor saved.

2d. Because of the preservation of our best timber.

3d. Because every man looks after his own stock only.

4th. Because you are not obliged to fence at all, ; you only have to take care of your own stock, any way you please.

5th. Because you can sow wheat, or oats a any time or at any place, and have no fear of other people's stock tramping and destroying the crops, and injuring the land besides.

6th. Because this law would wrong nobody. You have only to attend to what belongs to you in your own way.

7th. Because of the benefit to the renter of laborer. He has yearly to do a great deal of extra and useless labor in fencing, for which he gets nothing. Now, if all this useless labor was turned into some paying business, it would enable many to purchase land and homes for themselves. It would multiply small farms. We would have better stock ; we would cultivate better land -- all the good spots wherever found. Our land would improve, and we would have more trees and vegetation, and it is well known that where trees and vegetation is most abundant it raius more regularly. In the Mountain region, where there is abundant woodland, there is more rain, than in tracts of country all cut down. And would not the leaves of trees and all vegetation absorb the floating malaria and thereby cause the country to be more healthy? I favor the stock law because it wrongs none and benefits the majority, -especially those who

are tenants-for the land owner is bound to fur-Again, we would have more time to make manure and fix up conveniences about our homes. I know of men who have no stock at all, who

have to fence a great deal, while under this law if they owned no stock, they would not have to build fences at all.

If we had no pasturage at all, one acre in Milet or Lucerne would feed two cows, and even that would be better than working every winter in making fences that would prove insecure at last. A. FARMER.

10" From the most reliable sources the list of casualties during the riot of the strikers in Pittsburg and Baltimore, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d of last month, is summed up as follow :

	Estimated dead
•	
5	Total
	Total
	Total killed and wounded210
	Dealer The statist

Do" The striking mania is getting round this way. On Monday last the colored employees of the Chester and Cheraw Railroad struck for higher wages. They have burned nothing but their own fingers, as yet, and will go to work as soon as hunger pinches.

The hands employed at the brickyard at this place struck for higher wages last Tuesday .---They had contracted to work for the month at a certain price, and after discovering they could For the Times. Something About The Fence Law.

something about The Fence Law. MR. EDITOR:--The writer has been fully con-vinced for several years that a law, requiring stock of all kinds to be kept up, so as to pre-vent them frem invading the premiees of any, save their owners was a *desideratum* carnestly to be desired, for the following reasons; First. Such a law will do away with the pres-ent cumbersome, unsightly, inconvenient, and

ent cumbersome, unsightly, inconvenient, and exceedingly costly system of fencing out stock, in order to raise erops. The present system of plantation fencing is a relic of barbarism, a recoach to civilization, and one of the greate and most unnecessary taxes upon the country. How many persons have taken the time or the pains to estimate the cost of a panel of fence? Something like the following will be an approxthe cost :

Cost of timber per hundred rails\$ 1 00 Cutting and splitting per hundred..... Hauling out, " " about..... Putting up, " " Putting up,

75

10

.....\$ 2 10 Total ... Making 21 cts. the cost of an ordinary panel of plantation fence, to begin with. But this is Every panel will render valueless 120 not all. square feet of land, or an acre to every 367 pan-els. This, at ten dollars per acre, will be about 22 cts. per panel, which, added to the foregoing, gives 232 cts. per panel. But this gives little more than half the cost of a panel of fence for, say fifteen years. The repairing and cleaning out fence corners will average not less than a cent per panel per year, making 394 cts. per pinel. It will be nothing to the point to say that the fence need not be repaired and cleaned out every year. The damage to the crops from the weeds, briars and bushes in the fence corners, if neglec ted, together with the depredations of breachy stock, will amount to that much, or more.— Hence, a tax of about 24 cents per panel per year is about the cost of the ordinary plantation fence. And the cost of fencing to an individual or to a community will be the same were there but one cow in each community running at large It is stated that one shabby scrub cow was for a time the only animal running at large in a cer-tain community in York County, yet the keep-ing up of over a hundred dollars worth of fen-cing was necessary to protect the crops of the community against that cow. The freedman who owned her acknowledged that he had lost fifteen days, in all, hunting for her, for which he could have gotten fifteen dollars at work; while the never would have brought more than ten dollars. Here was a shabby cow made to cost a community considerably over a hundred dollars when with a small patch of lucern she migh have been kept int in a stable or small lot all

But put the matter upon a purly moral basis; what right has A to allow his stock, many or few. to run upon the lands of B. to the detri-ment of the latter? Or, under what moral obligation is B to incur any expense to fortify himself against the incursions of A's stock ? None whatever, in either case. Hence, the present system of keeping stock involves a stupendous

But the objection to the new stock law comes up as follows: "What are tenants who own stock going to do?" "What are small farmers going to do, who have no lands to spare for pasturage ? At first sight, to those who have never devoted

any thought to the subject, these seem to be for-midable, insurmountable objections; But we think it can easily be shown that they amount to nothing :

As to the stock owned by tenants. It is well know, that this stock is, upon the whole, quite a that stock on the other an expense many times the amount of the value of all such steck -then ask yourself, is it right, is it politic, to burden the country with such a heavy tax, merely to keep in existance an insignificant amount and quality in existance an insignificant amount and quality of stock, which, at best, does even its owners but comparatively little good? Is it not time to take into consideration the necessity of remodel-ling a tenant system so expensive to the country in general? The same principle is applicable to the small farmers who have not land for pastur-age. The question is, has a tenant, or any bdey age. The question is, has a tenant, or anybody else, the moral right to own stock, or any other commedity, which he is not able take care of Or has a tenant, or any one else, the moral right to own stock or other commodity, if the owning of such stock or commodity involve others in inconvenience or expense without remuneration? Moral science would inevitably return the negative to each of these questions. The present system is therefore unquestionably a violation of moral law, and it would be better for the country if all persons not able to keep stock were prohibited from owning it, than that the country should be hurdened with the pressent cumbersome, expensive, annoying system of plantation fencing; for no moral law can be vi-

Mr Walker to see his cow. He found in a neat Mr Walker to see his cow. He found in a neat lowith stable attached, quite a fine cow. A daughter of Mr. Collins, seating herself beside the cow, took from the hatter quite a quantity of the finest richest milk. Mr. C. informed Mr. V. that this one cow was all that any ordinary ared family would need; that he did not think if keeping but one milk cow at a time. This bow was kept up in that lot and stable, solled during the augment upon green food, and grodmed during the summer upon green food , and grodmed every morning like a horse.

every morning like a horse. Since we commenced this article we have been inform that in intelligent emigrant from the North, at Gailney City, thinks very strange of the practice of letting cottle run at large, he-cause of the waste it involves. He contends that a cow kept up will yield a ton per year of a fertilizer, equal, if not superior, to a ton of ordinary commercial fertilizers, which is evidently true. But instead of this our farmers let their stock run at large, fence them out of the crops, getting by no means an over supply of milk, butter and beef, and buy commercial fer-tilizers at ruinous prices, while, by keeping up and soiling the stock, each cow would supply a ton of excellent fertilizer, with milk and butter ton of excellent sertifizer, with milk and outfer besides. Hence, if we reduce the question to one of fertilizing alone, we find that stock kept up and soiled, will more than pay expenses in fertilizers alone, to say nothing of the increased

yield and quality of milk and butter. As to tenants' stock, landholders can well af-ford to arrange for the keeping and soiling all the stock owned by tenants. Barring the saving of the cost of plantation fencing, it will be de-cidedly to the advantage of landholders to do this, for the reasons just indicated. Self interest alone would prompt this, independent of

The whole matter may be thus summed up : To keep stock and soil them will result in the ollowing advantages : First. The heavy tax of fencing out stock will

e abolished : Second. The loss of stock from straying and

theft will cease almost entirely. Third. The damage to arabb lands, resulting

from stock running thereon, will be prevented Fourth. The losses resulting from bad fence and the consequent depredations of breach stock, will be prevented.

Fifth. The foolish quarrels and lawsuits growing out of the depredations of stock will

e prevented. Sixth. More and better stock can be raised and kept, by keeping up and solling, than by al-lowing stock to run at large, or even upon the fields of their owners.

Seventh. Cattle kept up and soiled will pay or more than pay, the expense thereof in man-

Bigbth. Hundreds of acres of valuable hedgerow land around old fields could be utilized, which otherwise will remain valueless.

Ninth. The time and labor necessary to keep up the present cumbersome and expensive sy em of plantation fencing, could be directed into some profitable channel.

This article is already too long, but the importance of the subject to the country in generl is our only excuse.

In conclusion, we would say to that class of tenants who may have taken up the notion that the new stock law is an infringement of their rights, to disabuse their minds of all such groundless notions. Look at tie subject as it realy is ; consider the advantages that must acrue to every class of the people if the stock are kept up and soiled (not pastured) and fences dis-pensed with. And those who are favorable to the adoption of the fence law should lose no opportunity to explain the nature and advanta opportunity to explain the nature and advanta ges of the proposed system. Call meetings, have speeches, and by every proper means en-deavor to create a wholesome public opinion on the subject. The time has arrived when a change is imperative. The our prejudices and suicidal practices, which have already well nigh ruined the country, by destroying the forests, skinning the soil, leaving the greater portion of the surface barren or washed into gullies, must be abandoned and superceded by an intelligent be abandoned and superceded by an intelligent system of management, adapted to the present system of management, adapted to the presen-state of things, or the country will yet be ruined beyond redemption, despite the ousting of the carpetbaggers and the inauguration of the Hampton regime. The physical and political salvation of the country depends upon the intelli-gent and well directed industry of the people. CLODHOPPER.

For the Times Argument for the Fence Law.

BROWN'S STORE, July 20th 1877. MR EDITOR :- For some time I have been contemplating an article for the TIMES upon the proposed change in our fance system, and as we are having a fine rain, and in just the right time, I am at leisure and will make the effort. All A.U. radical changes meet with more or less apposi-tion, and to overcome this, which is considerable in portions of the County, I give you my views,. which I think are sound, based as they are upon simple and even-handed justice to all, It is worth hile to go into a statistical analy sis of the cost of fencing our crops; it is enough to say that it takes 700 panels of fencing to each lineal mile, the first cost of which will be, in-round numbers, \$105. Upon this it is easy to, see that to enclose one section it will cost \$420. Now find the source miles in the Gent Now find the square miles in the County, and Now mut the square miles in the County, and double for cress fences, and see if half a million dollars will cover the cost of fences in Union, County alone. The fencing of our crops, as ev-ery one knows who has it to do, costs in five years the value of the land; to prove which I bring; forth the fact that, to have cleared, fenced and a cabin and out-building wants. a cabin and out-buildings erected upon twenty-five acres of land, (the land owner furnishing the timber,) a tenant will demand the whole of the first three crops-by far the most valuable the land will ever produce, -- unmanured -- and worth the price of the land. The garden, out-houses and dwelling, and much of the fencing will need repairing the fourth year, when you receive it, and from thence forward the expense increases yearly. When we take into consideration the increasing demand for timber, caused by our increasing miles of rail way, the demand for building purposes, carriages, wagons, agricultu-ral implements and mechanics' tools, it is well to consider and see if we are not a set of Vandals. Goths and Huns, in respect of timber waste, cs-pecially as we waste it without one single sound, practical reason for it ; and the generations com ing on will say, if we continue this system, the ing on will say, if we continue this system, that their forefathers were simply a set of consum-mate asses—and they will say justly. Then, throwing aside the unjust and uncalted for losses entailed upon railroad companies, in the wrecking of engines and cars by cattle upon their property—and strange to say, the cost of the cattle, too—we have, in the trespass of cat-tle on the right of way upon our hoads one of the greatest and most frequent causes of the loss of human life known to civilization, rendering railroad travel ten times more dangerous, and relational travel ten times more dangerous, and retarding schedule times more dangerous, and loss of time—which is money—to the public. By allowing cattle to run at large at least one-tenth of the grops are destroyed yearly, causing the killing of one-tenth of the stock annually, and one-tenth more to be spent in law suits. Then feuds spring up among neighbors which are handed down from father to son, in many instances causing bloodshed and even the anni-hilation of whole families by violence. Starving cattle break into fields of corn, cot-starving cattle break into fields of corn, cot-The books, told the writer that while staying in Philadelphia, since the war, superintending the publication of one of his books, he spont an evening with Mr. T. K. Collins, author of the "Timbrel of Zion," who at milking time invited

it is strange how many of the County and city papers begin now to look upon the Charleston News and Courier as we did over two years ago. When we attacked that paper for voluntarily stepping to the rescue of Cardezo,then charged with the same offence for which he is now under \$20,000 bond-most of the county Editors defended the course of that journal, and asked-"if we can't rely upon the News and Courier, who can we rely upon ?"

Change of Schedule.

On and after next Monday the Schedule upon the S. U. & C. and S. and A. Railroads will be changed as follows :

The up-train will arrive at Union six minutes later, i. e., 4----, arriving at Spartanburg 6-Passengers will remain at Spartanburg all night and start for the head of the road, Hendersonville and Asheville, at 5 o'clock the next morning. This change is made for the convenience and comfort of passengers, who will be able to reach Hendersonville and Askeville early the next day after leaving Charleston.

We are truly pleased to state that our Town Council have "broke ground" to form a fire department in this town. They have commenced digging cisterns on Main Street and intend purchasing a fire Engine. Their intention is to build four cisterns that will hold twenty thousand galions of water each, and when the engine is purchased to form an efficient Fire Company .--It is never too late to do a good deed ; but it is generally believed that had this work been done when we first advised it the losses by the two last fires would not have been the one-twentieth part of what they were, while the lower rates of Insurance upon property would, by this time, have paid all the expenses now to be incurred.

ting off the nose to spite the face.

We would again call the attention of tax payers to the law requiring all persons liable to pay a poll tax to make their returns to the Auditor. The law is very strick in the matter.

A fine of Five dollars and costs is imposed upon ever one failing to make such return, and the Auditor has positive instructions to find out and report every man who attempts to evade the law in that respect. The tax goes to the education fund, in which those who only pay a poll tax are deeply interested. Those employing laborers should inform them of the stringency of the law.

sor Our friend J. P. Elkins, at Alston, has sent us a liberal specimen of his sweet golden Butter and fine Irish Potatoes, and after roasting is few of the latter and applying some of the butter to them, we found they both agreed with our digestive organs admirably. Of his butter he says : "If you don't think I've got some fine cows to sell, just try the butter I get

from them."

100. Major Y. J. Pope, the Democratic didate for the Legislature from Newberry, and Messrs. Chalmers and Moffett, the Democratic candidates for Clerk of Court and County Commissioner of said county, were handsomely elected on Friday.

100. A basket of fine fruit graced our table last Monday, from our friend Jas. Grant, who we are glad to say is getting as active upon his feet as ever. We don't know what this town would do without Mr. Grant.

53 Judge Kershaw has apponted Col. J. A. Hoyt, Editor Columbia Register, Receiver of Hardy Solomon's Bank. Very good, and we hope the Col. will tell us something about the school money of this county deposited in that concern by H. H. D. Byron, late County Treasurer.

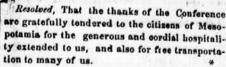
Gen. D. H. Hill has sold the Southern Home, published at Charlotte, to F. M. McDowell, Esq. The General has made the Home one of the best and most influential papers at the South, and our best wishes attend him wherever he may go.

> For the Times. District Conference.

The Spartanburg District Conference for 1877 was held at Mesopotamia, July 25-29. Large Congregations were present from day to day, and the good order observed and the close attention given to the proceedings were in the highest degree creditable, for the weather was intensely hot and the exercises occupied about six hours daily. A fair proportion of delegates attended, notwithstanding the distance of the Church from many points of the District, and from railroads.

There is reason to believe that the proceedings of the Conference and the religious services, not only gave pleasure but much profit also to many who were present.

The following resolution, adopted unanimously and by a rising vote, was ordered to be publish-



ERS. -- Frank Moss and William Beach, two more parties charged with being implicated in the murder of James Ledford, have been arrested within the last week.

the remedy for the evils of the present system, the remedy for the evils of the present system, the abolition of the ownership of stock to any extent whatever. The remedy suggested is the inauguration of a new state of things, which can much more easily be done than to continue the present system, a state of things which would do away with the evils and expenses of the present, and enable both landlord and tenant to own more and better stock. The remedy is not the keeping up of stock and pasturing them.-Few persons have lands adapted to pasture, and fewer still could spare such lands for pasturage, even where such lands are found. The remedy. even where such lands are found. The remeay, is in soiling of stock. This is far from being a Utopian scheme, the merits of which have yet to be ascertained. We write from actual, perto be ascertained. We write from actual, per-sonal observation, to say nothing of information concerning the practice as derived from other sources. It consists in keeping up stock in a small enclosure convenient to water, and in feedsmall enclosure convenient to water, and in read-ing them upon green food raised for the pur-pose. This may consist of Rye, green Corn, Barley, Clover, Millet, or Lucern; but at the head of the list stands Lucern. To show what can be done with Lucern alone, we refer to an experiment made by by Dr. Glenn, near Alston in Fairfield county. He has been successfully sow-Fairfield county. He has been successfully sow-ing various grasses, with clover and lucern du-ring the last two or three years, and he has be-come enthusiastic on the subject. He has in his garden a patch of lucern, one sixth of an acre, planted year before last. He cut it seve-ral times last year, but it is still better this year. He commenced to cut it early this Spring, an-has been feeding three horses and a her reguhas been feeding three horses and a hog regularly, and we believe a mule or two, giving to the first named animals little of any other feed, and they keep fat-the two horses working all the the time. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it and thrive on it almost exclusively. Now, if one-sixth of an acre will keep four animals as in this case, it is easy to see what one acre of such lucern would do.

And whether the recent fence law be adopted the people or not, the method herein suggesby the people or not, the method herein sugges-ted for raising and keeping stock should be adopted. It is the method chiefly pursued at the North, as we are informed, where they raise more and better stock, more milk, butter and checkse by far, than we do. The late Wm. Walker, of Spartanburg, author of several mus-ic books, told the writer that while staying in

ARREST OF MORE OF THE LEDFORD MURDER-