THE UNION TIMES.

VOL. XXVI .--- NO. 3.

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA. FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

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THE UNION TIMES.

PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION King Cotton Has lost His Crown– Various Plans are Discussed for Re-storing His Supremacy. buted for signatures. JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 9.-When the delegates to the Cotton Growers' Con-BRING MILLS TO THE COTTON. vention moved toward the Hall of Rep-resentatives in which they were to meet this morning, they trudged through four inches of snow. Over 150 THE IDEAS OF GOVERNOR STONE.

through four inches of show. Over iou delegates were on hand at 10 o'clock, at which hour the body was called to order by Auditor Stone, of Mis-issippi. He introduced Hon. H. D. Lane, of Atabama, commissioner of agriculture who called on Governor Stone, of Mis sissippi, to make the opening address. Governor Stone spoke three-quarters of an hour and undertook to outline what should be the line of effort of the convention.

OOTTON GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Robert E. Eckberger was chosen to act as secretery of the convention. A call of the roll disclosed the presence of delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessce, nearly all of whom are practical planters. The following comtion of the soil.

mittees were appointed: Resolutions—J. H. Minge, Ala; ex-Governor James P. Eagle, Arkansas; W. A. Broughton, Georgia; George H. Ganzee, Louisana; J. H. Williamson, North Carolina, and B. M. Priestly, of Tennessee.

Permanent organization-Hector D. Lane, Alabama; J. F. Smith, Arkan-sas; W. A. Broughton, Georgia; D. W. Piper, Louisiana; J. H. Williamson, North Carolina; J. M. Priestly, Tenessee; J. A. Redhead, Mississippi. A score of plans were suggested in writing by delegates and referred to the committee on resolutions. One pro-vides for the bankrupt law; another

that he who would eat must provide the wherewithal at home, with his own hand and under his own eye This changed condition affects, and is felt by every business element in the land. for an increase of the circulating medium, so as to cheapen money, but all the others relate to increasing the Cotton has lost its crown; cotton has value of cotton, the most popular marts who once sought to lend almost scheme being to decrease the acreage without limit for its production, and try merchant with his 100 per cent who

very drastic in their tendency, propos-ing to hold members up to public scorn as enemies of their country if they hoped to grow rich in a single year by advancing to his benighted cottongrowing customers and to whom a should violate their obligations. Several delegates took the floor to cash dealer was a crying nuisance— and the professions and trades have all lost their faith in cotton, leaving scarcely a vestige of hope to stimulate express themselves on the situation and the best way to increase the price scarcely a of cotton. It was resolved to form a exertion when cotton is the only permanent organization and a commit-tee to draft the laws a d constitution promised reward.

we make the following extracts :

"That the farmers and planters was appointed. Among the resolutions offered was one by Piper, of Louisiana, opposing dealing in cotton futures and could thus be brought into unification is as visionary and chimerical as it is impossible. Conditions and circum stances are too diverse: interests of calling on members of Congress to supdifferent individuals too varied. They One by Robinson, of Missis-ippi, pro-vides for the establishment of cold storage houses at convenient points throughout the country. Lane, for the committee on permanent organization, ubmitted a mercet which regulation,

throughout the country. Lane, for the committee on permanent organization, submitted a report which was adopted, recommending that the association be known as the Cotton Growers' Protec-tive Association, and providing for the bisetion or appointment of national of-submitted a report which was adopted, recommending that the association be tive Association, and providing for the and known to the spinners of the world, and known to the spinners of the world. ficers, appointing the State presidents, but all officers after 1895 to be elected. as well as to the combine of association itself.

The owner of

A recess was then taken. At the night session Hector D. Lane, "It is an axiom in manufacturing At the night session Hector D. Lane, that the nearer to the factory the raw this contines, the fault will be ours: Alabama, was elected president of that the nearer to the factory the raw this contines, the fault will be ours: material can be procured, other things not theirs. If we fail to care for ourthe national association, ex-Governor material can be procured, other things

first Monday of April, 1895, which shall advocating the erection of large cenascertain whether the agreement is trai factories, involving the invest-signed by the requisite number to ment of immense sums of money, withmake the same binding. The presidents are charged with the duty of mcans; but rather the establishment seeing the agreements properly distri-

of small mills at convenient localities for utilizing all the cotton grown in their vicinity, and numerous enough to spin all the cotton, and so convenient and close together as to be able even to handle seed cotton and gin it in the factory as it is spun; thus saving the bagging and ties to the farmer, which He Argues That the Mills Must Come is a clear loss under the Liverpool rules, and runs into millions of dollars to the Fields, and Favors Small Fac-torics-High Prices a Thing of the ever/ season. It would also save the great wasto incident to the present

At the cotton growers' convention in method of handling sampling, etc., Jackson, Miss., the opening speech was with all which the grower of the cotmade by Governor Stone, from which ton is charged; but in his innocence he is ignorant of the fact, and could not help it if he knew it. In the establishment of these small spin-"There is no concealing the fact that the conditions which environ the interneries every cotton grower in the vicinity could subscribe stock payable in cotton for putting the factory in ests of the cotton growers of the Southern States of this union threaten uloperation, and others not growing cot-

timate and utter destruction of that inton could furnish capital for the plant. dustry to which they have hitherto looked alone for profit in the cultiva-"Let the shares be small and within the reach of every one, however small his means. These small factories dot-"The gloom and despondency which ting the face of the country would afford employment to millions of men, women and children now without means of support, though willing and anxious to work. The joint interest hangs like a pall over the entire South, superinduced, in the main, by the low and unfermunerative price of cotton, bringing within its embrace all classes of citizens and every vocation, excites of each grower would entitle him to his share of whatever profit might arise from the product of the factory. There would be built up a co-operative spirit which would soon adjust itself to the abured each itself in every reflective mind the startling query, to what end are we drifting? "As cotton declined in price. which it has steadily done, the necessity of home production forced itself upon our to the changed conditions. The stock-holder would look to the management of conviction. until now, with our 4-cent cotton, it is freely and fully conceded his mill forecounsel and advice, and if it were competent, as all such manage-ments should be, he would always be informed and keep pace with his neighboring enterprise. The small factories, from good business reasontives four out of five wou'd confirm his statements. The question of length of ing, would naturally gravitate towards lost its credit. The factor in our great marts who once sought to lend almost without limit for its production, and grew fat handling it—the banker who backed the factor as far as his deposit account woild enable him—the coun-try merchant with his 100 per cent who lock upon his (Sibley's) lips, he said, "Let me tell the gentleman that I spinners' association through which the markets of the world would be an not talking today to men who be-lieve in going to hell in a handcart instead of heaven supported by truth. reached, statistics gath red and com-pared, which would reflect light back Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe more in a to the farmer, affording intelligence and calightment where now prevail darkness and ignorance, the source of bobtail flush than a contrite heart.' all our agricultural woes. If we are suffering from over production I be-lieve this will stay it; nothing else can. "With the free use of fertilizers, im-proved methods of cultivation, and Mr. Pence (Pop.), of Colorado, asked consent that Mr. Sibley be permitted to conclude his remarks; but Mr. Outhwaite objected. Referring to the

abundance of labor, large crops have come to stay, diversify as you may. They should stay and it is our duty to make the most of them and control them as far as possible.

"By this small factory scheme the cotton oil trust can be wiped from the face of the earth; for what is to pre-

he was a Democrat; he revered Jeffer-son and Jackson and worshipped at their shrine. But if he was to be driver over an unknown road with preipices and chasms yawning on all in a few places and focalized in a few individua's who profit by our loss and sides, he was going to jump out; and he was not particular as to where he

grow rich off of our misfortunes. If



THE REPUBLICAN CHALLENGE. person of the Secretary of the Trea-The Duty of the Hour of the White People of South Carolina.

sury was using its power to influence votes in favor of the bill, Mr. Sibley said ; Mr. Chairman ; If I have read the Constitution of the United States To the Elitor of The News and Courier: The circular letter of a com-mittee of Republicans calling for a Convention of that party, with the view of meeting the issues of the Con-stitutional Convention ducies of the chief executive and the power and ducies of membership of the House and I tell you that if ever stitutional Convention, suggests to my mind the duty of the hour on the part a rebuke was needed to one who has

trampled down the prerogatives of the people it is to that man who has used his influence or attempted to use it, to of the white people of South Carolina. It is not my purpose to review the State politics for the past four event-ful years. What is known as the Recreate in himself the sole governing power of this nation. It has come to a orm Movement has developed princitime when the government of this peoples and policies of government and phases of sentiment that have not comple requires something more than a combination of brains, belly and brass. mended themselves to my judgment. But I have been far from considering it (Sensation and applause.) Mr. Sibley continued at some length to assail the administration for its at-But I have been far from considering it an unmixed evil. I have seen in it germs which, rightly cultivated, would pro-mote the good of the Commonwealth. When the sober second thought of the whole white people of the State shall assert itself, as I firmly believe it will, I cannot but believe that the resultant of the recent opposed forces will be the good of South Carolina, But let titude toward and action upon financial measures. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law he as-serted had been secured by the use of improper influences by the administra-tion, and that if the padlocks were taken off the mouths of the representathe good of South Carolina. But let-

> the duty of the present and the sug-gestion of the future? We must exgestion of the future? we must ex-tract from the legislation of the four years past all that is valuable and pro-mote for the advantage of the State all miking profanity, obscene language

pending measures. The great impending open measure is the call for a Constitutional Conventime for such a Convention is in some of it. respect inopportune, yet I havd favored the call for weighty reasons. This is

upon us to put at once upon a granite base the question of white supremacy in South Carolina. There should be provision for such supremacy in the fundamental law of the State. I am action of the administration Mr. Sibley for meeting this issue boldly before the whole country. Let it be under-stood that it is the purpose of the white race in this State-conformably to the Constitution of the United and the beginning of the United State Stat -aid that paraphrasing Junius it could be said that the merits of an administration might be judged by the con-dition of the people. "Look upon the condition of the people of this contry," he said, "and you can tell the merits of nour administration." to the Constitution of the United States, which it is our duty and our necessity to hold inviolate—to fix white supremacy in our organic law. How this is to be done is for the Convention, after grave deliberation and wise consultation, to devise. It is not for me or for any one citizen to an-ticipate, the solution of so great a Batt one thing is certain. If these of your administration." Mr. Sibley declared that by the standards of the fathers he believed Democracy." guided by an obstinate

Interesting Notes from Various Sour-

-Rev. R. G. Pearson is expected to visit Orangeburg on or about the 1st of April and to hold a series of meetings.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

--Mr. W. C. Wolfe has been appoint-ed to a clerkship in the Secretary of State's office to index the acts of Legislature.

-The management of the Red Bank Mills, which were burned recertly in Lexington County, have decided to go to work and rebuild the mill at once. -The dwelling of Rev. Thomas Leitch at Leesville. which was in course of construction, was blown down recently and completely de-molished. -The management of the Red Bank

-- Governor Evans has expressed a de-termination to have the State repreting the dead past bury its dead, what is the duty of the present and the sug-gestion of the future? We must ex-the State, and will appoint a commis-

and drunkeness in public places misdemeanors. From 1810 to 1820 there was such a statute in South Carolina tion. Although admitting that the and men were punished for a violation-

-An effort is being made to raise a The call for weighty reasons. This is the impericus necessity that devolves upon us to put at once upon a granite base the question of white supremacy in South Carolina. There should be provision for such supremacy in the fundamental law of the State. I am his fellow citizens without regard to

1894 that he would devote every Satur But one thing is certain. If there was ever a time for the union of the white people of the State now is the time. Let us meet this proposed Re-milch cow his butter and eggs would have made as much as his cotton cror.

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fatal diseases result from

trifling ailments neglected.

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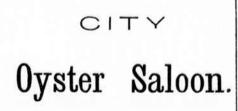
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Capital stock \$60,000. Surplus, \$50, 000. Stockholders liabilities, \$60,000.-Total-\$170,000.

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Fruits of all kinds. of all kinds. I am headquarters for the finest CAKES and CRACKERS. Also for TOBACCO and CIGARS. Try Seaboard .

Will keep Loaf Bread and will give you regular customers prices.

Eagle, of Arkansas, vice president and Robert B. Eckberger, of Alabama, see-product can be made. retary and treasurer. The following an iron mine would not think of shipping his ore a thousand miles if he esolution was adopted by a vote of 247 could find in his vicinity the needed to 10: resolvents by which to convert his ore into pigs ready for the manufacturer Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that dealing in futures or future gambling is injurious to the agof all iron articles in foundry and ma-

port the Hatch bill.

ricultural interests of the United States, and especially injurious to the cotton growers of the South. Members of Congress were requested to the northern merchant; on the contrary, he cats it into proper dimension stuff, not omitting to dress, and even to pass the Hatch bill or some kindred asures. All the States voted solidly for the to tongue and groove it, ready for the

resolution except Alabama and Mis-sissippi, which stood a small fraction against the resolution.

mittee for general purposes.

evils.

that the old open-kettle process of our JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 10.-When the sugar making neighbors of Louisiana Cotton Growers' Protective Association convened this morning the first busi-vested to improve the quality of our the committee on resolutions, the sailent part of which is as follows: ¹ The gravity of the conditions con-fronting the cotton growers is reco-net profit on his labor and capital exgnized : to what extent this may be pinded in growing, harvesting, grind-

traced to financial legislation is useless ing and preparing it for market. This to discuss. The ov rpr duction of cotton is recognized as one of the chief may be done by the cotton planter. This must be corrected or uni- If these things are true and applica- sha'l be the same number. versal bankruptcy will follow. Self in- ble as suggested in sugar planting and

erest must impel the grower to a other industries, then why cannot the change. Every farmer is appealed to cotton growers, by co-operative effort, not to plant so much cotton : a decrease establish in every city, town, village of not less than twenty-live per cent. is or hamlet in all the cotton-growing recommended: fifty cent. would be states, factories for the manufacture better. The farmer should be made of their raw cotton into the more valuself sustaining by planting peas, corn, able commodities before final export or potatoes, oats, etc., and raising plenty sale? Thus saving to the grower, the of meat. The tide of immigration merchant, the laborer and the capitalturned this way will change methods. ist in their own midst the difference

Farmers are urged to form county between the value of raw, ragged and organizations all over the South to condemned bales of cotton and the carry out these resolutions. Cold same cotton spun into y storage houses are recommended whersame cotton spun into yarn, at least, if This is altogether practicable ever practicable.

The committee promises better feasible, can easily be done if deter-times and higher prices for cotton if mined upon, and I believe I may its recommendations are observed. All safely predict that it will be done in papers in the South are requested to the near future. As St. Paul, Min-keep the committee's report standing. neapolis and other western eit's ship The committee on organization and flour to us instead of wheat, so we will by-laws submitted a long report. of soon he driven to shipping yarns to which the following is a synopsis: Fail River, Manchester and other

manufacturing cities. No one shall be a member who is not "The flouring mills have ever sought a legitimate grower. The association is formed for one year and the execu- the wheat fields of the northwest, why should not the spindle seek the cotton tive committee is given power to continue it longer if good results are atfields of the South? So far as we are tained. The agreement to be sent to involved our jute-covered foundling is all counties in the cotton growing to Manchester what the crude ore is to States for signatures is not to be bind-ing till signed by three-fourths of the the blast furnace. By exporting the balcd cotton we lose a percentage which, at present prices, should by all ectton acreage in 80 per cent. of the cotton growing counties; said fact to means be kept at home-if we would be determined by the national commit- live-just as the owner of the ore bed dies Parlor divided from Gentlemen's tee. Each member binds himself to would lose if he should ship from Ala-Parlor. Everything is clean, and pay two cents for each acre of cotton bama to the blast furnaces of Pennsyl-Oysters fresh from Norfold are served planted in 1894, half to be retained in vania. He cannot do it and survive. the counties, the balance to be paid Neither can we cotton growers, as into the treasury of the national commatters now stand, continue the course The heretofore pursued without utter ruin county organizations are to be formed and bankruptey, and I verily believe on the first Monday of March, 1895.

The national executive committee an indefinite time without united shall be composed of the national presi- action on the part of the cotton growers dent, who is ex-offico chairman and of the Southern States. I have no faith each State is entitled to one member in higher priced cotton in the future. for every 100,000 bates of cotton raised Indeed. I am not quite sure that it

neet at the State capitals on the third the present prices and still be very Monday of March, 1895, and the na-tional committee at New Orleans the "I do not wish to be understood as holders.

selves while the opportunity offers. being equal, the cheaper the finished they are not to blame for our sloth and unworthiness."

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NUMBER OF COTTON BALES. To require cotton buyers to number each bale of cotton bought with same number that is put upon cotton bills and books.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assmbly, and by the authority of the same : Sec. 2. That from and after the

passage of this Act each and every cotton buyer in this State buying from the initial seller shall be required to keep a book in which shall be inserted

the number of bales of cetton bought by him. He shall number the bales of cotton bought by hin., the name of those from whom he purchases, and shall give to the seller a cotton bill, in which he shall put the number of

on his books and on the cotton bill Sec. 3. That any person violating the provisions of the 1st section of this

Act shall, on conviction, be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonal not exceeding

thirty days. Sec. 2 That such books of all cotton buyers shall be open to public inspec-

Approved December 18, 1894. TO KEEP THE STREAMS CLEAR.

To prevent the obstruction of the navigation of rivers and harbors in South Carolina by cutting in of timber, drifting of house logs, etc. Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the State of South Carolin, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of same :

Sec. 2. That any person who shall operation. be found guilty of cutting any trees or tree tops, bru-h or logs, or throwing any refuse material whatever into any navigable river or harbor in South Carolina, or who shall float logs singly

or in rafts in any manner whatsoever without being properly or plainly lighted at night, and attended by day with sufficient number of men to pre-vent said rafts and logs from negligently damaging property along the river banks, on from catching of snags, sinking and forming obstructions, or in any manner whatsoever interfering with the navigation or obstructing said rivers or harbors, shall be deen ed guilty of a misdemeanor, and purished by a fine not exceeding two hurdred and fifty dollars or by impriso. ment not exceeding two years. Sec. 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved December 17, 1894. ----

A number of persons recommended by the leg's a ive dele; a' ons for appointment as township commissioners in 1890 as shown by the United States consus. All State organizations shall blessing : though it can go far above ineligible breatse tory are not free-

Mr. Sibley's thrusts at the President seemed to be enjoyed by quite a number of representatives, and when he concluded there was a round of applause.

ROASTING THE PRESIDENT.

THE WINTHROP COLLEGE.

The College Bullding to be Completed by the Superintendent of the Pen-itentiary—The Salary and Duties of the President. The State, 10th inst

lit. (Laughter.)

The board of trustees of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College met at the Governor's office yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of Governor Evans as chairman, and Mr. Mayfield as secretary. Ex-Govern-or Tillman was also elected as a trustee and a member of the executive committee. He was present at the meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted relating to the completon of the college building and the duties and salary of the president :

Whereas at the last session of the General Assembly an act was passed the bale or bales of cotton bought him, the number on the bale of cotton : Winthrop Normal and Industrial College by the superintendent of the penitentiary and an appropriation made therefor; and whereas no appropriation was made to pay for the expenses of completing the college in any other wav.

Therefore resolved, that the superintendent of the penitentiary be re-quested to take charge of the work of completing the college building and one of the domitories, as required by said act.

Resolved further, that the superintendent now in charge of the work be notified of action of the board, and that the board cannot longer continue him in charge of said work under the act above referred to, and that the beard hsano appropriation at its disposal with which to pay him anything after the 12th day of this month, being the day upon which the aforesaid act goes into

The president shall be charged with the general management and oversight of the college subject to the by laws and general direction of the board. He may not be subject to the work of instruction as the board may hereafter decide.

The president with his family shall reside at the college dormitory and board at the college table as head of the household, furnishing, however, their own apartments.

The salary of the president shall be \$2.00 a year, and, board, fuel, lights, etc., shall be charged to him and his induity at the same rate as to pupils. If a war was over. Then he worked in it was decided that the president should beleeted at the next meeting of the board. The officials of the college and members of the faculty will be elected later. All of the members of the board were present at the meeting, except Senator Buist, and after the adoption of the foregoing resolution they adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

.....

-New York's city government for 1895 is to cost \$39,976,960-about one half the total expenditure of Buchshut down in a short tin e for the purpose of putting in the new engine. holders. The law is specific in saving township commissioners must be free-holders. will take four to six weeks before

ed Democracy irresistible and relegate forever to the rear the exponents of a party that would rear again its "miscreated front" in our fair State and endanger our highest civilization. No greater work can address itself to the wisdom of statesmen than the framing of a Constitution for a free State. Hence it goes without saying that the approaching Constitutional Convention calls for the purest, ablest and wisest men that a united Democracy can offer. Let the selection be nade regardless of faction, and with the acknowledgment of the principle that minorities have rights which should be conceded and views which should be respected. I do not propose to enter now into details. I am sug-

publican organization by such a coun-

make a reunit

r organization as will

ge-ting what seems to me the dictates of patriotism for South Carolina. In South Carolina there are laws enacted and policies established which do not command the approval of many good people. But it is wise to accept the verdict of the white majority and to trust to time for such modifications as

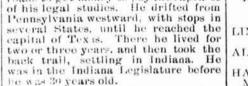
may be effected. For one I have faith in the white people of my State. As one who has identified himself wholly with neither of the factions of the Democracy have the right to make my plea, as I do now, for a reunion of the Democracy of the State upon the basis of peace with honor as to the past and of concerted action for the future, so that South Carolina may attain the blessings of unity and prosperity and make sure the foundations of her stateship for all time.

Under ordinary circumstances the writer would not obtrude his views upon the public. But as it is, it seems to him that at this juncture of our State affairs, when some people may be contemplating an unhallowed alliance, it is the duty of independent citez nship that knows no ambition but the weal of the State to assert itself in the expression of matured I have undertaken only to foreshadow

I am willing for it to go for a policy. I am willing for it what it is intrinsically worth.

JOHN P. THOMAS. Columbia, S. C., January 7, 1895. -Representative Martin, of Indiana.

s thought to be the probable successor of Mr. Lochren as Commissioner of Pensions, when the latter is appointed to a judicial office. He is the tallest man in the House of Representatives. The career of Mr. Martin has been as extraordinary as his appearance is. At the war was over. Then he worked in raw mills and on farms and along railroads to get money to pay the expenses



The Newberry cotton mill will

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