

# THE UNION TIMES.

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UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA MAY 17, 1895.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

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—AND—

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We solicit 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 invited 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 Fountains 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 headache try my WINE COCA it will cure it every time.

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

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

JOHN. R. MATHIS.

## CARICATURE.

From The World—  
Don't these public men get mad when they see themselves doing all these ridiculous things in Puck? is a question that has often been asked; and I know of no better way of illustrating just how boiling mad (?) they get than by telling a case or two that has come under my observation.  
Several years ago I had prepared a cartoon the subject of which was a Senate Investigation Committee conducted by a well-known State Senator and they were then holding sessions in the City Hall.

I had no photograph of the Senator so, thinking that he might oblige me, I paid the gentleman a visit and stated my want. He was very pleasant, told me he admired my work, &c., but that he had not sat for a photo for some years, and really had none for that purpose. I looked at him sadly, and made the remark that I should be obliged to make him from memory.

This startled him, for he immediately wanted to know when I must have the likeness, and on being told that on Monday morning at the latest (this was Saturday), he said he would see what could be done. Monday forenoon when I arrived at my studio I found a large flat package that had come through the mails; the postmark indicated that it had come 300 miles from the home-town of the Senator. Evidently he had telegraphed his better half that Puck wanted his photograph to make into a "horrible caricature," and to send the best looking one he had.

Now, I am obliged to that little lady for the fun I have had twisting and contorting her dear, distinguished husband's features, making him into all sorts of animals, and in all kinds of unhappy positions, and he on the other hand is under obligations to the artist for the large amount of advertising that didn't cost him a penny.

At another time I sent to Washington for a celebrated New York Democratic member of Congress's photograph, and two days later received a call from his wife, who handed me eight different styles, and told me to take my pick and do my worst.

Sometimes it has happened that we didn't even have to ask for portraits as in the case of a certain gentleman who, as head of the Pension Bureau, made a great many mistakes, and thus needed correction by the cartoonists. He sent a fine picture one day with his compliments.

I recall one instance where a caricature was not enjoyed by the politicians, and it happened in this wise: The late James Albert Wales was very friendly with Mr. Nicholas Langdon, commonly known as "Nick," and he was a fine type of the ward leader of twelve years ago. "Nick" could usually be found in the vicinity of the bar of a certain cafe in Nassau street. Mr. Wales always saluted "Nick" with the complimentary title of Alderman. "How are you, Alderman?" he would say, and Langdon would invariably reply, "Very nicely thank you, Mr. Wales."

One day Wales from memory drew a wonderfully clever caricature of "Nick," fearfully exaggerating his elephantine ears, emphasizing his wrinkled visage and reducing his somewhat eagle eye. The picture was published, and it is needless to say, was thoroughly enjoyed by the intimates of the "Alderman." The next time the caricaturist and the statesman met the following ensued:

"How are you Alderman?"  
"Go to —"

"Why, Alderman, what's the matter?"

"When yer drawing elephants, why don't yer draw elephants?"

So you see to the question at the beginning of this little article the answer is Yes or No.

LOUIS DARRINGTON.

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## SENATOR TILLMAN TALKS.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is in Gainesville, Fla. Being interviewed by a Times-Union correspondent, he said:

"In regard to the registration law there is no general election in South Carolina this year, and the franchise will be exercised only in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, called by the last Legislature after having been voted upon by the people at the last general election last November. There is evidently a conspiracy afoot and this dirty Republican, Judge Goff, was brought from his home in West Virginia into another circuit to do the work which it is hoped will overthrow the rule of the people in our State. Simonton, in whose circuit South Carolina is, I think, was member of the Legislature at the time the registration law was passed in 1882. It was good enough then because he and his clique governed the State. It has been in force for 13 years and is only sought to be overthrown now because the people at three consecutive elections have indicated a fixed purpose to permanently retire certain old time leaders. I do not know what the United States Supreme Court will do, but I do know this: The constitutional convention will be held. It will be composed of white men principally, who will take care of South Carolina and see that white supremacy is maintained within her borders."

"What about the dispensary?" was asked.

"Judge Simonton has once declared that this law was constitutional," replied the Senator. "He has practically regressed himself. From the sweeping nature of the injunction, I am almost ready to think that he is going so far in trying to overthrow the law, the judge has been improperly influenced. The dispensary system is so popular in the State and is being watched with such keen interest by the people outside, with the almost absolute certainty of being adopted by other States, that the bar-keepers and liquor manufacturers could well afford to raise a million dollars to buy a judge or two. Congress has decided by enactment that liquor upon arrival in a State shall be subject to the laws of that State to the same extent as that manufactured therein. The Supreme Court has time and again affirmed the right of a State to control liquor in any way it saw proper. It believes the lovers of temperance throughout the United States to make their influence felt and heard at this crisis, far experience has shown the dispensary system to be the best method of control of the liquor problem."

"The law is a just one, and should be supported, primarily, because it vests a State authority in the hands of the people, and the election laws would be the means of its enforcement. Our liberties and destinies, our self-government, will have been fulfilled."

"Governor Evans' plan to strike the injunction is the quickest and best way to have the Supreme Court pass upon it."

"What do you think of the outcome?"

"Unless the Supreme Court should also prove subservient to the liquor interests and lend itself to the dirty work which these judges have in hand they will interpret the act of Congress according to the English language, and the law will certainly continue its beneficent work in reducing drunkenness and liquor drinking. The judges, by their decisions and injunctions, and Congressmen by their votes, are rapidly making this country a despotism in which the rights and interests of the mass are as of little moment as they are in Russia. Unless the people take themselves the lawyers and judges will sell our liberty to the highest bidder and the money power will rule."

See them prevailing, etc.

## W. M. A. NICHOLSON & SON, BANKERS.

UNION, S. C.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

for it will only bring upon us the revolution that must come sooner or later.

Unfortunate revelations of our inability to properly judge men sometimes come upon us with amazing suddenness; but we should not let them linger with us, except for a lesson; and above all we should not suffer our faith in fellowman to be shaken. The most wholesome course is to turn the mind to nobler things, and to make a rule of resisting the temptation to let appearances too strongly prejudice us one way or another.

Religion aside, moral nature aside, it is past understanding how a man with a home can commit crimes which he knows will destroy the happiness of his family and shadow his name for generations. But it is done nevertheless; and wonder as we may, this is one instance in which, so far as causes are concerned, 'hindsight' is no clearer than 'foresight.' The making of a noble man or a criminal is in little things, first steps, insignificant good deeds, or giving up to small temptations in which it is easy to think "there is no harm," and maybe there is none in the deed itself, but unspeakable evil and suffering is likely to be in what its repetition smoothly leads to. No man is safe unless he strives without ceasing as he grows up to present at all times, a lifetime front to temptation.

Such statements as these are commonplace to intelligent men; but many seem not to have believed them.

Honesty as a policy may fail because policy men are seldom of sufficiently strong character to consistently maintain a policy; but it is nevertheless the best policy. As a duty, it may fail; for it depends on one's sense of duty and sensitiveness of conscience; but it is nevertheless at all times a duty. As a part of one's religion it may fail; but hardly if one's religion deliver for religion gives one character to one's principles and makes them the guide of policy, and keeps the conscience awake to urge, incessantly repelling temptation.

But when a man who seems to have been a Christian falls, there is no reason to doubt the potency for good of his religion, even if it is thought that he was really not a hypocrite, but rather at the tens of thousands who are stronger and more steadfastly and more bravely than he.

One's suspicions of all men is enough to weary one to death; and it will surely make life unbearable. One can be careful without being childish and slow to make a mistake of one without being misanthropic and suspicious.

Biblical Recorder.

Judge Goff's decision in the case of the South Carolina registration and election laws is a matter of general gratitude and approbation. Such news amount to a denial of the rights of citizenship, to actual disfranchisement. Under their operation political liberty was destroyed so far as concerned South Carolina, and the government of the State turned over, in perpetuity, to any oligarchy that, being once come into power, might choose to remain there indefinitely. Judge Goff has decided righteously. Our country is under obligations to support such legislation. The law

was intended to take suffrage away from the negro by making it impossible for him to register. It was not directed against ignorance or corruption, but against the color of the voters' skin. Its purpose was to extinguish the negro as a factor in State politics and to perpetuate control in the hands that now hold it. The purpose was outrageous, the methods tyrannical and arbitrary, the effects wicked and demoralizing. If the party that dominated the Legislature had enacted laws—the straightout Australian ballot laws, for example—calculated simply to protect the people against ignorance and corruption without reference to race or color, no good citizen of any party would have had the right or the inclination to complain. It is the privilege, if not the sacred duty, of society to protect itself. But these laws were not intended to promote any moral end. They were intended to perpetuate the rule of one party or political coterie by virtually disfranchising another. They were sinister in purpose and abhorrent in form, and they richly deserved the fate that has now overtaken them.

What Judge Goff has said in this connection will be approved by intelligent and patriotic men throughout the country. It gives effect to their sentiments and convictions. It has the sanction of their judgment and conscience. The black man has the same right to vote as the white man. We do not believe that a man should be permitted to sell his vote, or that a man incapable of understanding his own ballot should be enabled to deliver one of another's making. The Post has always insisted that laws of this end are in the interests of a government. But the right of suffrage is inherent in every American citizen and the opportunity must not be denied to any one. The South Carolina statutes operated such denial. It was well to discredit and overthrow them.

Washington Post.

## Veteran's Meeting.

Whoever thinks that interest in the Confederate Survivors Association is waning or that the incidents of the late war have ceased to be interesting to the "old soldiers," should have attended the meeting called by Col. McKissick and held last Friday in the court house. The meeting was for the purpose of accepting the invitation to the joint encampment of the Johnson and Pen Ridge Rifles, and of making arrangements about supplies, etc. There were a good many veterans present, more than we expected to see, and right much enthusiasm was manifested as they greeted one another on entering the court room.

The meeting was called to order at 11:30, by Col. McKissick. The Colonel arose and said:

"My old Confederate Soldiers, there are but few of us left. One by one we pass over the river in rapid succession, and it won't be long before we too will have taken our places by the side of the majority, now. But I'm glad that you are here today, glad that the dark days are still held in dear remembrance by so many of us."

He then stated the object of the meeting. Capt. J. T. Douglas arose and moved that a committee of five from each township be appointed to get up the provisions, make the barbecue, etc. etc. Motion prevailed and the body went into a Committee of the Whole to select these commi-

(Continued on page 4.)