

LAW FOR TRIAL JUSTICES

There seems to have been considerable... to properly understand their duties...

The Weekly Union Times

R. M. STOKES, Editor. Friday, February 24, 1893. Subscription, \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

The P. O. will be opened for business from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. The Money Order Department will be opened for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

New Advertisements.

Great Bankrupt Sale, C. J. Purcell. Closing Out Sale, Graham & Sparks. Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! A. H. Foster & Co.

Our Cotton Market.

The receipts here this week have been unusually light, on account of the miserably bad roads and the decline in prices.

Seventeen inches of snow fell in New York City last Saturday.

Forty-nine bales of cotton were burned early Saturday morning on the Madden Station platform on the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad.

All persons who left watches with Mr. J. Beilenson for repairs are not freed that they can correspond with him as to charges for repairs, by addressing BELINSON & BOOS, 125 S. Main St., Marion, Ohio.

We regret to learn that Mr. R. W. Gillum, formerly of this town, is lying in a critical condition, from a relapse of a severe attack of pneumonia, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. B. E. Bailey, at Columbia.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard died at his residence in New Orleans last Monday night. Had he lived until the 28th of next May he would have reached his 75th birthday. In his death the last full General of the Confederacy has passed away.

We are requested to announce that Geo. E. Boggs, Esq., President of the Heyward, N. C., Alliance, will attend the meeting of the North Fayette Alliance Union, at Ellerbe, tomorrow (Saturday) and speak upon the issues now before the order.

Attorney Geo. Townsend came up from Columbia on Sunday and returned Monday. He left Columbia Tuesday for Washington to take such steps as may be decided on for an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in the rail road cases. We doubt much if the Attorney General of any State in the Union ever had as much important business on his hands as Attorney General Townsend.

Attorneys' fees for extra counsel will make a big hole in the State's exchequer.

We omit nearly all our local news and much other reading matter this week to make room for the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court in the railroad cases. These cases have attracted so much of the attention of the people of the State, and so many opinions are entertained as to the true causes and merits of the suits, that we concluded there was no better or more satisfactory source of information than the decision of those in authority who have dispassionately listened to able and exhaustive arguments from both sides and on all points, and who, from their personal characters as citizens and high position as sworn impartial judges, are entitled to the confidence of the people, they being intelligent and disinterested parties. The decision sets the controversy between the State and the railroads plainly before the people. The State has carried the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, and employed other able counsel to assist the Attorney General.

Remember, we will have a big closing out sale of Winter Goods for the next ten days to make room for Spring stock. GRAHAM & SPARKS.

The Juries Drawn on Tuesday.

GRAND JURORS, TO SERVE DURING THE YEAR 1893.

- 1. W. T. Mabry, 10 M. C. Dorman, 2. C. L. N. Legg, 11 E. T. Ratchford, 3. Richard Jenkins, 12 W. T. Cunningham, 4. J. W. Birmingham, 13 J. E. Lee, 5. C. S. Roberts, 14 J. M. Spillers, 6. James S. Little, 15 I. K. Paulk, 7. E. F. Vaughn, 16 G. K. Barnett, 8. J. H. Savage, 17 W. T. Byars, 9. T. B. Long, 18 E. L. Hyams.

PETIT JURORS FOR FIRST WEEK IN MARCH TERM, 1893.

- 1. G. H. Jeter, 19 P. B. Bobo, 2. J. S. Welch, 20 W. C. Fincher, 3. Jack Farz, 21 Wm. Jones, Sr., 4. A. J. Bailey, 22 H. C. Little, 5. Junius Sparks, 23 L. B. Jeter, 6. J. S. Going, 24 L. F. G. Phillips, 7. G. B. Wright, 25 J. L. Ward, 8. J. C. Richards, 26 P. S. Webber, 9. W. E. McNeese, 27 Frank Vaughn, 10. Jeff S. Neclair, 28 P. D. Lee, 11. T. S. Sexton, 29 Con Allen, 12. J. M. Bewley, 30 J. A. Wilburn, 13. E. W. Jenkins, 31 W. P. Bogart, 14. Jeter Imms, 32 John W. Wiles, 15. Y. S. Bobo, 33 R. T. Goo, 16. Paul H. Jeter, 34 J. W. Bates, 17. Jesse Bishop, Jr., 35 J. C. E. Bailey, 18. B. W. Whitlock, 36 G. E. Vaughan.

PETIT JURORS FOR SECOND WEEK IN MARCH TERM, 1893.

- 1. D. B. Patrick, 19 L. C. Mabry, 2. William Smith, 20 J. F. Carter, 3. A. L. Knight, 21 Samuel Barnado, 4. J. H. Randolph, 22 H. Green Bailey, 5. A. S. Bishop, 23 James Hagon, 6. Noah Fowler, 24 James Hughes, 7. H. Lawson, Jr., 25 W. J. Hodges, 8. Henry Morris, 26 E. M. Byrnes, 9. Joseph Vinson, 27 Ira E. Finley, 10. James Group, Sr., 28 John Service, 11. Ed Gosnell, (Col.), 29 W. D. Humphries, 12. W. R. Crocker, 30 R. T. Eaters, 13. John Millwood, 31 J. C. Crocker, 14. J. B. Jeter, 32 James Burgess, 15. N. B. Morgan, 33 J. P. McKissick, Jr., 16. John Cook, 34 L. M. Byrnes, 17. J. W. Humphries, 35 J. L. Evans, 18. Davis Gregory, 36 Henry E. Hawkins.

For the Times.

The Sanitary Condition of the Town. Mr. Knorr—At an informal meeting of some our citizens recently, the subject of the health of our town was earnestly discussed, and as a result I am requested to write an article on the subject for the Times and ask you to publish it. Believing that your repeated editorials on the subject of a factory has secured for us that enterprise, we hope through the same medium to succeed in having sanitary laws passed and enforced in our town and to restore to our town former healthy condition. For what avail are factories, fine lots and beautiful homes without health.

I know of no better way to put the matter before the people than by repeating some of the arguments used at that meeting, as far as propriety will allow.

It was unanimously agreed that Union has the best natural drainage of any town in the State, and it would require only a small force, directed by a good engineer, to drain it perfectly.

"But," said one, "how is it to be done, when our authorities are so entirely inactive? And who is willing to approach them on the subject, since they have treated with silence the advice of the Board of Health?"

We must admit that with a doctor and the owner of two hearses in the Council our hopes are well nigh "dead."

There will not be until June, 2000, the best sun beam on the accumulated filth in town will then have begun the work that will require both hearse and shovel.

It is appalling to think of the amount of sickness and death in our midst in the past two years. And all seem to feel the necessity of sanitary laws, except those in authority.

"It is reported that the Board of Health intend resigning in self respect; their patience with the Council having long since 'ceased to be a virtue.'"

"That will not do," said another. "Let us go to them and ask them to bring suit against the Council at the next Court to show cause why they do not, as all other town authorities do, pass laws for the health of the town. All their talk about not being able to do anything without a special act of the Legislature, is stuff. When a Council can, in a day, destroy personal property on which labor, taste and money have been spent for years, as was done in the breaking of our beautiful fish ponds, is it nonsense to say they cannot have the town cleaned and filth deodorized, without running to the Legislature?"

"But," said another, "when you speak of the Council, I want you to except one member. There is a level-headed warden who insisted last Summer, on acting on the advice of the Board of Health. He proposed among other things to pass an ordinance requiring citizens to keep their premises clean and to deodorize their privies with dry earth. He, of course, was in the minority—progressive men always are—and he was ridiculed when absent, as 'small minded.'"

"Is it possible the level-headed majority never heard of this man before? And did they sleep and did dogs in their instinct use it? Do they not know that such a law is included and strictly enforced in the military laws of all countries?"

When Best Butler was assigned to New Orleans during the late war, he knew it was the most unhealthy city in the South, and the first law he issued was for the hauling of earth, and citizens as well as soldiers were compelled to use it.

The result of this was, the city was soon changed into a wonderfully healthy place, and the citizens thanked Providence that in all their troubles they had never had such fine health. Best Butler cared not for them, but in saving his men he made New Orleans a healthy city.

I will close by asking our progressive warden to make another effort for sanitary laws; and at the next meeting of the Council to read from the bible, Deut. XXIII: 12th and 13th verses.

Ladies, call and see our line of Lace and Embroideries, and make your selections before they are picked over. GRAHAM & SPARKS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MRS. MARY MOORHEAD WILLIAMS.

At the regular monthly Conference of the Abingdon Baptist Church, held on Feb. 18th, 1893, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Mrs. M. M. Tolleson, widow of Elder John Tolleson, died at Gaffney City, S. C., on Feb. 8, 1893.

For many years she lived at her home in our community, ever since the building and organization of the church, which owes its existence principally to the zeal and efforts of her husband, she was a regular and faithful attendant; ever ready to welcome at her home those who were working for God's cause, and ready to work and contribute for Christianity, a few months ago she moved from our community.

She was the friend of both church and Sunday school, and gave her untiring efforts for the building up and advancement of both, as long as she was in our midst. She was a kind and true mother, neighbor and Christian, and the seat she so regularly occupied both at church and Sunday school will long appear bleak and vacant to the regular attendants of the church. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we deeply feel the loss of our sister, and will ever cherish pleasant recollections of her, as a kind and faithful member and worker for Christ, and that we will try to emulate her faithfulness to duty.

2nd. That we tender to the family of our deceased sister, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and sorrow, and while we mourn the loss, we bow to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," trusting and believing that she has received the welcome she so richly deserved. "Well done, good and faithful servant."

3rd. That these resolutions be inscribed in our church book, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased sister, in token of our esteem for her; that the Baptist Courier and the Union Times be requested to publish this tribute of our respect.

J. C. JEFFERIES, C. Cler.

A car load each of Shingles and Brick to be sold at once for CASH cheap. T. E. BAILEY.

Go to PURCELL'S and get a pair of those \$1.25 Button Shoes for 75c.

What Factories Can Accomplish.

It is truly gratifying to read the many encouraging notes that come to us from the country upon the assurance of having a Cotton Factory here. Farmers living in the remotest part of the county send us greetings, and not a few tell us that had it been done ten years ago, it would, in a measure, have silenced the demagogical cry of "country against town," and sent the men who raised it to their proper put in the face of the world.

Factories are great harmonizers, if conducted with fairness and a just regard for the interests of all parties directly or remotely concerned in their prosperity.

But it is not only the factory in town that we wish to see built. With all parts of the county, we are anxious to see all three of the proposed factories built, and a many more as the individual means and enterprise of the county can make successful.

Let us, by all means, have the great Lockhart Mills, at the North-east of us, and make it what its grand location is capable of making it, the largest in the South, or even in the world; and let us also have the Macbeth Mill, at the West of us, with its splendid advantages for the successful operation of two good factories.

There is room and profitable work for all of them, and as many more, in the county, and we are gratified that in course of time their building principles and purposes.

It is the duty of the teacher to prepare his office, and that involves careful preparation—a preparation co-extensive with his duties. It does not merely require a general prior preparation for the teacher's work, but in addition a daily preparation for every exercise. This daily preparation is for the recitation and the highest and most fruitful teaching is not possible with it.

A young teacher once asked President Garfield, then of Hiram College, the secret of the art of arousing and holding the attention of pupils. His answer was: "See to it that you do not feel your pupils on cold veils."

Take the lesson into your own mind anew, rethink it, and then serve it hot and steaming, and your pupils will have an appetite for your instruction, and you will have their attention.

Bought a piece of land for \$1500, and agreed to pay for it in five equal annual instalments, at 7 per cent. interest. What is the amount of each payment?

Hints on Teaching Geography.

1. Begin by telling the young pupils stories about children and people and domestic animals of home and other lands. Compare minutely.

2. Read about the people, the animals, the plants and the products of home and other lands. Point out the countries on the globe. Talk freely about what is read, and compare somewhat carefully.

3. Read about the industries and customs of the people of different countries, and talk about them, with a globe before you, allowing the children to locate the different countries.

4. Read about eminent men and women of the world. Draw lessons from the characters, and talk about their influence upon others. Be sure that the pupils can point out on every globe the countries in which these persons live or lived.

5. Use as help the Geographical Readers, known as "The World and its People." Five volumes a weekly: First Lessons, 36 cents; Glympse of the World, 36 cents; Our own Country, 50 cents; Our American Neighbors, 60 cents; and Modern Europe, 60 cents. They are most charming and helpful books. This use means a more sensible method of geography work in our schools.

These books may be obtained from Silver, Burdett & Co., Publishers, New York.

Ways of Treating Written Exercises.

A teacher's duty is not fully performed until the pupils comprehend the full meaning of everything they learn. No one can learn to do a piece of work well unless he is compelled to do it himself. Many teachers all over our country are doing work which the pupils might and should accomplish.

A lesson is assigned requiring the writing of sentences. Of course they are written at home. The next day the stacks of papers, well written and carefully written, are solemnly collected and placed on the teacher's table. These she must mark during recess, noon hour or at night, giving precious moments to a work that is productive of no better results on the part of the scholars than to find what?

Correcting papers in this way is one of the needless tasks teachers impose upon themselves. It is senseless drudgery, and the time could be more profitably spent on individual attention among dull pupils. Surely, more satisfactory results would follow.

Of course it has never occurred to these teachers that the members of that class might be taught to correct them. They might be exchanged and corrected by every one. Pupils need much study of capitalization, punctuation and spelling, hence the advantage of this plan.

There is almost every class a bright child who will gladly correct all of the exercises—provided there are not too many. Then the teacher may require the pupils to re-write them, making the necessary corrections. This will be found to be a splendid plan, since it will cause each pupil to be more careful at home.

Pupils learn to do by doing, so we should not deprive them of a benefit; and it does not improve the disposition of the teacher to correct twenty exercise papers each evening.

Had each member of the class one paper to look over, study and correct, the benefit would have been more lasting, and far more good would have resulted than the good that would otherwise do by contributing so much valuable matter to the waste basket. INQUIRINO TEACHER.

Tell Me How.

How should a pupil be treated who is very self-willed and stubborn? I have tried to reason with, to coax, and persuade, until "patience ceased to be a virtue." I tried the virtue of a collar, and it was productive of no better result.

Fine Dress Goods at PURCELL'S, going now at half price.

TEACHERS' COLUMN.

JAS. L. STRAIN, Editor. Feb. 24, 1893. L. W. DICK, Assistant.

There is nothing in our opinion so absolutely necessary in a teacher's work as at all times to be ready to conduct the recitations (either oral or written) so as thereby to infuse life and energy in his classes. A teacher who is unable to perform this work with ease and dignity tends to obstruct the avenues to learning he is expected to open up. Method is not merely mechanical. Its efficiency depends upon what the teacher puts into it, and a teacher can never put into a method what he does not possess. He is the soul of his methods and measures.

If he is weak, they will be weak. If he is strong, they will be strong. It follows that knowledge must be wisely selected and arranged so that the successive steps may follow each other in their natural order, and the entire mechanism may work with beautiful precision; and yet, if the whole be not vitalized by the living teacher, the system will be a failure or even worse than a failure.

The more scientific a system of teaching may be, the more essential is the teacher. A routine of mere book lessons may be constructed by a blind plodder, who can turn the recitation crank, but a system of teaching that has for its grand aim the right unfolding of the mind and heart, requires the insight, the inspiration of a master in the teacher's art.

We have been slow to learn that philosophic methods of teaching are only practicable to those who have some insight into their underlying principles and purposes.

It is the duty of the teacher to prepare his office, and that involves careful preparation—a preparation co-extensive with his duties. It does not merely require a general prior preparation for the teacher's work, but in addition a daily preparation for every exercise. This daily preparation is for the recitation and the highest and most fruitful teaching is not possible with it.

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RAILROADS VICTORIOUS.

SHERIFFS' FEES FOR CONTEST OF COURT. Charleston, Feb. 16.—The United States Court has decided the railroad tax cases against the State. The United States Marshal has been ordered to place the property in the possession of the receivers and the county sheriffs have been fined \$500 each for contempt, and will be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

FULL TEXT OF THE DECISION. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of South Carolina, Court Circuit—In Equity.—Ex Parte D. H. Chamberlain, Receiver of Aiken County, vs. MacMicheil, Treasurer of Aiken County—In Re Frederick W. Bond vs. The South Carolina Railway Company.

Under an order of this Court, filed on the 5th day of December, 1889, in a cause within its jurisdiction, the receiver of the South Carolina Railway Company, et al., D. H. Chamberlain, the petitioner, was appointed receiver of the South Carolina Railway Company. By this order all the property of the railway company came, and remained in the custody of the Court, protected by injunction, and was placed in the care and management of the receiver as the organ and agent of the Court.

The petition sets forth that the possession thus conferred in him has been disturbed, and that M. V. Tyler, sheriff of Aiken County, has disturbed and taken possession of the property of the receiver, and of the control of such receiver. That of these ten cars five belong to the receiver, and five belong to roads outside of this State, but for the purpose of interstate commerce were in the care of the receiver at such time that they were in the hands of the receiver.

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