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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.

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.

The Registration Case! What Became of It.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—The celebrated South Carolina registration case was decided in the United States Court of Appeal here today. The State wins, Judge Goff's famous injunction is dissolved and the original bill will be dismissed. The decision of the court was announced by Judge Hughes shortly before 3 o'clock and an outline of the court's position was given. Judge Hughes submitted a strong individual opinion and the order reversing Judge Goff was entered at once. None of the counsel who took part in the argument were present. Judge Hughes, in announcing the court's decision, said:

"This case was heard by the Chief Justice, Judge Seymour and myself, on Friday last. We thought it was of a character to call for an early decision and it was determined after adjournment on Friday that the decision should be announced later and a decree entered. The case was exhaustively argued at the bar and nothing can be gained by waiting a further time for the examination of briefs. We are of the opinion that the injunction which was granted in the case ought to be dissolved and the bill dismissed. A decree to that effect will be entered at once. The opinion of the court on the important questions presented by the record will be prepared by the Chief Justice and filed and reported as soon as possible. Meantime a brief statement of the grounds of the decision prepared by the Chief Justice is now filed."

JUDGE HUGHES' OPINION.

Judge Hughes' opinion in the South Carolina case is in part as follows: "The Judge gives a careful review of the record, and continuing says: 'There is nothing in the record to show that the complainant is a man of color or that those for whom he sues are colored persons. The bill contains no allegations that the parts of the law complained of were devised against the complainant or those for whom he sues on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. There is nothing in the averments of the bill from which it may naturally or must necessarily be inferred that the complainant and those for whom he sues are citizens of color. There are no averments in the bill which show that the case falls within the purview of the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Nor does the bill contain any allegations which raise a Federal question under the clause of the Fourteenth amendment which forbids a State to deny any person the equal protection of the laws. It charges that the provisions of the registration acts complained of is to give unequal facilities of registration to different classes of citizens, but it does not point out how this is so. It leaves the discrimination as to the privilege of registering, if there be discrimination to inference and research in sources other than its own averments. It charges that the provisions of law complained of discriminates, but does not describe the manner of discrimination, or define the classes affected, pro or con, nor does it show that the laws complained of in discriminating between classes as to the privilege of registering granted by them, violate the clause in the Fourteenth amendment which forbids a State to deny any person within it, the equal protection of the laws. It confounds privilege with protection.

The bill has no reference to a Federal election in setting out complainant's case. The gravamen of the bill contemplates only a State election to be held for members of the State convention to convene in August next. It is not shown that any Federal election is to be held in South Carolina before November 1895.

"I do not think that a court has jurisdiction to interfere by injunction or otherwise with the enforcement of the laws by officers holding and deriving their powers from these laws; certainly not to the extent attempted to be done by this bill. In arriving at this conclusion I have not considered the question whether or not the registration laws of South Carolina violate the Federal Constitution or laws. I prefer to rest my opinion upon the ground of the independence of the different departments of the government upon the impolicy of interference by the courts in question which will result in dragging constantly into array party politics, and upon the general principle that each department of the government and each officer there, high or low, has the right to administer according to his best judgment the duties imposed upon him by the laws creating his office.

As illustrating these principles, I refer to the following decisions: Mississippi vs Johnson, 4 Wall, 475; Gaines vs Thompson, 7 Wall 347; Louisiana vs June, 107 United States, 711 Hagood vs Southern, 17 United States; Ayers in re 123 U. S. 443; in re Sawyer 124 U. S. 209. It is useless to cite the many cases which bear on the questions arising in this case and so profusely at the bar.

So far as the rights of the individual complainant in the bill were concerned it may have been competent for the court to grant individual relief. The Supreme Court of the United States the other day granted relief from the payment of an income tax to the individual complainant in his suit before it but it went no further. On the authority of Mississippi vs Johnson, supra we may assume that it would not have entertained a bill for enjoining internal revenue officers of the government from collecting income taxes generally. The judicial power covering the right to grant individual relief, but did not extend to the general power of repealing the law imposing the tax as to the entire public.

I repeat that in the case at bar it may have been competent for the court to grant individual relief, but the bill asked more. It asked similar relief for all other citizens of the county situated like the complainant. It practically asked the relief for a numerous political party, forming a portion of the people to whom the Legislature was solely responsible for its laws and to whom alone the genius of our institutions makes the Legislature responsible. Moreover, it brought the court into immediate and active contact with party contentions. It made the court a controlling factor in party strife. I can imagine nothing more pernicious than a direct participation by the judiciary by judicial action, in the politics of the people. The bill asked practically that the process of registration under the laws of the States shall be suspended in an entire county during the pleasure of the court and that all citizens of a county not then registered as voters should be denied the right of suffrage during that pleasure. It seems to me that a mere view of the case shows that the injunctions were inappropriately granted.

I think the bill should be dismissed."

WRETCHED CONDITION of people out in OKLAHOMA

Kansas City, June 9.—Rev. P. Shane and Judge T. P. Nash of Grant County, Okl., are in the city asking aid for the people of Prairie township and in fact for the entire population of Grant county, who are actually starving.

Reports of this state of want and destitution have reached the public from time to time, but very little credence was given them. The two gentlemen who arrived in the city yesterday to ask for bread to fill

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hungry mouths and clothes to cover suffering bodies, were appointed at a meeting held a few weeks ago in Grant county for that purpose. At that meeting, the sufferers drew up a statement of the condition of affairs there. The section of the territory that is the scene of such suffering and want was opened in September 1893. The settlers came, in the rush for claims, with little money and less household goods. Today not a penny of their savings is left and every household is a scene of destitution. The unfortunate people have not the wherewithal to leave the country, and so they remain to suffer, if help does not come soon, to die.

The Rev. Mr. Shane says: "For the last three months four families have been existing on my pension money. It would do in ordinary circumstances, for the bare wants of my immediate family, but with four families you can imagine what it means. Last Monday I drew \$42 for my last quarter. I paid the grocery bill which had accumulated during the quarter, and then had \$1.75. Just before leaving for this trip, I asked for credit for a sack of flour, but this was refused. When we had to face immediate needs, it had been customary for the merchants to credit those who had pensions, so they were sure of getting their money. But with credit denied, the last resort was cut off. My son-in-law and his wife started away in their wagon Tuesday, without a cent and without provisions. They said they might as well starve on the road as stay there and starve. I have not heard from them since."

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange has appropriated \$50, and a movement has been started to send relief to the destitute.

THE GRADED SCHOOL Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Union Graded school were held at the Graded school building last Thursday and Friday. The programme was not very elaborate but was carried out very nicely. The school has done good work during the past year, the best perhaps in its history, and those who are not already aware of the fact will doubtless be glad to learn that it will be continued under the same management next year. The programme consisted of songs, an address by Prof. H. W. Snyder, and the awarding of prizes.

Long before the appointed hour, 10:30 the chapel of the building was crowded, many not being able to find seats. In a few well chosen words the Rev. T. E. Morris introduced the speaker of the occasion, Prof. Snyder. He started out by saying it seemed to be the rule of South Carolinians to claim precedence in almost everything, that it is said the first Woman's college, and the first Agricultural college, among other things were claimed for old S. C. He liked to see a little of this spirit but not too much bragadois. He would not be surprised in the distant future that some one would claim that Columbus was a South Carolinian.

The success of the rising generation lay through the door of the school room, and the responsibility of the matter rested with the teachers. The better the teacher the better the schools would be. He talked pleasantly to the scholars, telling them of the pleasant anticipations of the holiday season. Recounting some of the trials of the school room, he said the scholar loved the teach-

ers best as the holiday season approached, forgetting their ill feelings in the anticipation of the vacation. He handled his subject well, and held the close attention of his audience from beginning to end. His speech was interspersed with a few funny anecdotes to please the young folks. His speech was well received by the large audience, and showed that he was well posted, and had given the subject mature thought. After the speech the first medal, a beautiful gold chain was awarded to Miss Gertrude Gee, by Rev. B. G. Clifford, of the Clifford Seminary in a well timed talk, overflowing with fatherly advice, and kind admonition to hold Christianity above all else, and to be wholly self reliant. That the great minds of the world were all traced to individual effort. This medal was awarded by Prof. C. B. Waller, the Principal of the school, for the best average for the year in the 5th grade. He stated that there was one or more very close contestants and while only one could win, yet he complimented the others upon their high average, and told them to try again. Rev. C. A. B. Jennings then delivered the prize for the great-advance in penmanship to master Franklin Parham. There were enrolled during the year 203 pupils and the average attendance was good. The year employed is good and makes the scholars strive to excel, and avoid being absent or tardy. They know that they will be advanced as soon as they are eligible, also that they will be put back when they don't keep up. This is an incentive for each scholar to put forth individual effort, and the effects of it is noticed by the parents in every home.

The following is the roll of honor which contains the names of those who have made 90 or above on each branch of study and in department have not been absent more than four days in one month. To make this in part, examinations have been held at regular intervals, and for the remaining period the averages of daily recitations have been compared. That more names do not appear on this roll is due to the strictness with which the grading is done, and not to inferior work on the part of any pupil.

Following the names is the number of months that they have appeared on the monthly honor roll.

This Roll includes only eight months.

HIGHER GRADE.
Marie Foster, 7 months; Charles Bell, Parker, 5 months; Sarah Gentry, 4 months; Maud Bell, 4 months; Elizabeth Bell, 4 months; Rev. Bell, 2 months; Maud Bell, 2 months; Wilson, 2 months; John Gentry, 4 months; Albert Johnson, 2 months; Olin Morris, 1 month; Charles Sparks, 2 months; Oliver Stone, 1 month.

LOWER GRADE.
Marie M. Nelson, 6 months; Elmer G. Hoot, 1 month; Frank Hoot, 1 month; Willie Morgan, 1 month; Elmer Mung, 1 month; Willie Parr, 1 month.

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