

# THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Public Literature, and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. VXXI.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

The building of the proposed free library in Philadelphia will cost nearly a million dollars. All citizens will be entitled to the use of it without charge, and they will be allowed to take books to their homes.

The Washington News says: "In one thing the South is most fortunate. It has not mortgaged its future or its present. What is owned is owned outright. Whereas in Kansas, for instance, the mortgage debt per capita is \$170, in Tennessee it is only \$23, and, if one turns to totals, the figures are even more striking. In Kansas, on a valuation of \$348,000,000, there is an aggregate debt of \$243,000,000; in Tennessee on an assessed valuation of \$382,000,000, the aggregate mortgage debt is only about \$40,000,000."

There was an incident of the naval review in New York Harbor, relates the Atlanta Journal, which is attracting considerable attention. In all the display and pageantry there was but one tribute to the memory of George Washington and that came from an English vessel. If a person ignorant of the history of our country had witnessed the splendid review he would not have discovered that any such person as George Washington ever lived, but for the fact that Sir John Hopkins, the British Vice-Admiral, flashed on the deck of his ship a fiery figure of "The Father of His Country." This was a generous and graceful act.

The late Doctor Agnew, of Philadelphia, said that catarrhal affections were almost unknown among the Quakeresses whom he attended, and he ascribed it to the fact that the Quaker bonnet protects the back of the head and the nape of the neck from cold air. He might have gone further and added that the Quaker women have come nearer than any others of their sex to discovering the perpetual bloom of youth. One meets in and about Philadelphia scores of Quakeresses who retain in old age fresh, unwrinkled faces, clear eyes, and erect figures. The peace and health of their spirits seem to conform face and figure.

of young physicians, which comes to maturity about this time of year, has aroused the curious statistician to do some figuring on their prospects. He says, notes the New Orleans Picayune, that there are educated in this country about twice as many clergymen as lawyers, and about twice as many physicians as clergymen, which makes about four physicians to every lawyer. The United States has more physicians to the population than any other country. In 1880 there was a physician to every 600 inhabitants, whereas in England there was one physician to every 1000, in France one to every 2600 and in Germany one to 2800. In certain parts of the United States the doctors were even more plentiful than the ratio for the whole country indicated. Ten years ago, according to a report of the Illinois Board of Health, there was one doctor to 548 persons, and in smaller places in the State one to 260. In 1887-8 the entire number of medical students in this country was 18,513 (including dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary), and the total is now supposed to be about 20,000. On the basis of this rapid increase, it is safe to say that the circle of the average physician's patients is closing in on him every year, and if he is improving their health steadily, the outlook for him is anything but cheerful.

It is said that the Austrian authorities are very much concerned about the constant heavy immigration from their territories, and are doing all they can to check it by publishing harrowing accounts of the miseries undergone by their emigrants in foreign countries. They have lately published a statement to the effect that Austrian emigrants in Brazil have appealed to their consul at Rio de Janeiro to request the Brazilian Government to give them work or assistance. As the result of this intervention, up to the first harvest, they were provided with fifteen days' work per month, at nominal daily wages of two florins eighty-four kreutzers, or about \$1.18. This, however, explains the New Orleans Picayune, was not paid in ready money, but in paper, which shopkeepers would only accept at such a heavy discount that the unfortunate laborers were barely able to secure the necessities of life. The present Brazilian Government, moreover, have not kept the promise made by their predecessors to assign land to settlers and advance money for its cultivation. Consequently, the immigrants have been reduced to destitution through the increase in the price of provisions, the bad harvest, the cessation of work on the roads and the stoppage of cultivation.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF

### The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

George W. Jackson has been admitted to the Bar. He is the first colored man to seek admission to practice in New Jersey.

There is one place where a woman gets a man's pay for doing a man's work. It is the township of Marshfield, Me., and any woman who wishes to work out her road tax can do so, and have her day's work count for as much as a man's.

The mysterious ways of Providence are illustrated once more in the fact that a lightning bolt which recently killed two persons in Georgia left untouched a book agent who was sitting between them.

140 stonecutters are now at work on Van derbilt's palace near Asheville, N. C.

Winston, N. C., is sending out circulars asking farmers not to bring their tobacco to that market as they are not in a condition to buy.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is going to New York at the invitation of Northern business men and veterans of the Union Army to deliver an address on the closing days of the war and to give his personal estimate of the two great captains Lee and Grant.

The county site of Prince William County, Va., has been moved from Brantsville to Manassas, and the corner stone of the new court house to be built there was laid Wednesday with Masonic ceremonies.

T. R. Robertson, the new postmaster at Charlotte, N. C., has entered upon his duties.

Augusta, Ga., is to be congratulated at securing the Gates Desk Co., which is preparing to move from its present location at Greenville, S. C.

An Italian committed suicide at Santa Rosa, Cal. recently because he had no education. He left a statement to the effect that a man without one had no business to live.

The highest honor for oratory at the commencement of Trinity College, in North Carolina, was carried off by a full-blooded Choctaw Indian of the name of Joseph Maytubby.

The trustees of a military academy in Macon, Mo., have brought an action for heavy damages against five ministers for issuing a boycott on the academy because dancing was taught the cadets.

swindled out of \$1,000 by a very smooth and cunning trick. They were called upon to sign as witnesses what they supposed was a marriage certificate, but in reality was an order on the bank where they had an account.

### Cotton Mills North and South.

The New York Financial Chronicle takes twelve Fall River cotton mills and shows that their average dividends for the past seven years have ranged from 6 to 16 per cent.

Our Southern cotton mills, as the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record showed a short time ago, pay dividends ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

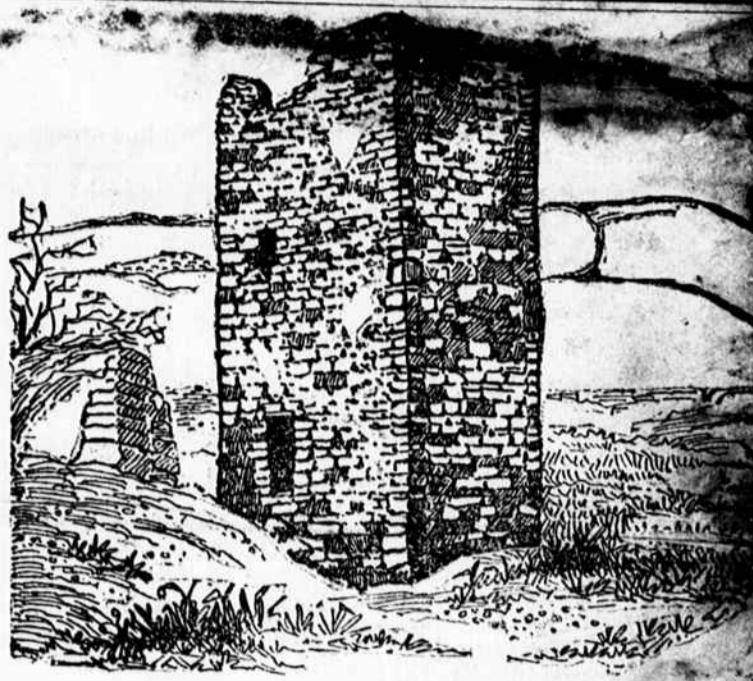
The advantages in cotton manufacturing are all on our side. We have the raw material on the spot, and we have exceptionally cheap labor. In 1891 the average yearly wages paid to each cotton operative in the South was \$710, as compared with an average of \$335 in New England, and an average of \$333 in the Middle States. This great difference is all in our favor, and makes it all the harder for the North to compete with us.

Now, why should England and the North, situated at a great distance from the cotton fields, manufacture most of the raw material and market it? We can establish mills in sight of our fields that will be more profitable than their distant competitors. The Southern States have good distributing facilities, and the completion of the Nicaragua canal will make it easy to reach the markets of both coasts of South America, and also China and Japan.

This, then, is the situation. The South has practically a monopoly in cotton; her mills pay the biggest profits; her labor is the cheapest, and she has the best chances of reaching the consumers of the world. These advantages in the course of time must inevitably make this section the centre of the manufacture and distribution of cotton goods. But our home capital and enterprise should not wait for this improvement to be developed by outsiders. We should go into it ourselves, and thus hasten the approach of the day when we can fix the price of our raw material, instead of allowing it to be controlled by a ring in Liverpool.

### Expelled After Death.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—A queer story comes from Eagle Cleft, a small settlement on Lookout Mountain. Several weeks ago W. M. Misset was very ill with fever. He wanted to be baptized, and, as this could not be done during his illness, he requested that as soon as he died his body be immersed. He said he had neglected it during his lifetime, and wanted his dead body baptized. A few days ago he died, and on the day of his funeral, at Hixon's Grove, the Rev. W. J. Drewnan immersed the corpse in the presence of a large crowd of people. The body was then put back into the coffin and laid in the graveyard.



HIGH TOWER—RUIN OF AN ANCIENT RACE IN UTAH. Reproduced at the World's Columbian Exposition.

### Do We Want Them?

[N. Y. Sun.]

Here is an interesting letter from one of a half dozen of valuable immigrants:

"I saw, some time ago, an article in The Sun, which said that young men ought to go South, and seemed to praise the Southern States. Now, we are fine, hale and hearty young men, some English, some Irish; we are all strong and vigorous, and none over 27. We are all graduates—one of Oxford, three of Cambridge, one of Trinity College, Dublin, and one of the London University. I am the sixth man. Our united income amounts to \$72 per week.

"We have completely de-fine gented ourselves, and consider no work undignified or beneath us.

"We have talked matters over a good deal, and we have almost decided to seek a newer country than New York, and to see about 'making our piles' at once.

"Is it too much to ask you to give us through your paper a few words of advice as to where we can get full information of the kind of men wanted, the positions and modes of living open, &c., South, or could you (if you think it would interest the public) tell us briefly what we want to know, in your columns?"

WE ARE RICH IN THIS WAY, BUT NOT IN THAT OF OUR SIX FRIENDS. Georgia is the "Empire State of the South"; in other words, it is more like New York State than any other Southern State; and to Georgia we should advise our friends to betake themselves. But they will need capital; and we doubt if the principal which produces \$72 a week will go far. Still it may, and certainly if they all hang together, they will get along better than by hanging separately.

The fact that negroes do most of the manual labor of the South will restrict the field for our friends to some extent, but probably to their advantage. College men, with pluck, and as level-headed as these young Britons and Irishmen seem to be ought to make their own way South or North. We wish them success; and while they are gaining it, let them not forget their duty to this country—let them become citizens as soon as they legally may.



ESQUIMAUX FAMILY. At the World's Columbian Exposition.

### PANAMA CONVICTS LIBERATED.

The Court of Cassation Frees M. Eiffel and Charles D. Lesseps.

PARIS Cablegram.—Considerable excitement has been caused by a decision of the Court of Cassation on the appeal of Charles De Lesseps and other defendants convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal Company. The court handed down its decision Thursday quashing the sentence on the ground that the statute of limitation covered the offenses charged and that the indictment on which the prisoners were tried was irregular. In consequence of this decision M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison, and M. Charles De Lesseps, who is in the St. Louis hospital, suffering from an acute attack of dyspepsia, was informed that he was at liberty, but was too ill to leave the hospital. There were five defendants convicted on the trial, which ended February 9th last. These were Ferdinand De Lesseps, his son Charles, Marius Fontane, Henri Coitu and Gustave Eiffel.

### Lightning Kills Four Brothers.

ADRIAN, MO.—The six Wright brothers were standing under a tree near their home here, when lightning killed four of them outright and injured the other two so they may die.

### A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE OR

She Killed Four of Her Children Then Committed Suicide.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Mrs. Kerch, the wife of a well-to-do near Pleasant Hill, Preston county, lost three of her children and then committed suicide. Mr. and Mrs. Kerch lived on the farm for 16 years, and had eight children, the oldest of whom is 17.

For some time Mrs. Kerch was melancholy, and frequently said she was afraid she would kill her children. She seemed to be in a state of death, however, except that she sometimes complained of a trouble in her head. After dinner Mrs. Kerch went to work who was at work in the laundry and said to her:

"I have given Johnny and you poison, and we will all jump in the well."

Mollie remembered that she had a strychnine was in the house and she went to the place where it had been kept. It was gone, and when she returned where her mother was she saw her. She took the ten-months old baby into her arms. Before she could be prevented another threw a three-year-old child into a boy 8 or 9 years old, but Mollie saved the boy.

A desperate struggle then began between mother and daughter, but the infuriated woman broke loose and jumped into the well, which had 8 feet of water in it. Freddie, to whom poison had been given, was found lying dead on the floor of the house, and Johnny died a few minutes later. Mr. Kerch was not at home at the time.

### Wanted—A Buffalo Farm.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Morton has received a communication from the President of the Nebraska City National Bank, Col. W. L. Wilson, earnestly inviting his attention to the desirability of experimenting in the perpetuation of that almost extinct animal—the buffalo—in the Aleutian Islands, or Alaska, and inviting him to consider the propriety of purchasing a herd now controlled by the bank as agent for the use of the department for this purpose. The Secretary has written Col. Wilson, treating his proposition in a humorous way.

"The fact is," said Mr. Morton, "the suggestion was originally made to Col. Wilson by a mutual friend, Mr. Morrison, who is a bit of a wag, and who has proposed this thing as a sad joke. But Col. Wilson has taken his proposition in all seriousness, and actually believes that I will carefully consider the propriety of undertaking, as Secretary of Agriculture, to make an experimental buffalo farm in Alaska or the Aleutian Islands. The bank came into possession of these animals through the settlement of a decedent's estate, and I have no doubt that viewed solely as assets, they are a stock which it will be hard to water. But I will see any reason why Uncle Sam should pay out the people's money from the United States Treasury to run a buffalo farm. Though I think Secretary Capile has a reindeer ranch in Alaska, for which Uncle Sam expended \$25,000 originally, and over which he has constantly a salaried groom and trailer."

### A Marshal Kills an Outlaw.

A special from Miller, Ga., says that Deputy Marshal E. N. Parnell killed Henry Johnson, a negro desperado and outlaw, last night. Johnson was looking for the deputy with a Winchester, having threatened to kill him, but Parnell got the drop and put fifteen buckshot in the negro's breast within a space the size of a silver dollar.

### Lupton Dead.

Special from Auburn, Ala., announces the death of Dr. N. L. Lupton, professor of Chemistry in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama. He was the most eminent scientist and teacher in the South and formerly professor in the Southern University of Alabama, also at Vanderbilt University, and was at one time president of the State University of Alabama.

women who are able to do their own housework. Rich women do not object to paying wages, and who support full staffs of domestics, but families of the poor are driven to desperation. In the past week New Yorkers sending to other cities for servants. Other cities have been sending to New York. Whole families are practically camping out on the streets. Canned foods are the place of ordinary viands. Housekeeping is gradually becoming an impossibility, and even boarding houses are compelled to close their doors.

Every hour the misery increases. The magnetism of Chicago, the opening of the summer hot is and the stricter application of the immigration laws are driving housekeepers to the wall.

"I sent 75 girls to Chicago three nights ago," said the keeper of a Sixth avenue servants' agency. "Not one would stay in this city. One woman who wanted a servant actually cried when she told me how she was placed."

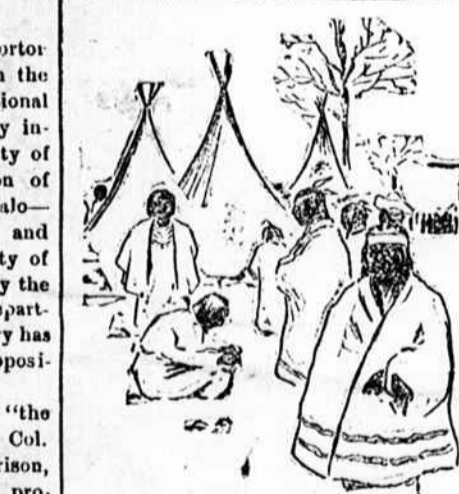
The man in charge of the Grand Central agency, in Sixth avenue, assured me that he had placed for persons who wanted servants to do general work.

"Three or four years ago we could get green immigrants for \$8 a month. Now they laugh at anything less than \$12 a month," said he. "Servants will not stay in the city in the summer. This year the working of the immigration laws and the demand for servants in Chicago make it almost impossible to supply our patrons. The number of persons who live in flats has increased. The moment you mention to a girl that she is to be the only servant in a family she shakes her head and refuses to investigate any further.

"Scotch and German girls demand more than any other nationality because they are sharp enough to know that it is becoming a fashionable fad to employ the ten-months old baby into the arms of colored servants before the war."

What are middle class families to do? They must employ colored servants. They must work until they are blue in the face to do their own work until they are blue in the face.

"And when will there be a change?" "Maybe in the fall, when the Chicago Fair is over. But servants have big ideas now about wages. They go from place to place looking for more pay and less work. Servants who have places come to the agencies and watch for opportunities to better themselves."



THE INDIAN CAMPMENT. At the World's Columbian Exposition.

### Rain For the Asking.

A new rain wizard named C. B. Jewell has risen in Kansas. He claims that he can establish direct electrical communication with the clouds by means of certain gases, and that he can produce clouds by sending the gases into a clear sky. When this is done small clouds begin to gather in all directions, and within a short time the sky is shut out by a solid mass of clouds from which rainfall is certain. He says that he can also send a captive balloon into a cloud and produce rainfall instantly. When this method is used he charges the balloon with certain gases, which explode when they come in contact with moisture.

### Frankfort to Remain the Capital of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Frankfort will remain the capital of Kentucky for fifty years more at least. The House decided the question by the selection of Frankfort over Louisville by a vote of 46 to 37. The present dilapidated State buildings will be torn down and a costly structure erected at a cost of several millions of dollars.

### The Soldier Priest Dead.

Father Darius M. Hubert, S. J., the soldier priest, died in Macon, Ga., Tuesday. Father Hubert went through the war on the Confederate side as a private soldier and was beloved by all veterans. He was a member of the Veteran's Association of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was 70 years old.

than a year ago married Nathan Allen, colored, lawyer of Perry, Ga., who bore the national distinction of being the wealthiest negro, died suddenly Sunday from nervous prostration, at her handsome home, 452 Telfair street. She had only returned home from Baltimore, where she had been for one month visiting for the benefit of her health.

Amanda Dickson Toomer was 43 years old, and was a daughter of David Dickson, who was one of the wealthiest farmers of Hancock county, who died leaving his estate to his colored daughter, valued at \$448,700. There was a big law suit and contest over the will, but Amanda was the victor and was given the possession of all that was bequeathed to her. She had two sons, Julius and Charles Dickson, both married, who according to the will by which their mother inherited a fortune, will receive \$100,000 each, and part of the remaining \$217,000. Amanda died intestate, but it is believed her husband will come in for part of her estate, which is valued at more than half a million. Although rich, Amanda was a modest, generous and benevolent woman and enjoyed her fortune and others shared her pleasure. She was kind-hearted and in no way pompous or assuming on account of her wealth.

The finest metallic coffin, lined with rose colored plush, was purchased and she was dressed in her wedding dress. She was buried from Trinity colored Methodist church.



CLIFF DWELLERS' MOUNTAIN. Reproduced at the World's Columbian Exposition.

### THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

All Club Features to be Discontinued.

NEW YORK.—The famous Southern Club, which has been the most prominent New York club, to which all the wealthy of the South flock, which, by the introduction of club features in the last few years, has been the Southern Club, is again to become the Southern Society, by the elimination of these features. There has been some debate of late among the members of this organization as to whether or not it should be run purely as a social society, without club features, such as a bar room, pool and billiards. The executive committee unanimously resolved to report that all club features which have crept into the society within the last four or five years shall be discontinued. It recommends that the organization return to the objects for which it was organized—viz., giving entertainments, holding receptions the annual and other banquets, and creating and maintaining a charity fund.

### TWO BANKS FAIL.

And a Receiver Has Been Appointed for a Third.

OMAHA, NEB.—The American National Bank is in the hands of Comptroller J. L. McCague, president, and it is supposed that the American National's connection with the McCague Savings Bank, caused its downfall. There are heavy runs on all the savings banks here.

### A SALT LAKE CITY BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Park City Bank has suspended. Liabilities \$130,000; assets as much. The claim is made that the bank will shortly resume. The assignee says that the depositors are to be paid 80 cents on the dollar.

### A BANK RECEIVER APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Joseph W. Bennett receiver of the Oglthorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.

### A Possible Explanation.

[Columbia, S. C. State.] Southern boys at West Point are sustaining the high records of their predecessors. It is a notable circumstance that North Carolina and Virginia furnish three out of the four highest honor graduates at the academy this year. We are inclined to think that the relative wealth of the sections accounts in large part for the high rank Southern boys take in competition with those of other sections. They are generally poor, and know that their advancement depends upon their own efforts. This being so, ambition spur them as it does not spur their wealthier Northern classmates. Here is one advantage the poor always have over the rich—the incentive to employ all their energies in the race of life.

### District Attorney Price Resigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles Price, United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

W. A. Huff, one of the most prominent capitalists of the city, accompanied by his two sons, went into the office of Mr. Allen, editor in chief of the Macon Telegraph, the oldest paper in the South, and with his hand on his gun demanded that Allen retract an editorial which appeared in the Telegraph Monday, which denounced Huff as a blackguard and a liar.

The editorial was in response to a communication published in the Sunday News, signed by Huff, wherein he scored Allen most unmercifully. T. W. F. Price, managing editor of the Telegraph, was present, and came in for a share of the abuse.

The three Huffs controlled the News. Price and denounced them in no uncertain terms, calling them all manner of names, all the time keeping their grip on their guns. Then the Huffs departed.

Mr. Allen said he had nothing to say. The lie has been passed, and it is understood that a duel will surely follow. The city is in a tumult of excitement, as all concerned are prominent people.

### THEY LYNCHED SHORTER.

The Prediction of His Fellow Prisoners Was Fulfilled.

A special from Staunton, Va., says: William Shorter, colored, who has been confined in jail here since May 7th for security, charged with an attempt upon the person of Mrs. Cleverger, at Winchester, Va., was delivered by Sheriff Watts to Sheriff Adam Forney and his guard, to be taken to Winchester for trial.

When Shorter left the jail his fellow prisoners said to him: "Look out for Winchester. You will never get there at all."

This prediction was verified in a few hours. When the train reached Keenestown, four miles this side of Winchester, a body of armed, unmasked men boarded the train, took Shorter from the sheriff, and taking him to the woods, hanged him up and riddled his body with bullets. Shorter was 19 years old.

### STUNG TO DEATH.

The Honey Bee Swarm on the Conductor and Killed Him.

A Lynchburg, Va., special says: Sunday morning George Hogan, living at Lynchburg, was on his way to work. His wife got ready to go to church, noticed that one of his beehives was swarming, and went into the yard for the purpose of catching the swarm and having it. The bees were full of fight and as soon as Hogan walked near a large number attacked him and he was stung in many places about the head, eyes and nose. He was carried into the house and a physician summoned, but before the doctor came he expired in great agony. Hogan was thirty three years of age and had been in the employ of the Richmond & Danville Railroad for a number of years. At the time of his death he was conductor on a material train.

### The Gigantic Enterprise of Louisiana Capitalists.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—A special from Tampa says that the Louisiana Lottery Company has purchased the buy front property, and will construct terminal facilities for its line of steamships to Honduras. Two islands off the coast of Honduras have been purchased for headquarters of the lottery, and a submarine cable will be laid between the islands and Port Tampa.



TEUCATAN RUINS. Reproduced at the World's Columbian Exposition.

### LOWER RATES TO CHICAGO.

No Cuts Yet, but all Roads Will Come Down.

BALTIMORE, MD.—"It is not true," says a prominent official of the B. & O. R. R., "that our line has cut the rate from Philadelphia to Chicago. You can hear all sorts of reports about cutting rates but the agreement has not been violated. There will be lower rates to the World's Fair before August. From the first it has been intended to sell lower rate limited tickets after a time to be fixed by the passenger committee of the Travelers' Association. On Tuesday next the committee will meet to settle the matter, and by the first of July the tickets will be on sale."

### Killed by Emery Wheel.

RICHMOND, VA.—Charles W. Watkins, a well-known merchant, was killed Friday morning by the bursting of an emery wheel at the Starke Dixie Plow Works.