

THE UNION TIMES.

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UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA APRIL 5, 1895.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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No. 2, Law Range.

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Attorney at Law and Trial Justice,
Office Rear of Court House.

J. C. WALLACE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 3 Law Range.

SCHUMPERT & BUTLER,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 24 Law Range.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. K. SMITH'S
Dental Rooms over A. H. Foster &
Co's. store. Coodine used in extracting
teeth.

UNION MARBLE

—AND—

Granite Works.
GEORGE GEDDES.

F. M. FARR, GEO. MUNRO,
President, Cashier.

Merchants and
Planters' National
BANK,
OF UNION.

Capital Stock \$60,000. Surplus \$50,000.
Stockholders Liabilities, \$60,000—Total—
\$170,000.

Officers—F. M. Farr, Pres't. A. H.
Foster, Vice Pres't. Geo. Munro, Cashier.
J. D. Arthur, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—W. H. Wallace, A. G. Rice,
Wm. Jefferies, T. C. Duncan, J. A. Fant, J.
T. Douglas, I. G. McKissick, A. H. Foster.

—We solicit your business.

CITY

OYSTER SALOON.

I am now running a first class Oyster
Saloon where I will serve oysters fresh
from Norfolk to both gentlemen and ladies
every day. The ladies are invited to call
I have a first class cook, everything is kept
neat and clean, and his stews and fries are
very tempting.

I have the finest line of French candies
and plain candy in town.

I have a full line of fine cigars and to-
bacco also cheap cigars. Can sell you
four cigars for 5c as good as you can get
for double the money elsewhere. The
Seaboard, of which I am the agent, is the
best 5c cigar on the market.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERIES.
Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Meal, Lard, Soda,
Starch, a full line of Canned Goods and a
general line of Groceries. The largest
stock of Pickles in town. The finest Pork
Sausage, etc.

Polite attention to customers guaranteed.
Give me a call.

JOHN. R. MATHIS.

GUANO! GUANO!!
Acid!! Acid!!

I am prepared to meet any
body's prices on Guano and
Acid. Liberal cotton option
given. See me before buying,
L. P. MURPHY.

I sell only the best manu-
factured by the Chicora Fer-
tilizer Company.

You can buy 40 yards of Good Calico at
PURCELL'S for 65 cents.

CAPT. DOUGLAS ON THE "FORTY" CONVENTION.

Our reporter met Capt. Douglas
in the office of the Clerk of the
Court Monday morning. He was
having some papers fixed and seemed
to be in the biggest kind of a hurry.
On being asked if he could spare a
moment or two, he said:

"No sir, I haven't time to talk
now. I'm just as busy as I can be."

"Can I see you later on?"

"No sir, I leave for my farm in a
few minutes and will be gone until
Saturday night."

But he was seen anyway.
"What about the convention last
Wednesday?"

"Oh yes, the convention. Well
we did the best we could and I believe
it's going to turn out alright. I have
never before seen a convention so un-
animous on anything as this one was
on peace. The conservatives were
willing to make concessions and acted
fairly and squarely, and our people
met them quite half way. The fact
of the business is there was not so
much difference between us anyway."

The main point that the Reformers
insisted on was some measure to insure
white supremacy. We believe that
this is a white man's government and
that it ought to be ruled by white
men. There was no difference of
opinion however on this point.

"How about the point that was
raised by Mr. Sligh?"

"Oh that was nothing. Sligh
thought that we were encroaching
on the powers of the Democratic Ex-
ecutive Committee, but that was all
a mistake. We were and are acting
under the Executive Committee. We
are doing a work that the Committee
could not do. Extraordinary diseases
call for extraordinary treatment. Our
work was a little out of the ordinary
line but it was none the less in sub-
ordination to the regular Democratic
party."

"What do you think of the inter-
view that Senator Tillman has given
to the public, which seems to be an
attack on the work of the Convention?"

"Well, I'm somewhat surprised at
Mr. Tillman. I saw him only a
short while before the convention and
his expressions to me were almost
identical with the ideas intimated
by the convention and embodied in
platform adopted by the convention.

I believe he did say something about
the candidates' position being known,
but I told him that the people would
attend to that. Of course they would
insist on knowing a man's principles
and what he was going to advocate
before they would vote for him. Mr.
Tillman does not make many mistakes
but I think he has made one this
time. You see our object is to get
the white people together and this
"forty" move was started for that
purpose. We saw Mr. Tillman and
thought that he was in sympathy
with everything that the convention
was doing, so much so that it was
said on the floor that Mr. Tillman
was in favor of such and such parts
of the platform as they were under
discussion. So I say I'm surprised
that he should now say anything
against the work of the convention.

He would not go into the convention
but lift Columbia just before it con-
vened."

"Do you know anything about
the plans for nominations, election
and etc.?"

"No that matter is in the hands
of each county and I suppose we will
hear from the committee in due time.
I haven't time to talk longer. Good
morning."

FIRE IN ST. AUGUSTINE.

A destructive fire occurred in St.
Augustine, Fla., on the 28th. March.
Forty-six residences and stores and
many other buildings were destroyed,
rendering in the space of four hours,
about 100 families homeless and leav-
ing many boarders to seek shelter
elsewhere, many of them with only
the clothing that they had on.

MAKE TRUTH AGREEABLE.

Selected.

"Whoever makes truth disagreeable
commits high treason against virtue,"
said a good and wise man, and when
the majority of men and women are
convinced of this fact the world will
have taken a long step towards the
millennium. Human nature can be
attracted much further than it can
be driven, and in its natural perversity
will absolutely refuse the good
which one seeks to force upon it. So,
the failure to show the beauty of vir-
tue more than counteracts zeal to
expose the hideousness of vice.

Truth is not only a great virtue in
itself, but it is the foundation of all
other virtues. Nothing is good that
is not true, and no matter how fair a
seeming falseness may put upon itself,
it is none the less a vicious principle.
But human nature is so constituted
that it is attracted by the beautiful
and repelled by the ugly, and this in-
fluences moral as well as matters
physical. To repel is not to gain,
not to convert; to take away the
beauty of virtue is to rob her of her
power.

The world may be full of pleasant
and plausible sinners; but, unfortu-
nately, it has also its share of dis-
agreeable saints, and it is not quite
easy to estimate which class does the
more harm. To rouse rebellious
feelings, to harden and disgust, is
simply to drive away from virtue, and
when one is driven from the right
there is only one other direction
for him to take. Many are actually
more repelled from virtue than they
are tempted to vice.

There is a class whose members
pride themselves upon their rigid ad-
herence to truth, and in this inflexible
devotion they spare neither man,
woman or child. They denounce all
the little amenities of social intercourse
as falsehoods; they brand ordinary so-
cial conventions as shams; they call
a reserve upon disagreeable things,
deceit and an avoidance of wounding
topics hypocrisy. They loudly pro-
claim that they are perfectly candid,
and so they are, but their candor is
brutal. There are some truths so
bitter, so sharp, so wounding, that
they require the tenderest handling;
in the hands of this ruthless class
these truths are so many weapons to
cut and bruise.

Genuine truth is not a thing to be
proclaimed out of season in this
way. It is always linked with charity;
it is a moral sunshine irradiating life;
not a blinding lightning, scorching
and ruining. It is most important
for character and for morality that
truth should be honored, admired and
loved; make it ugly, censorious and
hurtful, and it ceases to be truth.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The spirit of freedom which has
been growing in Cuba for the past
twenty years has at last burst forth
and bade defiance to Spanish tyranny.

The whole region round about
Peuro Principe seems to be in arms,
and from the best information obtain-
able the patriots have been success-
ful in several engagements with the
Spanish regulars and are more than
a match for them.

Spain however will not loose her
hold on Cuba unless some outside in-
fluence is brought to bear. Said
Premier Canovas del Castillo on the
28th. March: "Seven thousand
troops will start for Cuba tomorrow
and two thousand will be ready to
follow them. In six months twenty
thousand more will be ready. Indeed
we are prepared to send one hundred
thousand if need be for we must end
this struggle once for all."

It is said that preparations are be-
ing made in Cuba for the formation
of a provisional government and to or-
ganize against the Spanish forces.

Don't forget the Sunday School
mass meeting at the Methodist
Church, next Thursday evening.

DOWN ON PRIZE FIGHTING.

Gov. Mitchell Says It should Be Stopped.

Gov. Mitchell of Florida, in his
message to the Legislature which
convened at 12 o'clock on last Tues-
day, has the following to say about
prize fights, a matter about which
that state placed itself in a very ridi-
culous position last year, to wit:

"During the last year a most dis-
graceful and brutal fight of this
character took place in the city of
Jacksonville, and parties who resort
to this lawless occupation as a means
of making a living without honest la-
bor, are boasting that there is no law
in this State to prevent such disgrace-
ful contests, and openly boast that an-
other one will be "pulled off" at Jack-
sonville next September, but, gentle-
men, you have it in your power to
prevent this by proper legislation.

"I recommend that these prize
fights, or glove contests, be made felo-
nies by statute, with such penalties
attached as will cause these pugilists to
respect the law-abiding, God-fearing
people of this state in the pursuit of
all their rights as citizens.

The law should authorize sheriffs
and those acting in their aid and as-
sistance, when they have cause to be-
lieve that a prize fight or glove con-
test is about to take place, to ente-
rain house enclosure, or any
other place wherein they may have
reason to believe such contest is to
take place, for the purpose of ar-
resting those engaged or about to en-
gage therein. Also, that all persons
who may be present at such contest,
in anywise aiding or abetting the
same, by betting thereon, or by be-
ing present threat, shall be deemed
guilty of felony, and upon conviction
be punished the same as the princ-
ipals."

WHEN "FREE SILVER" TROUBLED US NOT.

A. E. Anderson, of Arkansas,
asks the Chicago Free Trader:

"Were coon skins ever used as money
in the United States? If so, where?
and were they a legal tender?"

The following acts of the Legisla-
ture of Franklin (now Tennessee)
will answer fully the question which
Mr Anderson asks:

"Be it enacted by the General As-
sembly of the State of Franklin, and
it is hereby enacted by the authority
of the same:

"That from the 1st day of January
1789, the salaries of the officers of the
common-wealth be as follows.

"His Excellency, the Governor, per
annum 1,000 deer skins.

"His Honor, the Chief Justice, per
annum 500 deer skins.

"The secretary to His Excellency
the Governor, per annum, 500 raccoon
skins.

"The Treasurer of the State, 450
raccoon skins.

"Each County Clerk, 300 beaver
skins.

"Clerk of the House of Commons
200 raccoon skins.

"Members of the Assembly, per
diem, three raccoon skins.

"Justices' fees for signing a war-
rant, one muskrat skin.

"To the constable, for serving a wa-
rrant, one mink skin.

"Enacted into law the 18th day
of October, 1789, under the great seal
of the State."

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

The post office at Springfield,
Ills. was robbed of about \$8000. on
the 3rd Apr. by some clever rascals,
who represented themselves as law-
yers, took wax impression of the keys
of the office and thus made their entry
easy.

The Nicaragua Canal scheme is
again receiving official attention.
The President has appointed a Board
of Engineers whose duty it will be
to investigate and report upon the
feasibility, permanency and expense
of the canal over the route proffered
the construction company.

HERE AND THERE.

The dispute between Mexico and
Guatemala about a boundary line
which came near precipitating serious
complications some time since, has
been amicably adjusted, honorable,
and with satisfaction to both countries.

Mr. Charles J. Foster, a distin-
guished mechanical engineer, who in-
stalled the machinery at the World's
Fair, has been engaged to do the same
work for the Cotton States and inter-
national Exposition. He begins
work at once.

Officials in Washington have been
informed from sources which they
deem entirely reliable that a prom-
inent Eastern ship building firm has
agreed to furnish the Cuban insur-
gents at an early day with a torpedo
boat, or a steam launch, for the pur-
pose of destroying the Spanish war
vessels now cruising in Cuban waters.
It is also proposed to equip this craft
with a full supply of torpedo tubes
and start her immediately to the
Cuban shores.

There is a possibility of trouble
between England and France growing
out of the disputed right to the valley
of the Nile. England claims the
Nile basin as a part of her African
territory. France does not recognize
England's supremacy, and to add to
the complications it is understood in
England that a French fleet has been
sent to the Nile to invest the territory
in dispute. Both countries are cry-
ing "Peace," "Peace," yet neither
seems willing to relinquish its de-
mands or budge from its first position.

In adding Sousa's Band to the
list of the great musical attractions,
to be given during the term of the
Cotton States and International Ex-
position, the management has secured
for the charm of the visitors, what is
probably the finest musical organiza-
tion of its kind on earth. Beginning
with the 18th. of November, Sousa's
Band will furnish the music for the
vast auditorium of the Exposition,
until the close of the great Exposition
on the 31st. day of December. Dur-
ing this time, millions of people will
listen to this famous organization,
and it will materially play its part
among the pleasure giving features
of the Exposition.

In a letter discussing public ques-
tions, Colonel A. K. McLure, the
veteran editor of the Philadelphia
Times, who is on a Southern tour,
commends the Cotton States and In-
ternational Exposition as follows:

"I hope that Florida will make an
earnest and united effort to aid the
Atlanta Exposition. It should be
a landmark in the history of South-
ern progress, and every State south
of the Potomac should make common
cause to aid in the great work. Great
has been the advancement of the
Southern States during the last dozen
years. You have hardly reached the
beginning of Southern develop-
ment, and the Atlanta Exposition
should be made the most successful
illustration of industrial possibil-
ities and achievements in its recon-
structed state."

WHAT CAN A WOMAN NOT DO?

Miss Elza A. Garner who was can-
didate for the office of county school
commissioner in 1888 and 1890, dur-
ing the past year did all her cooking
and house work, took care of the pou-
ltry and bees, grazed and fed five head
of stock and cultivated a small farm,
doing all the planting and most of
the plowing and gathering; making
18 bushels of wheat, 11 loads of corn,
1,500 bundles of fodder and 24 bush-
els of shelled peas, quite a large
amount of labor for one woman to
perform, especially the first year at
farming and after teaching school
twelve years. It is well to be able
to conform to the circumstances of
life.