

THE UNION TIMES.

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UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA MAY 10, 1895.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Spartanburg, S. C. Union, S. C.
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DENTISTRY.

D. H. K. SMITH'S

Dental Rooms over A. H. Foster &
Co.'s store. Cochine 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 \$500,000. Surplus \$50,000.
Stockholders' Dividends, \$50,000.—Total—
\$170,000.

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

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

☞ We will sell your business.

ICE CREAM
AND
SODA WATER
PARLOR.

AS the Oyster season is now over, I
have converted my Saloon into an
ICE CREAM PARLOR. And the
ladies and gentlemen are respectfully in-
vited to call on me when they want a
cool and refreshing drink. Orders for
cream by the gallon will receive prompt
and careful attention.

I have one of the finest Soda Foun-
tains in the up country, everything shall
be kept tidy. Ladies are invited to
make my place their headquarters while
shopping, stop in and rest whether you
wish to buy or not. If you have a head-
ache try my WINE COCA it will cure
it every time.

You will also find at my place the lar-
gest and finest assortment of fancy and
plain candies, cakes and crackers, fruits,
canned goods and general confections,
also family groceries.

Thanking my customers for their kind
and liberal patronage last Summer I
especially solicit a continuance of the
same this Summer; guaranteeing
prompt and polite attention to all.

JOHN. R. MATHIS.

MOVING SOUTHWARD.

It has been observed that in the
past six months there has been a
decided increase in the number of
people moving into the South
from other sections of the Union—
more particularly from the West and
the Northwest. These newcomers
have moved sometimes in companies,
showing their change of residence to
have been made only after consulta-
tion and after some comparison of
the attractions of different portions
of the country. Besides these, num-
bers of heads of families, each pos-
sessed of some property at least, have
come into the South, here to make
their homes.

The circumstances of this coming
of people from other sections into
the South must interest us chiefly as
suggesting the endeavor, on the part
of the Southern people, to prevent,
as far as their efforts may prevent,
the operation of any of the causes
which, in other sections, have in-
duced these people to quit their
homes. They should find prompt
and full performance of our promise
to give all such immigrants a hearty
and honest welcome. They should
be made to realize their expectations
of perfect freedom in business and in
politics. They should suffer none of
the isolation which the reserve of
the Southern people is too much
calculated to bring upon outsiders
coming to live among them. Not
that there has been any falling off in
Southern hospitality, but that the
course of events since the war has
made Southerners sensitive to the ex-
tent that before making friends of
strangers they must be assured that
these latter are themselves friendly.

Above all, there should be the
determination to treat these settlers
with the utmost fairness in every
transaction. Any apparent tendency
to speculate either on their necessities
or on their lack of acquaintance
with matters in this part of the
country would soon have its effect in
keeping away people who might
otherwise come among us. It is es-
pecially important that all our people
so demean themselves to strangers
that these latter shall experience
none of the hardships of political in-
tolerance. There should be accorded
to all men, and more especially to
the men who may hold political views
different from those of the great body
of Southern whites, the utmost free-
dom of thought, speech and action.
Any other policy must be fatal in its
effects upon any effort to bring
desirable settlers into the South. Any-
thing like intolerance, in matters of
opinion, would go far to establish, in
the minds of the very classes of peo-
ple whom we would have among us,
the truth of the charge made by
some papers and politicians—that
the Northern or the Western man
is not safe here who has political
convictions of his own.

It is to be noted that in the gen-
eral movement of new population in-
to the Southern States, there is
practically no part of it directed
towards South Carolina. Causes
for this condition must be found else-
where than in any lack of induc-
ement in the shape of natural advan-
tages. The principal of these causes
is the absence of proper advertise-
ment of those advantages. Such
advertisement is properly within the
sphere of the State government.
Citizens and corporations stand ready
to do all that they can. But the
State government should at least
provide the agencies which enter-
prising companies or citizens may
employ. *The State.*

A town in Minnesota has adopted a
"curfew law." When curfew rings
all children have to get off the street.
Whether such a law is strictly Demo-
cratic is questionable, but there are
some splendid features about the law.
Many a boy has been made a criminal
and many a girl an outcast by being
allowed to roam on the streets after
nightfall.

THE HOME AND STATE,

Discussed by

Miss Elizabeth U. Yates,
of Maine, an Advocate of
Woman Suffrage.

If ever the old granite court
house of Union was perplexed and
amazed and halting between two
opinions, whether itself were beside
itself or the people had gone crazy,
it must have been last Friday night,
when a well dressed, handsome lady
took her position on that part of the
room which has been set apart, ex-
clusively, for the wisest of the wise
and the sagest of the sage, and com-
menced to "talk in public" to the
fair sex, the business men and the
elite of the town generally, who occu-
pied promiscuously, seats that are ac-
customed to groan beneath a weight
of ignorance or blackness or crime, or
perchance had accommodated honest
jurors or even astute and sharp coun-
sel. It was the occasion of the
address of Miss Yates to the people
of Union on the question of Woman's
Rights and every available seat in
historic old room was occupied, and
even the aisles were filled with eager
listeners. The large turn out of the
best ladies of the town showed that
they were not entirely indifferent to
the cause that Miss Yates was advoc-
ating, although many came no doubt
from pure curiosity.

We would not attempt to give all
of Miss Yates' speech as it was quite
lengthy. It was mainly a reply to
the arguments that are generally
made against woman suffrage and
must necessarily have been substan-
tially what many of us have heard
before. They were stale however
when she gave them to us, as she had
dressed them out in new colors and
by her sparkling wit and keen hu-
mour showed them to the very best
advantage. She was applauded again
and again, the novelty of a woman
speaker soon passed away, and by
the time she had gotten well into her
speech she had captivated her audience
and had it well under control.

She made a good speech. Her
voice was not loud but quite distinct
and finely modulated. Her gestures
were true to nature, so made as to
aid the voice and impress her points
without attracting attention. Her
sentences were well turned and well
timed and had no doubt been well
studied.

She laid a good foundation for her
discourse by quoting from Blackstone
as to the requisites of good govern-
ment and frequently in the course
of her speech she quoted from the same
author, who is everywhere recognized
as authority. She then took up some
of the laws of various States of the
Union and showed how they operated
in favor of the man and against the
woman as she considered it. Then
she considered some of the laws of our
own State and roared them for awhile.
She did not forget to pay us men a
delicate compliment by saying that
she was sure that we did not intend
to do woman an injury and that it was
not our fault but the fault of the
law. Then the main point came.
She wanted in the new constitution,
which we contemplate making, a
clause providing for woman's suffrage;
not absolute but with an educational
qualification. She suggested that
this would settle for us the vexed
negro problem, as the enfranchisement
of the educated woman would give
the whites a decided majority over
the negroes.

When Miss Yates had finished, a
collection was taken and the jingle of
the coin indicated that the men were
coming up manfully with their
means to help women out of the de-
grading position that Miss Yates said
she was occupying.

For herself Miss Yates undoubtedly
made many friends here. Whether
she made any voters for woman's
suffrage, however, remains to be
seen.

THE OTHER SIDE. Some Women Prefer Their Own Sphere.

A prominent lady of our town re-
quests us to publish the following
extracts from a long article against
Woman Suffrage in the New York
Sun:

"Some New York women have for-
med an association to oppose the wo-
man suffrage movement, and to as-
certain so far as possible the real
attitude of the women of New York
State toward the extension of the
franchise. Meetings have been held
at the residence of Mrs. Abram S.
Hewitt and Mrs. F. L. Stetson.

The association has not yet adopted
a constitution, but it has chosen an
executive committee for the manage-
ment of its affairs, and is fairly and
openly in the field. Mrs. Francis
M. Scott is the chairman of the exe-
cutive committee, and Mrs David
H. Greer, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rens-
selaer, Mrs. Everette P. Wheeler,
Miss Florence Lockwood, and Mrs.
Elihu Root are her assistants. Mrs.
George White Field is treasure of
the association and Mrs George Phil-
lips secretary.

It is the purpose of the association to
establish branches all over New York
State, and arouse the interest of the
women who have hitherto given wo-
man suffrage little consideration.

"If women gain the right to vote
the irksome, obnoxious duty of going
to the polls will be forced upon all
the housekeepers, wives and mothers
in the land, because it would never
do for Bridget and Maria and Jane
Ann to vote and their superiors in
intellect and judgement to abstain
from doing so, for things would be
in a sad state then. We are going
to try to arouse the interest of the
women at large in this vital question

"The idea seems prevalent among
the suffragists that we, who are op-
posed to their views, wish to relegate
women to the home sphere exclusively
and bar her out from all the profes-
sions and vocations in which it has
been demonstrated she may win suc-
cess. Such is not the case. We ap-
prove of every woman working out a
career for herself and making the
best use of her intellect and abilities
in whatever direction she chooses

What we object to is the idea of
women entering the toil, strife and
turmoil of political life. The suffra-
gists claim that voting will occupy
them only one day in the year. The
casting of the ballot will occupy
one day, but look at the time they
must take to fit themselves for that
day; the endless discussion and
wranglings they must engage in.
Then they will not be content with
that; they will want office and all the
appurtenances of political life. Every-
thing will tend to wear them away
from the natural sphere of woman,
and they will shrink the duties and
responsibilities that belong peculiarly
to their sex. When the entering wedge
is once inserted there is no knowing
how wide the breach may become.

I don't believe the suffragists
themselves at all realize what they
are trying to do in thus attempting
to revolutionize matters.

"An analysis of the law as it stands
proves that the law makers are
chivalrous and courteous in their re-
gard for women. Why do suffragists
wish to break down these barriers
and put themselves on a lower plane
than men have assigned them?

"If civilization means anything it
means that the strong have learned
to protect the weak and not to op-
press them. Women in America are
protected. Not beyond the home in
order that women may exercise in it
the function which they alone can ex-
ercise. If you destroy the seclusion
of the home you undo all that men
have striven for, and this must be
destroyed if women are pushed out to
take part in the hurly burly of politics

Cost Of a Bale Of Cotton.

Mr. John W. Starnes, one of Tip-
ton's farmers, cultivated thirty-five
acres in cotton last year and made
twenty-one bales. The total cost,
including rent, feed of team, labor,
picking, ginning, hauling to market,
etc., amounted to \$650.50. He sold
his cotton in Memphis and received
\$525—thus losing \$125.50 on the
year's work. Mr. Starnes places
his land rent at \$4 per acre, which
is entirely too much if cultivated in
cotton. Now if the land is actually
worth the amount paid it must be for
some other crop, and being a farmer
he should learn what that crop is,
and devote his labor to it. But we
fear our friend Starnes will continue
to raise cotton on his 4-dollar land
and lose another \$125. The casual
reader will conclude from the fore-
going statement that Mr. S. was actu-
ally \$125 behind on the year's work,
and he is if he only made the 21
bales of cotton. He says nothing
about the corn, peas, potatoes, sor-
ghum, vegetables, butter, milk, hogs,
etc., that his team and labor made
while making the cotton—all of which
went to feed his wife and children,
and which was worth fully the \$125
if he had it all to buy. Summing
the whole thing up, and comparing
his condition with thousands upon
thousands who are not farmers, and
who are dependent on the business
prosperity of the country (of which
there is none) for a living, Mr. Star-
nes is bound to admit that he still
belongs to the favored class—and all
because he has an occupation by
which he can make a living.—
Covington Leader.

The Devil In The Cities.

A distinguished reformer said dur-
ing the week that unless something
is done at once to save the big cities
they will go straight to the devil.
This is not at all profane. It was
a clergyman, Dr. Parkhurst, who
said it, and he knows more about it
than even the police.

It is certainly true of the big cities.
It is also true of the small cities.

It applies not less fully to the vil-
lages. Even where the population
does not exceed ten to the square mile
it is still operative.

It is a good thing to get hold of a
broad, embracing truth of this kind
and follow it where it takes you.

This particular truth must take
you to the conclusion that everything
everywhere will go straight to the
devil if something is not done at once
and all the time. "The descent of
Avernus is faster," said the poet.

He meant that it is a world in
which the devil has the down-hill pull.

It is a very good world, neverthe-
less, and the cities which are means
the worst places in it. In some re-
spects they are the best. They are
vast workshops. The man who has
work to do and is in a hurry to do it
naturally drifts into them. They
give him his opportunity and his
material. If he has a good idea he
has the opportunity of using it in-
creased a hundred-fold in the city.

Unfortunately it is not so with evil.

That is never to be wholly helped.

It can be regulated, however, so
that good will be allowed free play.

To give the freest possible play to
the good purposes of civilization be-
cause of which men are gathered in cities
is the problem of municipal govern-
ment, of politics in all departments,
of religion in all churches, of ethics,
of sociology.

The great city is the climax
of modern life. It is a vast store-
house of intellectual energy. It repre-
sents the sum of the most active bene-
volence of the people who support it.
It also represents the sum of
their qualities. This is inevitable.

The devil is ever ready to give
up his city residence if it is not at
all necessary, but never allow him
to run the town. Nor will he ever
be able to do a man's job of really
earnest, up, and down.

The World.