

Friday, May 12, 1893. Editor R. M. STOKES. Subscription \$1.50 per annum.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY. The Money Order Department will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

New Advertisements. Shoes!! Shoes!!—A. H. Foster & Co. Municipal Election—T. Munro, Intendant.

The Editor has been considerably "under the weather" the past week, and almost unable to attend to his duties.

Call and enquire prices of Photograph work at ATWOOD & UNGER'S and you will be surprised.

If you want to see magic work, go and see the bric machine at the factory roll out below. It turns out from 45 to 50 a minute.

"Josh Berry" 14 Finger Grain Cradles, only \$2.25, at A. H. FOSTER & CO'S.

Here we are, on the 11th day of May, 1893, sitting comfortably before a good fire, and with all our winter underclothing on.

Our efficient Clerk of Court, J. H. McKissick, requests us to state that he has mailed to State prisoners at their various postoffice checks, for the amounts due them.

Don't neglect to read President Donaldson's calm, firm and dispassionate reply to Governor Tillman's reasons for backing him.

Mrs. Geo. H. Oetzel will please accept the thanks of "us and family" for a basket of unusually large and fine strawberries.

Miss Helen Rembert, of Sumter, is visiting the family of Col. T. C. Duncan.

Miss Lois McDowell, quite a favorite in society at Charlotte, N. C., is spending some time with her friend, Mrs. L. P. Murphy.

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Messrs. Wm. Munro, C. C. Culp, D. A. Townsend, James Munro, I. G. McKissick and Thos. B. Butler went to Sparta, N. C., last week on professional business.

Mr. E. C. Fant, of the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, is spending some time with his many friends here.

Mr. W. C. Wallace, who has been buying cotton at Athens, Ga., the past season, has returned home for the summer.

Mr. J. W. Unger, of the firm of Atwood & Unger, photographers, left Wednesday for Chicago.

Local Notices. Those who were not fortunate enough to attend Nicholson's Hall on last Monday night missed a rare treat, for the play, "Among the Breakers," was admirably rendered.

You should by all means attend Columbia's Carnival on next Wednesday and Thursday. Columbus never does such things by halves.

The Union Oil Mill has closed operations for this season. We hope when the next season opens that the blowing of the engine whistle will be answered by the whistle of the cotton factory engine.

The Union Dancing Club will give a ball at the Uai Hotel on the night of May 18th, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hunter and the visiting young ladies.

The question is frequently asked, "Who has the postoffice?" Why, Mr. J. C. Hunter has it beyond a doubt, and promises to hold it until President Cleveland appoints his successor, which may be tomorrow, and it may be—well you nor I don't know when.

Mr. J. C. Wallace has returned from Washington, where he has been for some time, endeavoring to secure the appointment as Agent for the United States at Bagnor, Congo Free State, Africa.

The coming society event will take place on next Wednesday evening in the Methodist church. The occasion will be the marriage of one of Union's most lovely and popular young ladies, Miss Hettie Murphy, and Mr. Lyander D. Childs, a successful and well known young business man of Chester.

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Miss Ida Green, of Wilk-boro, N. C., who by her charming manners made so many friends here last year, will arrive today and spend some time with her friend, Mrs. L. P. Murphy.

For the TIMES. Mr. Editor:—Will you do me the kindness to extend this notice through your paper, to each surviving soldier of the late Confederate army, now living in Union county, or elsewhere, who wishes to become a member of the Union county Survivors' Association, and who has not been enrolled, to please send me his name, rank, company or battalion, together with the branch of the service to which he belonged, as I wish to complete the roll and have it read for publication by the first of July next.

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TEACHERS' COLUMN. JAR. L. STRAIN, Editor, Ella Jane, & C. Mrs. B. G. CLIFFORD, Assistant. L. W. DICK.

There is a famous French maxim that tells us "it is the first step that counts." It is a very old proverb, and it is true, and it is a very good one.

We are sorry that we were too unwell to attend the Teachers' Meeting last Saturday. Hope some one who was present will give our column a full report of the proceedings.

Yours is like seed-time. The harvest depends on the seed and the tillage. There comes a time when it is too late to plant anew, and change the harvest. Not to plant good seed and at the right time, is to ensure a harvest of weeds and brambles.

Arithmetical. A merchant has 4 weights with which he can weigh any number of pounds from 1 to 40 inclusive; what is the weight of each?

The teacher does not develop the minds of the pupils, nor does he determine the order of their development. Nature is the real educator, of whom he is only an assistant, and to whom, in general and in particular, he looks for guidance.

By observation and study, the teacher becomes acquainted with the laws of mental growth and development, and is governed by them in choosing objects of knowledge and in presenting them to his pupils.

Parental Influence and its Responsibility. Some foolish parents can and will endure any pain for their de-potic children, except the pain of resisting, correcting and instructing them; and accordingly they have sometimes to experience the shame and anguish of their children's careers.

County Teachers' Association. This last meeting proved no exception to the rule, the exercises being very pleasant to all who attended, and full of valuable hints and suggestions to those engaged in the work of teaching.

After devotional exercises a beautiful vocal duet was rendered by Mrs. W. L. Thomson and Miss Lily Dawkins.

The first subject, South Carolina History, was then taken up, Mr. L. W. Dick opening the subject by reading a paper, in which he strongly urged the importance of this study in our schools, and set forth some of the advantages to be derived from its pursuit.

Mr. F. L. Wilson then took the floor and, with the aid of the blackboard, gave a practical illustration of the method he pursues in teaching the history of our State.

Miss Sue Jeter, the last one appointed on this question, read a carefully prepared and valuable paper: after which the subject was thrown open for general discussion, and was participated in by Mrs. Clifford, Miss Knight, and others.

The next feature of the meeting was a vocal duet by Misses Annie Briggs and Lily Dawkins, which was finely rendered and greatly enjoyed by the audience.

Miss Lula Wood then recited in a charming manner a piece entitled "The Midnight Express."

Mrs. B. G. Clifford's paper on "Practical English in Schools," was eminently practical and directly applicable to a question of such great importance among educators.

This was followed by a paper, read by Miss Carrie Foster, giving some pertinent suggestions in the matter of impressing correct forms of speaking and writing on the minds of the pupils.

After some interesting discussion of the very pretty "Instruction in Reading," as rendered by Miss Maggie Young.

Under the head of business, two of the books that had been promised were presented to the Association, and several others were promised. One of the books had been sent by Mrs. Morrison, as the gift of the late Mr. Morrison, and it will be dearly prized by the Association, not only on account of its intrinsic worth, but also on account of the love and esteem in which Mr. Morrison was held by the teachers of Union county.

ROY. TILLMAN INSTRUCTS SOLICITOR JERVEY TO PROSECUTE THE DENMARK LYNCHERS. A CAUSTIC CONTROVERSY.

At the Columbia indignation meeting Solicitor Jervay was present and he made the following statement in the course of his remarks: "I am a lawyer, and I am a Democrat."

"If I were Solicitor in Barwell county I would indict every man who took part in this murder and should name as accessory before the fact Benjamin R. Tillman. [Applause.] In my argument before the jury I saw very much more than I would wish to say that he was more responsible than any of them."

When Solicitor Jervay made the remark so doubt he never for a moment thought he would be the opportunity of showing what he could do in bringing a thousand names to trial, and to mention the task of bringing the Governor of South Carolina in court. But he will have it, for the Governor has ordered him to go to Denmark at once and begin proceedings.

This action was suggested by the following letter from Solicitor B. Linger: BARWELL C. H. S. C., May 8th, 1893. To His Excellency B. R. Tillman, Governor, Columbia S. C.

Dear Sir: I desire to call your attention to the recent lynching at Denmark in connection with the following statement: So far no warrant has been sworn out by any one against any person supposed to be connected with the affair; and the proceedings and the verdict of the jury of inquest give no information upon which the prosecution can be begun. Under these circumstances, if the case is to be tried, it becomes the duty of the executive officer to institute proceedings in the premises.

Inasmuch as the violation of the law was committed in a community in which I have many relatives and connections, it is not improbable that some of them were implicated, especially as it is stated that the entire community was engaged in the enterprise.

Such being the case, any effort on my part to bring the perpetrators to justice would be embarrassing to me and probably lay me open to the charge of partiality and insincerity.

I would therefore request that your Excellency would charge the Solicitor of one of the adjoining circuits to take charge of the case, and would suggest Solicitor Jervay, whose circuit adjoins this county and who probably best understands the situation and could give the matter satisfactory attention.

Assuring you that I shall be ready at any time to render such service as the case and my office requires, I am, respectfully, G. DUNCAN BELLINGER, Solicitor of the Second Circuit.

Governor Tillman, after consultation with the Attorney General, issued the following order: COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4, 1893. Hon. W. St. J. Jervay, Charleston, S. C.

Sir: I am in receipt of a letter from G. Duncan Bellinger, Solicitor of the Second Circuit, in which he states that by reason of the fact that his relatives and connections are so widely implicated in the recent unfortunate affair at Denmark, any efforts on his part to bring the perpetrators to justice would be embarrassing to him and would probably lay him open to the charge of partiality and insincerity.

He, therefore, asks me to direct the Solicitor of one of the adjoining circuits to take charge of the case and prosecute the persons who have overridden the law. He suggests yourself, and I, therefore, direct you to proceed to Denmark at your convenience for the purpose of investigating the outbreak, and to prosecute the persons who have overridden the law.

I comply with Mr. Bellinger's request as far as possible, and direct you to go to Denmark at your convenience, and to prosecute the persons who have overridden the law.

Yours, very respectfully, B. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

P. S.—Mr. Bellinger will of course, your place in any work in your own county which may interfere with your duty in this order.

This certainly is a very rich condition of affairs, and taken in connection with the circumstances is a fine piece of sarcasm.

But the Governor is in earnest, and all along has said that if he had the power he would be glad to give Solicitor Jervay the opportunity. According to Section 511 of the Statutes of this State, the Governor and the whole State will watch with interest what Mr. Jervay is going to do about it. He has a big job on his hands, but it looks as if he will have to tackle it.—Col. Register.

JERVAY'S REPLY. Charleston, S. C., May 5.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by Solicitor Jervay to Governor Tillman today in reply to Tillman's order instructing him to prosecute the Denmark lynchings: "I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant wherein you direct me to proceed to Denmark at my earliest convenience for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the outbreak there, and taking the necessary steps to prosecute the lawless lynchings. All lawful directions emanating from the executive shall be fully and earnestly carried out by me, but in a matter of such importance it is best that your directions conform strictly to the law. There is no question of the law which authorizes me, with or without your sanction, as Solicitor of the State, to prosecute the lynchings. I cannot be authorized to take original proceedings and that an indictment presented by him would be invalid.

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THE WORTHY OF HARBEST CONSIDERATION. The Cotton Plant: You will oblige me by inserting this communication, which is prompted only by an earnest desire to bring about a non-political, unpassioned discussion of the question: "What can be done in a practical way to stop lynching and all forms of violence that lead to the death of helpless criminals?"

It is a great and noble thing to have a man who is not afraid to stand up for the oppressed. I have prepared the public mind for a serious consideration of the matter.

Whenever a lynching has occurred the press has denounced it; but the editors have been regarded by the public as hypocrites, truckling to Southern hypocrites who would have them give a lynching party should the crime come home to one of their family or friends.

And now in Columbia has been held an indignation meeting which is worse than lynching itself. I have no doubt that many went to the meeting simply to express their disapprobation of mob law, but politicians converted it virtually into an incendiary mob. It certainly did no good. It will not prevent the Northern people from making what capital out of it they can for the purpose of slandering the South and to confuse their domination of us.

A hundred such meetings would not prevent another lynching for the same crime, while it tends to general lawlessness instead of specific lawlessness—to endanger property and the lives of thousands instead of a life here and there of some worthless character.

The more thoughtful, sensible negroes realize the importance of improving the morals of their own race, especially of their women, as a necessary step to their progress in civilization. They are not content with merely chiding under the moral restraints thrown around them. The people of Barwell would have lynched a white man for the same crime. White men shoot each other without scruple for such offences, and the negro therefore has no race privilege.

The fixed, unalterable determination of the whites to protect their women against assaults of so hideous a nature is right—it is an honor to them, and therefore unless the courts can give security to them, lynching will continue without regard to Southern hypocrisy, race hypocrisy, political incivism, race war or any other consequence.

The courts have failed to give such security and therefore a change is dictated by common sense and by indications that a much longer continuance in our present courts may lead to worse evils.

But lynching has also failed to prevent this horrible crime and it is to this fact that I desire to call special attention. Not only in South Carolina, but elsewhere the brutes have been continually lynched, and even skinned and one burnt, yet the crime is repeated all the same.

The fact is that the class which commits this crime is not swayed by fear of death any more than an animal. The idea that if caught they will be punished is out of the way of reproach, but that the criminals, negroes especially, have met death upon the scaffold singing and exulting—the great single actors in a heroic tragedy—the survival of the other criminals to be.

So far from the sight of a dying criminal found in a restraining or beneficial influence and in a humane way has become so well known that, at executions in public have been recognized by law.

Remember how the sight of a man being hanged and lessened their sympathy for the dying man, and how they regard human life, but lose all sympathy and those who resort to both legislative and judicial should seek for a more effective remedy for crime which cannot be lynched. For the guilty and rapidly with effect.

It is a painful evidence of depravity and weakness in our system that while the public seems to detest the crime, and while the courts, freed from jail and turned loose to irritate and oppress the community.

Let us abolish capital punishment altogether. Our condition demands it. We are peculiarly circumstanced and wisdom dictates that the laws should be suited, in spite of the precedents of other countries, to our own necessities.

On every jury are men who give the criminal—when they result in the benefit of the slightest doubt, and not being able to detect the sophisms of lawyers or sift great masses of testimony, turn loose criminals who ought to be punished, while singular enough, perhaps, a far larger number of people in every community do not have a sufficient realization of the sterility of human life.

If capital punishment were abolished the scruples of the first will be removed, and on the other hand what could better instill more reverence for human life than for the Legislature to see it as too sacred to be touched by even the severest power of the State? So long as the Legislature decrees that a man may be killed under certain circumstances, of course a man thinks as he does, and the law is the instructor of his conscience, and the fear of death the sight of killing or hanging have a restraining or beneficial influence upon the community, but lowers the moral sense and weakens regard for human life. It is not so with criminals with a mark of degradation, deprived of liberty for life, doomed to labor without reward—a speaking example, not for one bloody moment only, but for years, of the hard consequences of crime.

The criminal under such restraints stands before the people not only a warning, but as an eloquent reminder to the community of the State and of its sacred regard for human life.

A Christian civilization is at war with all kinds of brutality. Punishment by State or community should be only for protection to society and for the reformation of the criminal himself. It should never be inflicted in passion or hate or revenge. When therefore we know that our present system is a failure, and that killing and mobbing is a failure, while it is lowering and uncivilizing in its effect, and that it is a mark of degradation and humanity, and that it is a mark of degradation, let us change. Every crowd who in great pressure and excitement takes a human life, feels a certain letting down, a lessening of the moral cord, which rears their progress and weakens the best forces of society. Let us at least give a serious thought to this subject which cannot be fairly dealt with in one article.

Columbia, S. C. J. E. TRINER.

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