

# THE UNION TIMES.

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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 theadies 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, everythingshall 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 t 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 respectfully solicit a continuance of the same this Summer; garranteeing prompt and polite attention to all.

**JOHN. R. MATHIS.**

**GOLD vs. SILVER.**

The campaign now in progress in behalf of sound money promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of the financial world. In every state in the Union the friends and foes of free silver are marshaling their forces; and from now on until after the presidential election next year the great topic of discussion in political circles will be the money question.

The headquarters of the anti-silver men in New York are at No. 52 Williams street, on the fifth floor of the Union building. The organization is known as the Reform Club, and has for its president Charles S. Fairchild, formerly secretary of the treasury. The hard work of the club is intrusted to a committee on sound currency, of which John DeWitt Warner, formerly Representative in Congress, is chairman, and Calvin Tompkins is secretary. They were compelled only the other day to secure their present commodious quarters in order to carry on the crusade against free silver.

The club believes that the present free-silver craze is due largely to the ignorance of the masses on financial questions, and that the quickest way to check the fallacy and make sound currency legislation possible is to educate the voters by carefully prepared papers and pamphlets from the pens of wellknown writers on the currency experiences of this and other countries. This is the work which the committee on sound currency has undertaken. Byron W. Holt and L. Carrol Root look after the editing of the sound money newspaper articles that appear regularly in the several supplements of the club, and Mr. H. S. T. Kissam, of Yale university, attends to a good part of the correspondence.

The club has been busy for more than a year in getting classified lists of voters, and has spent many thousands of dollars in this work alone.

For example, if it is desired to reach bank officials, the secretary of the committee can communicate directly with more than 30,000 bank presidents and cashiers scattered throughout the country. Again, the names of more than a million of the most prominent farmers in the United States are in the list of the club's classified addresses.

Secretary Holt keeps a watchful eye on the newspapers of the country and sees that they are constantly supplied with all sorts of arguments and articles bearing on the campaign. The result is that the club's efforts are pretty thoroughly heralded up and down the land, and every mail brings in marked copies of newspaper articles or a big batch of letters making inquiries of one kind or other.

There hundred thousand "supplements" filled with sound money literature are sent out every week, and beginning now a "plate matter" factory will supply fresh plate matter on the currency question to every paper in the land that wants it, and the cost will be only the freight or express charges.

The work of the Reform club however, does not begin to meet the needs of the case. In the West there are two silver papers to every gold-basis organ, and silver orators are legion.

But the club does not confine its operations to its subscribers and supporters alone. It is reaching out after the students in the colleges and universities. For example, in Cornell, Columbia, Michigan University and the College of the City of New York, the club's publications have many readers, and they form themselves into centers for the dissemination of sound currency literature.

If anyone doubts that there is a great battle on hand, he has only to see the stinging letters that are received from the silver followers in the various states. The sound money advocates are branded as "rascals," "robbers," "yellowbelly traitors" alongside of whom Benedict Arnold was an angel, and a hundred other epithets.

The reports received at the sound money headquarters show that the situation is serious, as regards sound money views, throughout the United States. West of the Mississippi there are few states that can safely be counted on as anti-silver states. All through the west free-silver fanatics seem to be widespread.

Arkansas is hopelessly lost and Nebraska is not far behind. Even Pennsylvania shows that it needs looking after. The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia has thrown out its banner for bimetallism, and Senator Don Cameron is an open and avowed friend of free silver.

The South is about evenly divided between the two camps, with the chances in favor of the sound money men.—

New York Herald.

**The State Department is Taking Every Precaution to Keep Help from Cuba.**

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Department is co-operating with the State Department in preventing filibustering expeditions from leaving the United States to aid the Cuban rebels. In addition to ordering the United States cruiser Raleigh to guard the Southern coast to look out for filibustering crafts, Secretary Olney, of the State Department has asked the Treasury Department to aid in preventing filibusters from shipping arms, men and ammunition from Southern ports to the Cuban rebels.

The Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, has had several interviews with Secretary Olney during the past two days on the subject, and has communicated to him the information furnished by his agents who are stationed along the Southern sea coast and at New York.

The delicacy of the situation makes it difficult for the United States government to act effectually. As pointed out in these dispatches some weeks ago, the mere fact that a vessel has arms aboard is not prima facie evidence that those arms are intended for the Cuban rebels and would not be so regarded even if the vessels cleared for Cuban ports. The most indisputable proof must be obtained that the arms are to be delivered to those who will use them against a country friendly to the United States before the United States customs officers can interfere. This proof is very difficult to obtain and already the United States has a suit on hand for seizing arms on vessels which it was charged at the time were intended for the Cuban cause. Nevertheless the United States cannot disregard the warning of the Spanish minister, as we are on friendly terms with Spain and cannot omit all proper precautions to prevent any act by our citizens which Spain would regard unfriendly.

Acting on the request of Secretary Olney, these instructions were issued late this afternoon to collectors of customs:

"It is a matter of rumor that at various points in the United States attempts are making to enlist men to equip vessels, and by other illegal measures, to aid the insurrection now in progress in the island of Cuba. While this Department has not been furnished with tangible evidence confirmatory of such rumors, it seems to it of great importance that no possible opportunity be given for complaints that the government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its full duty as a friendly nation. Collectors of customs for the several districts between New York and Brownsville are especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly sections 5289 and 5290, of the Revised Statutes are fully complied with."

S. WIRE, Acting Secretary.

**THE "FORTY'S" ADVICE.**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Forty" held in Columbia on the evening of the 13th, fourteen being present and many others being represented by letters, the following address was prepared and given to the public: To the White Voters of South Carolina:

The working committee constituted by authority of the conference of Reformers and Conservatives which met in Columbia on the 27th of March last, commonly known as the Committee of the Forty, in view of the grave conditions still confronting the people of this State, deem it proper and expedient to make some recommendations in furtherance of the well known objects and purposes of its organization. We desire to call attention again to the cardinal principles set forth in the platform adopted by that convention, namely: The maintenance of while supremacy by fair constitutional methods, and to earnestly urge upon every patriotic son, of South Carolina without regard to political faction, the importance in this crisis of contributing everything in his power to the attainment of that end. To those who have labored for a reunited Democracy and for the restoration of peace and unity among the white people of the State, it is a source of gratification that a number of counties have already taken such action in regard to the election of delegates to the Constitutional convention as will obviate all friction among the people of our race, and will insure the selection of men whose undoubted qualification and lofty patriotism eminently fit them for the important duties they have been called upon to discharge. We cannot appeal too strongly to those counties which have not yet acted in this matter, to take immediately some steps that will place them in line with this movement, and will render it general throughout the State.

The practical method of solving the problem is, after all, one that every county must settle for itself. The time for action is very short. The crisis that confronts us, it goes without saying, is imminent—we believe the white people of South Carolina fully realize this. It is now time to act and to act now.

Thos. J. Kirkland,  
Chairman,  
Francis H. Weston, Secretary.

Jacksonville, June 16.—A special to the Times-Union from Gainesville, Fla., says: The subjoined letter written in Greek cipher, has been received by the correspondent of the Times Union in this city. Mayor Hann is formerly of Pennsylvania, and has been in the Cuba service for three months.

"Arenas River, Cuba, June 10 1895. The most important expedition that has landed on Cuban soil from the United States was landed today at this point. It consists of 100 men, 1,000 repeating rifles, 200,000 rounds of ammunition and \$250,000 in gold, under the command of Col. Hernandez. They left Key West June 6th, and sailed for Bahama Island where they took on men and cargo. They were chased twice by Spanish cruisers, but managed to outsteam them and arrived here this morning before day.

"We are now making arrangements to join Gomez at Tunas, Providence or Canaguay, where he has headquarters for the present. We have a march of about forty miles before us but hope to join him on the 17th. The landing was protected by a battalion of Cuban troops from Gomez' command; and we hope to join without serious fighting, as there are no Spanish troops in this immediate neighborhood. I am just recovering from an attack of yellow fever, but shall risk joining my command again.

"We have positive news that Marti is dead. He was betrayed into Spanish hands by a trusted Cuban guide, and shot down in cold blood before he could escape. I hope to have more definite news of his death and other matters as soon as I join my own command, of which I will notify you as soon as possible, and shall try and keep you informed of all important movements in the future. Yours fraternally,

"Maj. F. P. Hann, 6th Regt. C. V."

**W. M. A. NICHOLSON & SON, BANKERS.**  
UNION, S. C.  
Respectfully solicit your FIRE INSURANCE, REPRESENT COMPANIES WITH \$40,000,000.00 OF ASSETS.

**GOLD and SILVER.**

Washington, June 14.—The director of the mint, R. T. Preston, estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year 1894 to have approximated 8,782,518 fine ounces of the value of \$181,510,100, against \$108,836,000 for 1893, showing an increase of \$72,674,000 in 1894.

The greatest increase in the production of gold in any one country in this year was: Africa, \$17,400,000, followed by Australia, with an increase of \$6,073,000; United States \$2,500,000; Mexico, \$3,195,000.

W. M. A. Nicholson & Son estimates the world's production of silver for 1894 at 165,918,338 fine ounces of the coining value of \$214,481,000. The bullion value of the same at the average price (63 1/2 cents) of silver for 1894 was \$105,348,155 showing a difference between the coining and bullion value of \$109,132,845. The increase in the production of silver in 1894 over 1893 was 722,000 ounces.

The greatest increase in the production of silver was: Bolivia \$10,800,000, followed by Mexico \$3,500,000, Peru \$2,600,000, Chile \$1,400,000, Greece \$1,400,000. Both the production of gold and silver in 1894 exceeded that of any prior year in the world's history.

In the table showing the production of the money metals by counties the United States stands first in the production of silver and third in the production of gold, being exceeded in the latter by Australia and Africa. Russia stands fourth. *Charlotte Observer.*

**Voluntary Increase of the Pay of Iron Workers.**

Cleveland, O., June 17.—Notice of a 10 per cent. increase in wages was posted in the works of the National Malleable Castings Company to-day. The action was a voluntary one on the part of the company, and was taken because of the improvement in business. The Eberhardt Manufacturing Company took similar action. Said Vice President William P. Champney, of the Eberhardt Company. "When business was dull we were obliged to make a reduction. Matters are brighter now, and it is no more than proper that the men should be given the advantage of the situation."

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wish to Buy, Sell, Rent or Exchange a piece of REAL ESTATE, call on P. M. COHEN, Pres. and Mgr., of UNION REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Union, S. C.  
Have several stores for rent Some for sale.

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