

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Foreign Literature, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893.

NUMBER 26.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

Lizzie Borden, since being released from prison at Fall River Mass., has been receiving congratulatory telegrams from all over the United States upon the fact that the jury acquitted her of murdering her father and mother.

Leland Stanford, the senior Senator from California, died at his home at Polo Alto, Cal., Wednesday morning. His memory will live in 3 deeds, if no others,—the man who put through the Central Pacific railroad, organized and endowed Harvard University of the West and bred Sunol.

The yearling thoroughbreds from the famous Belle Meade stud of Tennessee, the joint property of Gen. W. H. Jackson and Mr. Richard Croker, were sold at Tattersalls, New York, Monday evening, fifty-eight head bringing \$70,400, an average of \$1,369 each. Michael F. Dwyer was the heaviest purchaser, paying \$24,700 for ten head.

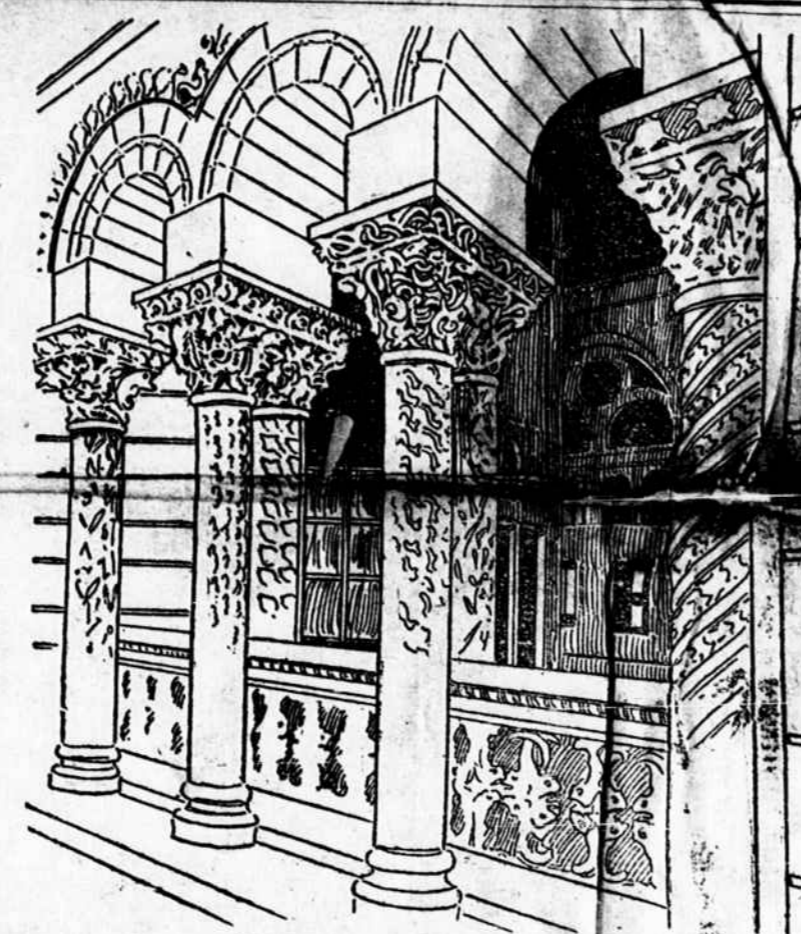
N. Y. Sun: The industrial enlargement of the new South has not destroyed the fine old Southern courtesy and chivalry, even in the cities. No man thinks of remaining seated in a horse car while a woman stands, and no woman thinks of taking his seat without thanking him. An insult to a woman is only to be wiped out with a bullet or beating, unless the apology is prompt and ample, and there are social philosophers who hint that the elaborate politeness springs more from fear of a row than from an inordinate love for the species. In New England it is only in the rural districts that the wayfarer is greeted with a bow and a "Good-morning," but in the South this pleasant ceremony is kept up in towns of several thousand people.

Some Southern cotton growers are beginning to realize the necessity for engaging in the culture of other crops. This necessity is still further emphasized by the extension of cotton culture into new territory. Odessa advises state that cotton growing is making such progress in Russia Trans-Caspia that the Russian spinners in Moscow, Lodz and the other centres will very soon be in a position to discard the American product altogether; as it is only 8 years since experiments were inaugurated in this quarter, the strides made are nothing short of marvelous. At the last meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, samples of cotton were shown which had been grown, the one at Witu, in British East Africa and the other at a place near Belize in British Honduras. The latter resembles rough Peruvian, and has been valued in Liverpool at 4½d. per lb. should it, however, as seems likely, prove a useful substitute for Peruvian in the adulteration of woolen goods, it will easily command 1d. more per lb. It can never enter into competition with the American article. East African cotton, on the other hand, will probably prove in time to be a formidable rival to the latter. The yield on the 200 acre plantation at Witu was at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre, and the best average in America is that of Louisiana, which is 233 lbs., while the average for all the cotton states is no more than 103 lbs. per acre. In quality, moreover, the Witu cotton ranks as Sea Island substitute.—Rural New Yorker.

The Florida orange-growers and truck-farmers that irrigation was almost as indispensable in the maturing of their crops as it is found to be in the Pacific Coast States, observes the New York Post. At Oriedo, where there are some of the finest orange groves in Florida, irrigation has been successfully tested, and at Maitland the whistle of the irrigating engine is heard daily during the dry season. The cost of the machinery required for an orange grove is well within the means of the average grower. A plant at Lake Okeuchus which can be bought for \$3000 and gives satisfactory results is thus described: The upright boiler has a twenty-horse power, working a ten-inch pump attached to a four-inch main pipe, which runs through one course of the grove over 1200 feet, and having two-inch branch pipes equally long at stated points. The pump flows over 400 gallons of water a minute, and this supplies seventy-seven hydrants in the grove, to each of which can be attached a fifty-foot hose for spraying or watering.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on the social statistics of cities which will be of interest to many people. The bulletin is all about saloons, and here is part of it: "In 287 cities with a population of 15,316, 167 there are 61,386 saloons, an average of one saloon for each 250 persons—men, women and children. The range, however, is a wide one, varying from sixty-nine persons in some cities to 2141 in one and 6236 in others. In the cities over 100,000 the range is from 103 persons to a saloon in San Francisco and 128 in Buffalo to 870 in Philadelphia and 2460 in Pittsburgh." The bulletin contains a table, giving the number of saloons according to groups arranged geographically and numerically. The North Atlantic group contains ninety-four cities, with a population of 7,505,724, and has 27,426 saloons or 3.62 for each 1000. In the South Atlantic group, 22 cities, with a population of 998,867, show 2715 saloons or 3.73 per 1000. In the north group, 92 cities, population 4,704,137, have 20,136, or an average of 4.28. In the south central, 31 cities, population 1,954,049, have 4582, or 3.65 per 1000. In the western group twenty-one cities having 852,396 inhabitants has 5487 saloons or an average of 6.44 per 1000. The bulletin ends up: "The license on these saloons vary all the way from \$10 to \$2925 per annum. Dubuque, Iowa, reports 150 places for the sale of temperance drinks only that pay an annual license each of \$100, but these are not included in the table."

CAN'T FIND THE RIGHT MAN.
For Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—A Good Southern Man Wanted.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President and Secretary Morton are having difficulty in selecting a successor to Assistant Secretary Willette, of the Agricultural Department, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect June 30th. There are twenty or more applicants, but the President, when the matter was brought to his attention last week, did not seriously consider more than three names. Some of the applicants from the West and North are regarded as being qualified for the place, but the President, departing from the custom of his predecessors in appointing a Western man, feels that the South, which has recently developed so much in agriculture, is entitled to the place. There are not so many "eligibles" from the Southern States, and consequently it seems probable that Assistant Secretary Willette may be requested to retain his position until a suitable successor can be determined upon.



A SECTION OF THE FISHERIES BUILDING. At the World's Columbian Exposition.

NEW PROPOSALS, FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE, IN CONNECTION WITH IT.

LONDON, Cablegram.—New financial proposals in connection with the proposed establishment of an Irish Parliament were issued to-day. Original clause ten, relating to a separate consolidation fund and taxes; eleven, relating to hereditary revenues and income tax; twelve, relating to financial arrangements; as between the United Kingdom and Ireland; and thirteen, relating to the treasury account of Ireland, are omitted from the new proposals. The new scheme provides that the revenue shall be divided into two classes, general and special. The general revenue shall consist of gross taxes, Ireland's portion of the hereditary crown revenues and a certain amount of customs and excise duties collected in Ireland.

The residue of the general revenue, after Ireland's imperial contribution shall have been paid, shall form a special revenue. Ireland shall at her own special charges separate the exchequer. A consolidation fund shall be established. Taxes imposed by the Irish Parliament shall form a part of a special revenue to be applied to the public service in Ireland. Postage duties in Ireland, until the imperial contribution shall have been revised, shall be imposed by the Imperial Parliament. If the postoffice revenues shall be less than the expenditures the deficiency must be paid to the Imperial exchequer out of the Irish exchequer. An illustrative treasury statement, based upon the receipts and expenditures of 1892-'93, show a surplus of 512,000 pounds.

The Jews to be Permitted to Buy Land in Palestine.

[From the American Israelite.]
A correspondent in Jerusalem informs us that the Sultan's Government has again licensed Jewish real estate brokers and purchasers to acquire landed property in Palestine without being Mussulmans, and secures to all settlers the protection of the High Porte and equal rights with the natives of the land. This opens that country again to foreign immigration, and will attract thousands from Roumania, Russia and Morocco. Dr. Senner is not there, thanks to the Sultan. Since Baron Rothschild founded colonies on land bought by him for the purpose, the titles due the Turkish Government from these properties have been almost quintupled. This circumstance having been brought to the knowledge of Baron Edmond, he proposes to buy more land, and to advance to the Government the titles for a certain number of years. M. Elie Schied of Paris, the capable Administrator of the colonies and Baron Edmond de Rothschild's confidential agent, has been for some time in Constantinople, and the object of his visit is said to be to submit the Baron's offer to the Government.

To Relieve the Money Stringency.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Carlisle directed Treasurer Morgan to anticipate the payment of the July interest on the 4 per cent. United States bonds and the Pacific railroad bonds. Checks in payment of the interest will be placed in the mail Saturday afternoon, and all the sub-treasuries in the United States will be instructed to cash them on presentation. The total interest on both classes of bonds aggregates \$7,534,000, of which \$1,900,000 is for the Pacific railroad bonds. This action of Secretary Carlisle is taken to relieve the tightness in the money market.

Lynched the Wrong Man.
MILAN, TENN.—The mob which was supposed to have lynched Lee Bennett at Glasgow, hanged Jim Harris, an innocent man instead. Bennett is in jail at Dresden, heavily guarded.

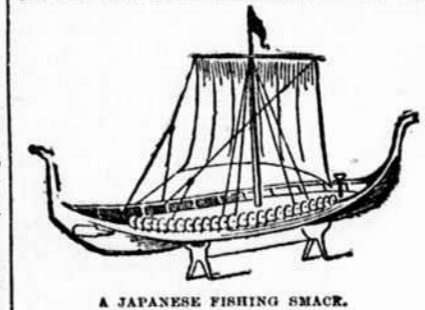
\$1,000 IN GOLD.

The Prize for the Best Plan of a Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse.
ATLANTA, GA.—A prize of \$1,000 in gold, offered by the German-American Insurance Company, of New York, for the best plan of a fire-proof cotton warehouse, has been awarded by the committee of judges to James E. Beasley, secretary of the Factors' Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn. About one hundred plans in all were submitted. The committee of award consisted of three architects, three insurance men and three cotton warehouse men, appointed by the cotton exchange.

A Batch of Home Appointments.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President appointed Milton A. Smith, postmaster at Anniston, Ala., vice S. B. Randolph, removed; William S. Norwood, Titusville, Fla., vice R. C. Scrimagown, removed; R. H. Moses at Carrollton, Ga., vice C. H. Morrill, removed; Thomas A. Bailey at Darien, Ga., vice C. R. Jackson, office became presidential; Joseph Door, at Georgetown, S. C., vice F. J. N. Sperry, removed.

A \$2,000,000 FIRE.

Matches in the Hands of a Little Boy Render 130 Families Homeless.
FREDERICKTOWN, N. B.—Eighty dwellings, six grocery and general stores, two churches, the railway station and round houses were destroyed by a fire which swept the village of Gibson, directly opposite this city. The fire started shortly before 2 o'clock and is believed to have originated from a little boy playing with a toy pistol and firing it in the fields and private houses of Gibson and this city. The loss falls chiefly on mechanics and laborers. The destruction of property will amount to \$2,000,000, with very small insurance.



A JAPANESE FISHING SHIP. World's Columbian Exposition.

"BANK OF VIRGINIA" WINS.

Gold Taken From it at the End of the War Must be Returned.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Court of Claims adjudged for the summer vacation. Among the decisions announced was one in favor of the old corporation of the Bank of Virginia, now represented by W. B. Isaacs, W. G. Taylor and John C. Williams, for \$16,987 in gold. This was part of \$177,721 in gold captured at the end of the war by the Union army on the fall of Richmond, Va. The sum of \$146,029 belonged to the Confederate States, and was confiscated, but the amount owned by the Bank of Virginia is now by the Court of Claims returned.

RIMINI TO DENMARK.

Contracts Let by the Atlantic Coast Line for its Manchester Extension.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Contracts were let by the Atlantic Coast Line for their Manchester and Augusta extension from Rimini, S. C. to Denmark, S. C. Watkins & Harlow, of Birmingham, Ala., were awarded the contract for all the trestle work, including the big trestle at Santee River, which is three miles long. Moorman & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., have the grading. The contract for bridge work has not yet been awarded. There were over thirty bids on grading and trestle work. All the work is to be completed by January 1 next.

The Work of Anarchists.

MADRID, SPAIN.—Official investigation into the bomb explosion at the residence of Senor Caravas Del Casello has led to the discovery of a plot that embraces anarchists in several European countries. Twenty-three arrests have been made and more are expected.

In Mecca 830 Deaths in Four Days.

LONDON.—Cholera reports from Mecca show that from June 16 to 20, there were 830 deaths from cholera in that city. The old superstition about the bad effect of the moon's rays shining on the face of a sleeping person still obtains among some sailors.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The Advantages Carolina Cotton Mills Enjoy Over Those of New England.
A correspondent of the Richmond, Va., Times, at Graham, N. C., says: Until recent years the Southern people thought cotton could be converted into fabrics, on an extensive scale, only along the rivers of New England. Could our fathers come back from the land of spirits and hear the hum of the 50,000 spindles and the rattle of the 5,000 busy looms of Alamance county, N. C., they would be filled with wonder. The first cotton factory in this part of the South was established on Alamance

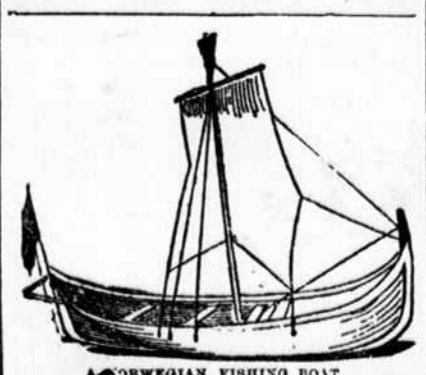
county, on the railroad, but on the river, giving them the advantage of water power. He afterwards built another factory at Haw River depot, two miles east of Graham, and associated with him his son, Thomas M., afterwards Governor of the State. Since the war seventeen other cotton factories have been built in Alamance, all of which are in successful operation. The largest of these, the Granite Mills, at Haw River, owned by Governor Thomas Holt, has about 9,000 spindles, 450 looms, and gives employment to about 500 hands. The next largest is the Onocida, at Graham, L. Banks Holt, Esq. Burlington has five cotton factories, Graham three, and Haw River one.

The factories along the railroad except the Granite Mills, use steam altogether, and consume great quantities of wood and coal. The surrounding country affords wood in almost unlimited quantity, and the revenues derived from its sale is of great help to the farmers. For a long time these mills produced only plaids, but recently white cloth and demins have been added to their products. The plaids weigh about four ounces to the yard; the demins nine. The profit in well managed factories is one-sixteenth of a cent per yard, though, of course, a great deal depends on the care with which the raw materials are selected. The products of the Alamance cotton mills in a single year will amount to millions of dollars, and the wealth of the manufacturers seem to be steadily growing. Failures among them are exceedingly rare, and when they occur are attributable to bad management.

At present the business is suffering from the financial depression that is felt all over the world. Governor Holt remarked to the writer a few days ago that he had on hand \$100,000 worth of the products of his mills, for which there is no market. Another manufacturer has on hand \$60,000. Still they keep their looms and spindles running in order to give employment to their operatives. There have been no strikes here at any time, and the owners of the mills say they will reward the faithfulness of the employes.

Beste proximity to the cotton markets the South affords another advantage to the manufacturer of much consequence. To prevent the threads from breaking it is necessary in cold weather to have the factories well warmed. In the North the change from the high temperature of the mills to the severe cold outside, so sudden in going out at noon and at night, is so disastrous to the health of the operatives as to cause death in a great number of cases. In the South this is not the case, and consequently the longevity of this class is greater. From the humanitarian's point of view it can be said, let all the cotton mills come South.

Cotton factories are springing up all over the State, and are to be found in Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson and Randolph counties; also in the cities of Durham, Raleigh, Winston and Charlotte. It is rapidly becoming one of the chief industries of this part of the United States.



A NORWEGIAN FISHING BOAT. At the World's Columbian Exposition.

VANDERBILT BUYS 20,000 ACRES

And Will Have One of the Finest Game Preserves in the World.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—George W. Vanderbilt has concluded the purchase of 20,000 acres of land in the Pink Beds section of Henderson and Transylvania counties, North Carolina. The purpose of the purchaser is to make one of the finest game preserves in the world. Gamekeepers are already in charge of the property and every farm house on the estate has been torn down. The property is only a few miles from the Vanderbilt residence here.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

HIVES.—Do not forget that Hives are caused sometimes by a sudden check of perspiration, sometimes by an attack of indigestion. The intense itching may be allayed by rubbing the Hives with a little castor oil, or by bathing them with vinegar and water.

CHECKING UNDER PERSPIRATION.—A celebrated physician prescribed the following for checking undue perspiration: Place three or four ounces of oak bark in a pint of boiling water and boil for ten minutes. Add half of this to a basin of hot water in which also place a desert spoonful of powdered borax and the same quantity of

oil of lemon which are most beneficially used, leaving in becoming relaxed, unfaceable lines. It is well, therefore, if one must have wrinkles, to take care that they shall be pleasant ones. The habit of wrinkling the forehead is a very common fault. Some people cannot talk without distorting the face in a most horrible manner, thinking that this gives greater emphasis to what they are saying. This is a mistake, and would be well if these people could have a mirror suspended before them for one day, so that they could become aware how greatly they detract from their appearance by so doing. We find that people of a phlegmatic temperament retain their youth longer than those of a nervous, excitable disposition. Do not hurry or worry and thereby allow that ugly little scowl to become fixed between your eyebrows. Things taken quietly will soon arrange themselves. Cultivate, therefore, repose of mind and manner.

CHILDREN WHICH ARE OVER-HEATED.—Children get too little light and air, do not take enough of the right kind of exercise, are often overfed or underfed, or pushed or hampered too much in their studies and especially in their emotions. There is a precocity in knowledge of people and social relations, darkest ignorance with regard to most natural objects and processes. In diet the child fed often fares better than the country one, but in regard to fresh air he is not nearly so fortunate. As he gets older the difficulty is increased. His body is at the same time subject to streams of auditory, visual and other impressions in unending succession. His co-ordination is less perfect, although his wits are brighter than those of the country child. The city child loses much in not obtaining an early knowledge of nature. A child to grow up naturally should have a fair share of wholesome neglect and make himself useful, and it is cruelly to deprive him of this pleasure and stimulus. A boy is better for having a carpenter's bench and a girl for doing a portion of the housework.

DISTURBED DYSPEPTICS.—Eat slowly; masticate the food thoroughly; eat only so far as possible that is required in health. Avoid drinking at meals. At no time take a few sips of warm, unstimulated drink at the close of the meal if the food is very dry in character. In general dyspeptic stomachs manage dry food better than that containing much fluid, so avoid light soups. Eat neither very hot nor very cold food. The best temperature is about that of the body. Avoid exposure to cold after eating. Be careful to avoid excess in eating. Eat no more than the wants of the system require. Strength depends not on what is eaten, but on what is digested. Never take violent exercise of any sort, either mental or physical, either just before a meal or after a meal. It is not good to sleep immediately after eating. If it is thought necessary to eat three times a day, make the last meal very light. For most dyspeptics two meals are better than more, according to the courageous formulation of that most eccentric and uncertain organ—a dyspeptic stomach.

PETROLEUM FOR DIPHTHERIA.—In the *Normandie Medicals* of Rouen there is an interesting account of a new, and so far wonderfully successful treatment of diphtheria. It appears that in the village of Neuville-Champ-d'Oisel, about 9 miles from Rouen, a malignant type of the disease broke out last year. The country doctor, M. Frederic Flahaut, treated the cases in the usual way, but the deaths were numerous. In the analysis of Prof. Francois Hue, of the Rouen College of Medicine, and the Professor reported that he had clearly discovered the presence in it of numerous bacilli of diphtheria. Moreover, his diagnosis was confirmed by Drs. Deshayes, Lerofait and Bailly, of Rouen, the last named being the physician in chief of the hospital of that city. The treatment presents little difficulty or danger. The swabbing is done every hour or every two hours, according to the thickness of the membranes, which become, as it were, diluted under the action of the petroleum. The brush, after being dipped in the petroleum, should be shaken to prevent any drops falling into the respiratory channels. The patients experience relief from the very first application. The disagreeable taste of the petroleum remains for a few moments only. Dr. Flahaut has been interviewed by several reporters of Paris papers. He is a modest man, and appears to be astonished at the noise that he is making in the French medical world. He ought to become famous and rich, for he has certainly struck oil.