GANTT ON BROKEN PROMISES.

In 1890 the farmers were organized into what is known as the Reform Movement. They were told by their leaders that taxes were too high; that salaries of State officers should be reduced; that the old ring crowd would not relinquish office when once in power, but only rotated from a lower position to a higher one. Well, the poor, deluded farmer swallowed all this and went to the polls and did just what he was told to do. He placed implicit reliance in the promises of his leaders and believed all they told him.

Well, what is the result? One year, two years, three years, four years passed under the benign reign of "Reform," and still not a single one of these promises made to the "dear people" has been fulfilled. The same salaries fixed when cotton was bringing about $100 per bale are to-day demanded, and when it takes a mammoth bale to bring $25. We find every State office in Columbia filled with idle and expensive clerks, all drawing handsome salaries with unwavering regularity, and who do the work that the heads of departments were elected to perform. We find the State Treasurer with an office full of clerks, and yet he has time to act as president of a bank and also manage the Globe Phosphate Company.

The Scriptures tell us that a man cannot serve two masters, and yet we find our State Treasurer serving three. Now, if Treasurer Bates has time to look after outside business he could certainly by giving up that business discard one or more of his clerks and do that work himself. It is the same with the Secretary of State, Attorney General and school commissioner. All have men employed to do the work that they were elected to perform themselves. But the grandest farce is giving the Adjutant and Inspector General an assistant to help him do nothing. There are hundreds of old Confederate soldiers in South Carolina who would take the job of reviewing the militia companies of our State and be glad to receive $300 instead of $3,000 for the work. And when this officer travels his entire expenses must be paid by the farmer. But the [illegible] not all. We pay our Judges just GO [illegible]ch per year more than neighbors pay their judiciary.

Let us reason this matter: Suppose a farmer hires a hand for $100 a year to tend a certain piece of land. When pay day comes that employee not only demands that you pay his own wages, but you find that he has employed perhaps a half-dozen other men to help him tend that one-horse crop, and makes you also pay them for a full year's work. And yet this is just what we are doing in South Carolina under the benign and "economizing" reign of so-called "reform." If these public officers cannot attend to the duties that they were elected to perform why let them resign, and we will guarantee that an hundred just as good and capable men will be found ready and willing to take their places for one-half the salary they receive. And again: When our people employ a man to do a certain piece of work they expect him to do that work himself and not hire some one else.

Now, if there is any reform in requiring the farmer to make five-cent cotton to pay the same salaries as when our staple brought three times and a half that price, we cannot see it with the largest sized magnifying glass. In other words, those blatant "Reformers" whom the people gave office to in 1890 are demanding and receiving the same salaries as when times were in the heyday of prosperity, while the poor tiller of the soil must, in order to pay those taxes, give three licks where one lick would do when they were first fixed. And we would like to know with what degree of consistency can these apostles of "reform" denounce the extravagance of the Cleveland Administration, when they are doing at home exactly what they condemn in Washington? You may cry "reform" to the people, and they have heeded it in the past; but the scales of partisan passion are falling from their eyes, and they now demand to see a little of that promised reform put into actual practice. There is no use for the farmer to economize and work like a slave, and strict his wife and children in the comforts of life, when the office-holders whom this vote has placed in power, are grinding him into bankruptcy that they may live a life of ease and affluence. When the man who tills out fields suffers and must practice economy, those who rule over him should be made to do likewise. While property values have increased $15,000,000 in South Carolina since our Reformers came into power, 1890, the average tax levy has not been reduced, but remains practically the same. Therefore, so far from the farmer being given any share in this prosperity, he is kept in the same old ruts by his professed friends.
—*Piedmont Headlight.*

One Aim in Business.

Probably nothing would more effectually serve to elevate every honest occupation, and to ennoble every worker therein, than a realizing sense of the service thus rendered to the community. Most people pursue their various employments as a means of livelihood, or of increasing their personal advantages and comforts, and these motives are perfectly justifiable. The mistake that they make is that they have no other. They do not reflect that their work is also a means of promoting the welfare of the community; or if they admit the fact, it does not come home to them in that impressive way which would lead them to receive it as an aim to be achieved. There are a few pursuits where it is expected that this end will be kept in view, and where the worker that has within him no motive but that of self-interest is held to have degraded his high calling, but that all employments demand so high a standard of action is an idea floating in the air, perhaps, but by no means brought into general or practical use.

In commercial life, for example, the profit of the individual usually occupies so large a proportion of the attention that but little is left for the real benefits which commerce itself bestows upon the people at large. That it furnishes a livelihood to multitudes and fortunes to some, are by no means the greatest of its benefactions. Its contribution to the comfort and convenience of the public by bringing necessities and enjoyments within the easy reach of all is incalculable. In this respect alone it is one of the chief factors of civilization. But it does much more than this. It draws men together by common interests. It binds the East to the West and the North to the South. It even unites countries between which oceans roll, enabling various nations to mingle, and thus to understand and to respect each other. By encouraging travel it spreads ideas and methods, conserving and establishing the best, and planting them where they have hitherto been unknown. Thus, through the influence of commercial enterprise, the differences that mark different states and nations, instead of proving insuperable barriers to friendly intercourse, are made to subserve mutual improvement and to enable each one to make continual advance.

There is another and even more important benefit which commerce bestows upon society, that of increasing trust and confidence by promoting honesty and equity. We hear and read of so many instances of cheating and overreaching in trade that we forget that these are the exceptions and not the rule. Every case of dishonesty is pointed out and emphasized, while of the thousands of honorable merchants and tradesmen of all kinds nothing is said. We are accustomed to think much of the great temptations to unfairness and double dealing that beset the young man entering business, and it is well that he should be put upon his guard against them, but it is also true that mercantile life as a whole is a school wherein integrity and rectitude must be among the chief lessons. For commerce is built upon trust, and whatever shakes or undermines that trust weakens the whole structure. If roguery and unfaithfulness were general, the foundations of business would give way, and commercial enterprise would no longer be possible. It is but a poor and temporary gain that the shortsighted swindler or the dishonest trader obtains. He is speedily discovered and shunned, and sooner or later is ostracized from the business world as completely as the sensualist or the drunkard is ostracized from good society. True gain is not the transference of money from one man's purse to another, without adequate return, but the increase of social welfare by efficient and intelligent labor. When this is realized and acted upon, commerce will attain a sure and permanent success, in which all engaged in it will be sharers.

Thus, while business life depends for its true prosperity upon good faith, rectitude and honor, so in its turn it fosters and encourages these virtues. Mr. Lecky, in his "History of European Morals," speaks of industrial veracity as that "accuracy of statement or fidelity to engagements which is commonly meant when we speak of a truthful man. * * * This form of veracity is usually the special virtue of an industrial nation, for, although industrial enterprise affords great temptation to deception, mutual confidence, and, therefore, strict truthfulness, are in these occupations so transcendently important that they acquire in the minds of men a value that they had never before possessed." If this be so, it gives to business life an ethical character that is seldom accorded to it. Nor do the virtues it inculcates end with itself. When we occupy a high standard of action in one part of life, it raises that of all the rest. One who has been accustomed to be faithful and loyal in his home is not likely to be false in his friendships, and if business requires integrity in its followers, the seeds thus sown will blossom out in other spheres, and thus a better character, as a whole, will result as the fruits of its influence. Is not such a result worth reflecting on and planning for? Do not let us lose sight of it in the effort for personal gain. Let us ponder on the good of trade, not only to the individual trader, but also to the community, to the nation, to the world. Just as the faithful physician feels himself bound by the honor of his possession to promote health and alleviate suffering, so let the upright merchant realize the noble mission of his occupation and strive to do his share toward furthering it. The duty of service comes to us all, and nothing tends more directly to elevate our employment and to dignify our relation to it than to hold this duty close to our hearts and prominent in our lives.—*Public Ledger.*

There is more than two billion dollars of money in the United States, or about $34 per capita, of which over $24 per capita is in circulation

War Made Upon Medical and Hygienic Barbarism in Ohio.

Strange and wonderful as it may seem, the cause of medical civilization is being upheld by Ohio. The State cannot get a Medical Practice Act passed by the State Legislature out there, but by some hook or crook it seems that a law has been put on the statute books prohibiting the adulteration of food, beverages and medicine. We suppose the quack aristocracy that stuck their tongues into their cheeks and roared derision at the medical profession never suspected that this law could be applied to their infamous cure-alls, "patent medicines," "bitters," and whiskeys. But the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission, with headquarters at Cincinnati, discovered the applicability of the general terms of the law, and also—*mirabile dictu*—discovered some moral courage, and putting both to use they are marching to the courts of justice the grocers and druggists who are the distributing agents for the concoctors of fraudulent drugs and articles of food. It is noteworthy that these local grocers and druggists, instead of throwing the blame upon the manufacturers, seem inclined to espouse their cause and to fight the commissioners. So far has corruption come! The law and its execution is plainly directed against the manufacturer, and only secondarily against the distributer, and because in no other way can the State reach the rascals. One of the commissioners is reported as saying some time ago:

"We have brought about ninety cases, and not one of them has been decided against us. That is the records for the last six months, but it is likely to be eclipsed by the results of the next half year. Our work is only fairly begun."

The arrests have been for selling as pure, or without proper notices, according to law, such articles as vinegar, oleomargarine, fruit-jellies, preserves, lemonade, milk, grape-juice, Vin Mariani, Paskola. The Commissioners' expert in chemic analysis first buys these articles, anylizes them, then prosecutes the clerk or proprietor of the store who sold them to him.

Massachusetts, we believe, has a similar law, but we have not heard of any serious attempt to execute in the case of such things as the vile compounds foisted upon the gulible public as the great promotors of health and curers of all diseases. It is a somewhat curious psycologic puzzle to understand how it is that in Massachusetts, where a learned (?) professor in Harvard College joins hands in upholding the quacks and helps them to succeed in killing a proposed medical practice act, and in Ohio, where a similar delectable set rules the Legislature—in these two States, there should be such laws against the scoundrels, and that in Ohio they should, as CARLYLE would say, succeed in getting themselves executed. The rest of us are bound down in abject slavery. The law of libel, or the absurd fear of it, holds over the heads of publishers and editors a sword that, it is said, would chop heads clean off "with neatness and dispatch," should a word be whispered in objection to the ring rule of the patent medicine syndicates and the manufacturers of secret nostrums. If a suggestion of the law of libel were not sufficient to throw us into "conniption fits" of fright, the threat of a cessation of advertisements quite enough to make us scuttle to our holes like frightened chipmunks. Thank heaven for one man and one journal that will speak out fearlessly and welcome the threatened lawsuits. We do not always agree with the brave editor of the Cincinnatti Lancet Cline, but in this crusade we cry him God-speed with all our heart and with all our lungs—*Medical News.*

Massacre of Christians by the Turks!

A recent despatch to the Standard from Varna, Bulgaria, says:

"Despite the Turkish Government's silence, facts have oozed out which leave no doubt that a massacre of Christians has occurred on as important a scale as the butchery at Batak, Bulgaria, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world.

"The troubles began with the Armenians' refusal to pay taxes on the plea, probably well founded, that the frequent Kurdish raids had impoverished them. A few troops sent to collect the taxes were beaten.

"Meantime the Governor of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, reported to the Porte that a serious revolt had broken out and obtained permission to send all obtainable troops to the scene. Marshal Zeki Pasha, commander of the Fourth Army Corps, stationed at Erzengan, was ordered to proceed thither and direct operations. Before this imposing array of regulars the Armenians [illegible] ted.

"Now comes the horrible part of the story. The Governor of Bitlis resolved to make an example in order to prevent a repetition of the revolt. He ordered the troops to fire upon the defenseless people. The order was executed with alacrity.

"The soldiers only rested from their labors when twenty-five villages were destroyed and thousands of their inhabitants killed.

"Mr. Hallward, the British Consul at Van, proceeded to the scene and later reported to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, who protested to the Porte. The Sultan expressed horror at the crime, and ordered an immediate report from Marshal Zeki, which appears to have seriously involved the Governor of Bitlis.

"The latter in self-defense, and as a means of obtaining revenge, has formulated the grave charge against Mr. Hallward of having incited the Armenians to revolt. This matter is being investigated by British officials on the spot."

Mr. Hallward, the British Consul at Van, has arrived to investigate, but the police prevented the peasantry having access to him.

MASTER'S SALES.

FOR DECEMBER, 1894.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF UNION

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Moore Marsh & Co.,
vs
W. S. Gregory, et al.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case, by His Honor, Judge T. B. Frazer, Circuit Judge, I will sell before the Courthouse door, at Union, on Salesday, 3d December, 1894, during the legal hours of sale, the following lands to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in said County and State, containing three hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Mary Howard, Jas. T. Layton, and Tyger river.

ALSO

All that other certain tract of land containing fifty acres more or less, bounded by lands of estate of Wm. Ray, and others.

ALSO

One other tract of land known as the "Home Tract," and containing one hundred and fifty-six acres, in the same County and State, bounded by lands of G. S. Gregory, J. T. Layton and other lands of W. S. Gregory.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years in equal annual installments with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Master's Office, Nov. 10, 1894.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Executor of B. H Rice, deceased.
vs.
W. T. Dalton.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case by his Honor, Judge Ernest Gary, I will sell at Union, before the Court House door, on salesday 3rd December, 1894, during the legal hours of sale, the following lands, to-wit:

All that certain tract or plantation of land in Pinckney township, in Union county, State aforesaid, containing one hundred and thirty-three and three-fourth acres, adjoining lands of William Jefferies, Gilman Haney, William Knox, A. D. Sweat and W. G. W. Going, being the same land conveyed by G. W. Goult to Daniel E. Dalton by deed, bearing date 15th Oct. 1869.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash balance on a credit of one year with interest from day of sale to be secured by bond of purchaser and mortgage of premises. Purchaser to pay for papers.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Master's Office Nov. 10th, 1894.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

John T, Hill and Henry L. Goss, survivors of J. T. Hill & Co., Plaintiff,
vs
Charles Harris and W. C. Wallace, Defendants.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case, by His Honor, Judge I D. Witherspoon, I will sell at Union, before the Courthouse door, on Salesday 3d December, 1894, during the legal hours of sale, the following lands to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in Union County, State aforesaid, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less, and bounded by lands of David Farr, E. Goings, Griffin Bentley and the "Home Place," known as the Wyatt Johnson place.

ALSO

The "Home Tract," known as the Ephraim Haney land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, situate in Union County, and State aforesaid, and bounded on the North by lands belonging to estate of A. Haney, East by lands of Robert Lawson, North by lands belonging to Milly Fowler, West by lands of James Faucett, being the same tract conveyed to me by William Munro, on the 24 of January, 1871.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half cash, balance on a credit of one year, secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Masters Office, Nov. 10th, 1894.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

A. R. Stokes & Co.
vs
Mary Barnett, et al.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case by his Honor, Judge A. P. Aldrich, I will sell before the Court House door, at Union, during the legal hours of sale, on Salesday, 3rd December, 1894, the following lands, to-wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land lying, being and situate in County and State aforesaid and in Union township, containing two hundred and fifty acres, and bounded by lands of Jasper Wilburn, lands of estate of Sarah Barnett, Nancy Nix and Barham Sparks.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, credit portion to be secured by bond of purchaser and mortgage of premises.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Master's Office, Nov. 10th, 1894.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

John C. Hunter adm'r of Henry L. Goss
vs
Ida W. Goss, et al.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case, by His Honor, Judge T. B. Frazer, I will sell at Union, before the Court House door, on salesday, December 3rd, 1894, during the legal hours of sale, the following lands, to-wit:

3. The Thomas Vinson place, in Union County, containing two hundred and two acres, more or less, adjoining the Skull Shoals road, the Hancock Mill road and Israel Creek.

TERMS OF SALE:

One third cash, balance in one and two years, from day of sale in equal installments with interest on each installment from day of sale the credit portions to be secured by bond of purchaser and mortgage of premises, and an insurance policy on all buildings against fire, assigned to the Master with the privilege to the purchaser to pay all cash if he or she so desires, where one person purchases two or more of said lots, parcels or tracts of land the purchaser shall have the right to demand that his or her several purchases shall be included in one deed in which case the Master shall make the one deed and secure the unpaid purchase money by one bond and one mortgage, the purchaser to pay for papers.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Master's Office Nov. 10th, 1894.

State of South Carolina:

COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

T. L. Hames, as Executor of Josiah Foster, dec'd Plaintiff,
vs
D. Belton Free, and E. B. Munro, Defendants.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case, by His Honor, Judge T. B. Frazer, Circuit Judge, I will sell at Union, before the Courthouse door, on Salesday, 3d December, 1894, during the legal hours of sale, the following lands, to wit:

All that certain tract of land lying, being and situate in Jonesville Township, Union County, State aforesaid, containing six hundred and six acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Sprouse, Charles Littlejohn and others, said tract known as tract No. 9, or the "Home Tract" of lands of W. C. Gist, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash—balance on a credit of one and two years, in equal installments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises. Purchaser to pay for papers.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Masters Office, Nov. 10, 1894.
Nov. 16 46 3t.

State of South Caralina.

COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

G. Epps Tucker
vs.
Lucilla C. Jeter, et al.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case by his Honor, Judge T. B. Frazer, I will sell at Union, before the Court House door, on salesday, 3rd December, 1894, during the legal hours of sale, the following lands, to-wit:

All that lot of land containing four and three-fourth (4¾) acres, more or less, situated at Santuc, in the township of Santuc, in the county of Union aforesaid, beginning at a stake on the corner of the land of M. S. Porter, deceased, and of D. W. Owens and running N. 15, E. 10.65 on the line of Mrs. M. A. Sims to a poplar, X, thence N. 75, W. 350 on the line of S. A. Sims and I. S. Sims to a stone X, thence S. 29¼, W. 3.70 to a stake on the line of the estate of M. S. Porter and T. J Jones, thence S. 65¼, E. 5.93 up the railroad to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale to be secured by bond of purchaser and mortgage of premises.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Master's Office, Nov. 10th, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALES,

FOR DECEMBER, 1894.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will sell before the Court House door, in the town of Union, on Monday the third day of December next, during the legal hours of Sheriff's Sale, the following described property to-wit:

I will sell on Tuesday the fourth day of December next at the residence of Joseph Kelly in Pinckney Township, Union county, during the legal hours of Sheriff's Sales, the following described personal property to-wit:

Two bales of cotton, about forty-five bushels of corn, about three hundred bundles of fodder and about eighty bushels of cotton seed, levied on and to be sold as the property of Joseph Kelly at the suit of Junius R. Page, et. al., Plaintiff's against Joseph Kelly, Defendant.

J. G. LONG,
S. U. C.
Sheriff's Office, Nov. 10th, 1894.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage given by T. D. G. Gregory, dated the 16th day of April, A. D., 1889, to John A. Fant, and P. E. Fant, partners, trading under the firm name of Fant Brothers, and recorded in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance, for Union County, South Carolina, in Book of Mortgages J. No. 9, page 298. We will sell to the highest bidder, before the Courthouse door, at Union, S. C., during the legal hours of sale, on Salesday in December, 1894, certain lands described in said mortgage, as follows:

TWO HUNDRED NINETY-NINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES.

All that tract of land containing two hundred and ninety-nine and one-half acres, more or less, situate in Union County, State aforesaid, and bounded by lands of W. R. Briggs, James Brown, E. H. Spears, E. E. Gregory, and of N. D. K. Gregory, deceased.

ALSO

All my interest in another tract containing five hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining the parcel of land above mentioned, and lands of William Goudelock, P. F. Faucett and others.

These ladds will be sold in one or more parcels.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

Purchaser to pay for papers.

JOHN A. FANT,
P. E. FANT,
Mortgagees.

Nov. 10th, 1894.
Nov 16 46 3t.