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Lights, Three Banks with ac-
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THE UNION TIMES.

UNION AND SUBURBS HAS
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VOL. LVI N Clerk of Court

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1906.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

WE PAY INTEREST

ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Wm. A. NICHOLSON & SON,
BANKERS.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S GUN IN AMERICA.

What His Real Name Was—Gave Him-
self the Name of Robinson Crusoe.

The name Robinson Crusoe has a merry jingle to the ear of every American boy or girl who has read the great tale from the pen of Daniel De Foe. The author, as is generally known, founded his story on the adventures of Alexander Selkirk on the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of South America, and the original gun that Selkirk used when living his Robinson Crusoe life, says Percy Trenchard, in the "American Boy," has come into the possession of Miss Huldah B. White, of 201 North Thirty-Four Street, Philadelphia. While traveling in England recently she learned that the famous gun, which had been an heirloom in the Selkirk family, was to be sold at auction. She sent an agent to attend the sale, at Edinburgh, Scotland, and he managed to secure the coveted prize for thirty-two pounds eleven shillings, or about one hundred and sixty dollars in American money.

When the news of the purchase was made known, and the distressing fact known upon the British continent that the Robinson Crusoe's gun, there was a tremendous outcry, and Miss White was besought to sell the relic to one of the many English bidders. Miss White entertained some offers, but the would-be purchasers were so slow in coming to time that she at last sailed without reselling the gun.

In the catalogue of the sale at which the relic was purchased by Miss White, it is described as follows:

"Robinson Crusoe's (Alexander Selkirk's) musket, a fine old specimen with long barrel, old flint-lock and beautifully balanced. The Robinson Crusoe firelock is referred to in Sibbold's 'Fife 1803' as being in the possession of a family in the neighborhood of Largo. James Gilles, aged eight, in 1895, informed General Briggs that his mother was a grandniece of Alexander Selkirk. She gave the gun to the late Major John Lumsdaine, of Lathallan, about the beginning of the century."

It was in consequence of the death of Major Lumsdaine's heir that the gun came to be sold at auction. Miss White returned with it to America and it is now in her possession.

It is a curious old weapon, almost six feet long, and although quite two centuries old, is in perfect preservation. The flint-lock still works on its hinges and answers to the touch of the trigger. The wood has worn away from the barrel and is kept in place by pieces of tape, which are wrapped around the barrel at the end and around the stock near the trigger.

Comparatively few boys or girls really know the story of Alexander Selkirk, the Robinson Crusoe of fiction. Selkirk was a Scotchman, son of a tanner of Largo, a seaboard town of Fifeshire. He was always in trouble when a boy and ran away to sea to escape the consequences of a youthful prank. He appears to have been as hard to get along with afloat as ashore, for he came to be the original Robinson Crusoe through a quarrel with the captain of the ship. He was not wrecked, as De Foe causes Crusoe to be, but was sent ashore to his island, with a few personal effects and the famous gun.

For four years and four months Selkirk lived his lonely life on Juan Fernandez. He made

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements Made to Hold the Annual Meeting in Rock Hill, at Winthrop College, on July 4 and 5.

Columbia, March 27.—Special: A meeting of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association was held on Friday evening. The following members were present: L. T. Baker, of Winnsboro, chairman; Prof. A. G. Rembert, of Wofford College, E. S. Dreher, superintendent of Columbia city schools, A. H. Gasque, superintendent of education of Florence county.

Superintendent of Education O. B. Martin sat with the committee, and assisted in arranging the programme and place of meeting for the annual session of the State Teachers' Association. An interesting programme, which will be published in a few days, was agreed upon for the coming meeting, which will probably be the most important in the history of the association. It was decided to hold the meeting at Winthrop College, on July 4 and 5. Some of the most prominent educators of this and other States will take part, and several of the most vital educational questions will be discussed.

be in session at Winthrop during the meeting of the State Teachers' Association. This school will begin on June 20, and close on July 18. An unusually strong faculty, with several new departments, is now being organized, and full announcements will be issued from the department of education about April 1.

clothes from skins when his own were worn to rags. He killed goats with his musket until the powder gave out and then perforce he killed the goats by hand, becoming so fleet of foot in time that no animal could outrun him. Tiring of the loneliness, he moved heaven and earth to escape from his island, building fires nightly and keeping a close watch for passing ships. But he was far from the beaten track, and it was years before a ship came that way to rescue the strange looking scarecrow in the skin clothes.

Selkirk was the sensation of the day when he returned to England, and he told his story over and over again, and the newspapers of the day devoted entire pages to his adventures. When Selkirk returned to his father's house the habits of four years of solitude were so strong that he built a cave in the rear of his house and lived alone in this place, taking long walks along the loneliest part of the coast and avoiding every one. He went to sea again and died on the Weymouth, a British warship. He left no children, but there are many descendants of the original Selkirk family of eight boys still living in Scotland.

On the spot where Selkirk nightly built his island signal fire a tablet has been erected, reading: "In memory of Alexander Selkirk, mariner, a native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this island in complete solitude for four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Ports galley, 96 tons, 18 guns, A. D. 12 February, 1709. He died lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, 1723, aged 47. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's look-out by Commander Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaze, A. D. 1868."

"Robinson Crusoe" was published in 1719, seven years after Selkirk's story was first told.

SEANATOR TILLMAN TALKS ON DISPENSARY FIGHT.

He Is Too Busy in Washington at This Time to Attend a Convention, But Has His Eyes Open.

Washington, March 16.—Senator Tillman says that he knows nothing of any plans to hold a convention of the friends of the dispensary. "I have scarcely had time to give such a thing a thought," he said today.

"But," he added, "you can say this: that when the time comes and the fight is on, I expect to be in it, whether it begins before the opening of the campaign or after."

"Do you expect anything to be done before the opening of the regular campaign?"

"Well, I say, I don't know. To hold a convention or to organize, as they call it, would take a lot of conferring, and a lot of correspondence, and so far as I am concerned, I haven't the time to do it. I wouldn't even have time to attend that convention or conference or anything else, so long as I am swamped this way."

Then he turned to a pile of papers on his desk, called a clerk and added: "Why, man, I feel like a fellow down in a deep well. I can't begin to see daylight. All I can see is a little gleam of light which will get bigger and bigger as I climb out of this well. But you know when a fellow's down in such a hole as this, the sky looks about the size of a dollar and he can't see even the sides of the hole he is in. How in the name of sense can I see outside to organize dispensary forces or anything else at home?"

"Oh, yes, I'm watching it," he concluded.—Zach McGhee, in The State.

PASTORS.

For several years we have tried to impress the Church with the importance of training the children for future usefulness in the Church when they have taken the place of their Fathers and Mothers. With the same end in view, the General Assembly has changed the date of Children's Day for Home Missions from September to the last Sabbath in March, in order to secure a more general observance of this day in all of our Sabbath Schools.

Appropriate exercises have been prepared and sent out to all the Superintendents in the various Churches. These exercises have cost some thought and trouble, and are intended to be a special spiritual benefit to the children, as well as to give general information in regard to the great work of Home Missions. The time has been purposely fixed for the last Sabbath of March, because that is Review day in the Sabbath Schools, and it will not interfere with the teaching of the lesson.

The object of Children's Day is two-fold:

1. To give the children an opportunity to assist in the great work of evangelizing our own country and erecting houses of worship in destitute places.

2. To train the children themselves in the work of the Church. May we not urge upon Pastors and Superintendents to co-operate with us in this matter by properly observing the day. Many Sabbath Schools observe the other appointments of the Assembly, but neglect the great object of Home Missions. Is it any wonder that our Church has suffered so much in the past; and is it any wonder that there is so much indifference in regard to the aggressive work of the Church? If the proper authorities will co-operate with us in matter, within a few years we feel sure that the Church will reap a harvest from the seed sown in this way. If the supply of literature and programs is insufficient, please order more at once from our office.

Praying God's blessing upon all our Sabbath Schools, and all the work of the Church in its effort to win our country for Christ, S. L. NORRIS, Secretary.

UNION LOSES GOOD CITIZENS.

Mr. A. P. H. Walker and Family Go to Tennessee.

Mr. A. P. H. Walker and family have gone to Spring City, Tennessee. Mr. Walker has lived in Union a number of years and is well known and liked by the people. He was for years the head bookkeeper for the firm of Foster and Wilkins. After severing his connection with this firm he went to Missouri and engaged in stock raising. For the past two years he has lived here and was the first bookkeeper for the Union cotton mills, retaining that position up to the time of the reorganization of the mill company a few months ago. In Tennessee he will engage in the lumber, coal and lime business, giving some of his attention to stock dealing. That portion of the State to which he has gone is very fertile and abounds in coal and iron mines. We wish for him the success in his new home that a good citizen and business man deserves. He and family are quite popular here and will be greatly missed in the social and business circles of Union.

South Carolina as She Was.

There was a time—long ago, and still within the recollection of some old men now living—when the courts of South Carolina were ranked as the best in the country; understanding by "best" when applied to courts those in which even-handed justice was most unwaveringly dispensed. There was a time, when to commit a crime of any sort in South Carolina, the offender would be surely tried, and whether he was rich or poor, be punished as the law directs. Wealth, social station nor political pull could not stay the hand of the law or save the guilty one. And may she not again reach the proud prominence which once was hers, when in purity of her courts she headed the sisterhood of states, and it was not "Jersey Justice" which was quoted as the quintessence of legal administration. Let us hope so.—Augusta Herald.

Official Notice of Children's Day.

The General Assembly in 1903, to secure a more effective and extended observance of Children's Day for Home Missions, changed the time for such day from the last Sabbath in September to the last Sabbath in March. As was required of me, in view of the change of date, I last year called the attention of the churches throughout the Assembly to the change. But apprehensive that the churches have not fully as yet come to know of the change of time, I ventured once more to call attention to it, and, for the Assembly, to express the hope that we may have a larger and growing observance of this day in our Sabbath Schools, to the end that this vital cause may have that place in the affections of the youth of our Church that its urgency demands.

(Signed) W. A. ALEXANDER, Stated Clerk.

Right of Opinion.

Very often, in this world of woe, you find the man who is very much opinionated—who is always shooting off his mouth and criticising others, but who forgets that the other fellow has the same right to an opinion as his critic. This is particularly true of citizens who talk loud re the conduct of public officials, and true, also, to a painful degree of subscribers to newspapers who somehow get the idea into their heads that if they subscribe for a newspaper it must agree with them or it is no good.

The world seems to forget that all men have a right to their opinion—and no man is forced to agree with the other fellow unless he is a truckler and is looking for crumbs to fall from other fellows' table.—Everything.

F. M. FARR, President.

J. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

THE

Merchants and Planters National Bank,

Successfully Doing Business at the "Old Stand."

IT

is the OLDEST Bank in Union, has a capital and surplus of \$10,000, is the only NATIONAL Bank in Union, has paid dividends amounting to \$200,000, pays FOUR per cent. interest on deposits, is the only Bank in Union inspected by an officer, has Burglar-Proof vault, and Safe with Time-Lock, pays more taxes than ALL the Banks in Union combined.

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

THE AVERAGE JURORS.

Is It Lack of Judgment, or Indifference, Which Controls?

Because the jury in the Lamb case at Wilmington—Lamb who was accused of murdering his mistress when he was drunk as a fool, remained out seventy-nine hours and then returned a verdict of not guilty, many of the papers are discussing the matter and naturally wondering how it was possible to remain out so long and finally agree. In other words, it is suggested that some of the jurors who were for conviction were simply driven to another verdict because of fatigue. That might or might not have been the case. The average juror is perhaps open to conviction and if there were a few jurors in that case who at first believed that Lamb should have been convicted—and the evidence was surely to the effect that he was guilty, those who believed otherwise might, by persuasive argument have induced the other fellows to change their minds. But the presumption is that they all finally came into camp—principally because the error under the sod was a frail woman who had no friends and the error above the sod had sisters to weep and mourn for him. These sym-

comes, however, come in, and no position, Mercy cries out—

world has often been reminded that mercy should season justice. It has been suggested from the time the system started, that the jury was the one thing to stand between the liberty of a man and the state—it was the only safeguard to the liberty of the people—but things have changed. If the newspapers are to be believed, and from the evidence we could obtain their report was correct in the recent long drawn out Samuels case, there was one juror who said from the start that he would never convict. He set up the proposition that the government could ruin any man that it went after, and the jury, after sitting the box for five weeks went out to deliberate and found that it was eleven for conviction and one against. The only way it reached a verdict was by letting the obstinate man—the one who wanted to dismiss the prisoner on general principles, say that on one count, a charge of conspiracy, the defendant was not guilty. And the jury agreed to this—and then the verdict was promptly returned. In other words, one man stood pat just because on general principles he thought he should, and rather than have a mistrial the eleven men agreed to what the obstinate juror said. If that is true, and we have the best of reasons for believing that it is true, it certainly shows that the jury system is weak, defective. It gives one man, either through obstinacy, contrariness or venality a chance to defeat the ends of justice. What the jury should do, and some day that will be the way of it, is to deliberate and then vote on the question at issue. And when a majority of the twelve men find that a person is innocent or guilty, let that be the verdict. The entire twelve may discuss it, and they may arrive at a conclusion. But to give one man the power to defeat the ends of justice, especially in this age of corruption and great wealth, is to invite rascality, and it should not be. A majority of the jury should hold the power, and in this way justice would oftener be obtained.—Everything.

Commercial Machiavellianism and Its Cure.

There has been a good deal said lately about "Business is business," "the end justifies the means," "the battle to the strong," and all that sort of talk. It is likely that few have realized how far this dangerous spirit has been carrying us—not in the business world only, but in everyday life. The recent exposures of financial methods have shown you perhaps, that, a sorry system of ethics prevails "down town," but has it made you search your own conscience more closely? Miss Tarbell's "Commercial Machiavellianism" in the March McClure's brings the lesson home to all of us, the little fellows as well as the heads of the big corporations.

There is something here to set the money grabbers thinking. Miss Tarbell tells the story of Machiavelli and his writing of "The Prince," which has made his name a by-word of scheming and clever lying. Then she draws the parallel between commercial methods of today, and the diplomatic circuitries of the 16th century Florence. Miss Tarbell knows both periods, that of the Medici in Italy and of our own day in America; and she tells you clearly how modern captains of industry have achieved their significant fact in the life of Signor Machiavelli, as the writer points out, that instead of being raised to great honor and power by the Medici, for whom he wrote the treatise; versatile, brilliant, insinuating as he was, he was left to end his life in loneliness and without power. And herein, says Miss Tarbell, lies our safety.

"The truth is," she adds, "the Machiavellian formula carries its own death portion with it. It cannot stand the light. Today, as four hundred years ago, state it bluntly and men disown it. Why was Machiavelli repudiated by Italy as soon as 'The Prince' was published? They are willing to practice the formula as long as they can avoid hearing it; those who profited by their success have been willing to support them so long as they could deaden their intellects by repeating 'Judge not lest ye be judged,' but when it came to defending the Machiavellian creed aloud, they dared not do it. And herein lies our safety. The truth, nothing but the truth, ugly and cruel and relentless as it may be, is the cure of Commercial Machiavellianism."

Chicora Girls Are Chewing Gum Galore.

Every Chicora college girl has chewing gum to burn, and contented mastication is habitual with the pretty students in blue at the big gray college on McBee terrace.

Meanwhile a young man smit with the charms of two of these ruminant students is the joke of the town. It all came about through his very natural impulse to send over a couple of two-pound boxes of Huyler's. The druggist did it. He got the order confused and sent out two two-pound boxes of the latest improved chewing gum, with the young man's card enclosed.

The girls wondered, but said it was "perfectly dear of him and ever so much better than sending candy"—Greenville Daily News.