

THE UNION TIMES

Published Every Friday.

—BY THE—

UNION TIMES COMPANY

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UNION, S. C., JAN. 25, 1901.

READERS TAKE NOTICE!

We have made a clubbing arrangement with WM. JENNINGS BRYAN, the great Democratic LEADER, to club his famous news paper 'THE COMMONER' for Union County. We will furnish to all subscribers who pay a year in advance, THE TIMES and THE COMMONER, weekly, for \$1.75. This is your opportunity.

The Batesburg Advocate is the name of a new paper just started at Batesburg, with John Bell Towell as Editor and Manager. In his salutory editor sets up an excellent standard. The paper starts out with a good advertising patronage. We wish it success.

In his annual report the State Superintendent of Education recommends the appropriation by the legislature of \$200,000 to be apportioned to the public schools throughout the State. There is certainly a need of more funds to give longer terms, and to furnish comfortable school buildings, and if it can be raised with 1 1/2 mills, we believe it would be a laudable action upon the part of the legislature to do so. The schools of the country and small towns are the ones mostly in need of help, and they should have it.

Victoria, the beloved Queen of England, is dead, and Edward VII now reigns King of England. A pall of sadness is cast not only over England, but over the civilized world. The career of Victoria has never been equalled by any woman the world has ever known. She began her reign in 1837, and for 63 years has ruled over England in such a manner that her death is mourned by all, and messages from every quarter of the globe have been pouring in condoling with England in the loss of her beloved Queen. Death came at exactly 6:30 on the evening of January the 22nd.

Both the House and the Senate at Washington passed suitable resolutions expressing America's sympathy, and the same was forwarded to the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The news of the Queen's death was heralded by the ringing of church bells all over the Empire.

An account of the death of the Queen will be found on the 8th page.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that Judge D. A. Townsend has been elected to succeed himself as Judge for the Seventh Circuit. There were several opponents in the field against him at first, but possibly recognizing the futility of an attempt to beat Judge Townsend, who is acknowledged to be one of the best Judges on the bench, they dropped out until the final race was between Judge Townsend and Mr. Hydrick. Judge Townsend was nominated by Hon. A. C. Lyles, the nomination was seconded by Messrs. Thos. B. Butler, of Gaffney, and Mr. Sharpe, of Lexington. Senator Hydrick was nominated by Mr. Dean, of Spartanburg, and seconded by Messrs. Williams, of Lancaster, and Brantley, of Orangeburg. In the vote of 148, Judge Townsend received a majority of 90 or 15 more than necessary for a choice. The members did themselves proud in their selection. It was a well merited endorsement of the faithful stewardship of an eminent Judge.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

(From The Southern Industrial News)

"During the past two months, the UNION TIMES, of Union, S. C., which, by the way, is one of our best and most valued exchanges, has been engaged in a crusade against what is familiarly known as the 'pistol toting habit'; or to be more exact, it has been engaged in an effort to secure the enforcement of the laws against such practice. In this it has been ably seconded by other papers, both in its own and other States, all agreeing on the nature and prevalence of the evil, but none of them separately, nor all collectively, being able to point out a remedy. In its first article on the subject, the TIMES confessed to some dubiety as to the constitutionality of the law against carrying concealed weapons, inasmuch as the 'right to keep and bear arms' is guaranteed by that venerable instrument which was derided by Thad Stevens as a 'musty piece of old parchment,' but seemed to think that this should not weigh against the enforcement of the law as long as it is on the statute books; and in this the TIMES is probably correct. But should the law be on the statute books? To our mind, it has always been plain that all such laws are in contravention of the plain wording of the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that 'the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' Note that the bearing of arms by the people is recognized as a 'right,' something which was theirs naturally, not something which had been conferred upon them by law, and which could therefore be abrogated by law. The Constitution makes no pretence of conferring this right, but simply recognizes it as existing. Note also that it is provided that this right (which could not be abrogated by law, being inherent) shall not even be 'infringed.' Now when any attempt is made to limit the exercise of a right, or hedge it about with provisions and conditions, it is to that extent 'infringed.' It is claimed that the States, under their police powers, can regulate the method of 'keeping and bearing arms' within their respective borders, but to us, it is, and always has been, apparent that if the State can legally provide that a man shall carry his weapon in sight, it can also provide that he shall carry it in his hand, or on his head, or in any other impossible manner. In other words, any law which makes difficult or irksome the exercise of a right, to that extent infringes that right.

And the great reason why it is so difficult to enforce these laws is that the people instinctively feel that their natural, inherent rights are being invaded and they resent it. It is a recognized fact that this instinctive resentment of the invasion of what they consider their natural rights is mainly responsible for the illicit distillation of spirits in the mountain districts and the same feeling pervades all classes of freemen when they consider that their inalienable rights are being infringed. Again, is it expedient to retain on the statute books a law which is so palpably incapable of enforcement? When the people know that a plain statute is daily and hourly being violated without punishment being meted out, it begets contempt, not only for that particular statute, but for all others, and the loss of respect for law is one of the greatest calamities which could befall a people—especially a free people. Laws against bearing arms are not supported by public opinion, and no law, not so supported, can be enforced. A law which cannot be enforced is a detriment to the well-being of the community and should be repealed.

Again there is a more serious consideration, arising out of the resentment of the people toward the law and the impossibility of enforcing it. A good citizen, who respects the law, notwithstanding his feeling that he is being buccined out of a portion of his rights; the law forbids that he carry a pistol in his pocket, so he leaves it at home. The tough citizen, on the contrary, cares nothing for the sanctity of the law and only obeys it when compelled to do so. He takes his chances in carrying his pistol because he 'needs it in his business.' He is aware, however, that the good citizen will not violate the law by going armed, so that when they meet, the latter is at his mercy. Is not this a travesty on that aged of justice and protection which the law is supposed to extend over those for whose benefit it is made? If a law cannot be made to apply (practically) to all classes alike, it should be repealed, especially when in its operation it benefits the lawless element of the community at the expense of the law-abiding element.

Finally, if the law assumes to deny a man the right to secure his own protection, it is incumbent upon the law to supply the protection thus vacated; if a man may not bear arms in his own defence, an officer who may bear arms must be provided to defend him. As this is manifestly impossible, the law has no right to deprive a man of the means of self defence. The law in question is therefore impotent as well as unjust, and should be repealed.—(Q. E. D.)

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

"The judiciary committee of the Senate" it is noted in the account of legislative proceedings on Tuesday, reported unfavorably on Senator Hydrick's bill to enforce the concealed weapon law, but it went on the calendar.

We have not seen a copy of the bill, nor an explanation of the committee's action on it, but it may fairly be assumed

that it is a strictly preparatory bill in every respect, and that the committee so regarded it, but reported it unfavorably on the ground alone that it was of no use to recommend its adoption, as it would be of no effect if it were adopted.

The committee would have been fully warranted, at any rate, in taking that view and acting on it. Demands, laid out of the Legislature, for the enforcement of the same law, have been heard at every session for many years, and many bills have been offered to re-energize its enforcement, and possibly some of them may be found on the statute book. If they are there, however, they are as dead as the man and boy in the State who desires habitually to carry his concealed weapons without fear of the slightest penalty, or interference from any quarter, even when his habit is known to every officer of the law in his community.

At the same time, also, the sale of such weapons mostly pistols, and of ammunition for them, is as free throughout the State as the sale of dry goods or groceries. There is no prohibitive supervision, tax or other check on such sales in any case or place. Any person who wants such a weapon, or its ammunition, can buy it at any city, town or county store which deals in such goods, at prices that put it within reach of the poorest or youngest customer. There are hundreds of thousands of the weapons in private hands and pockets, throughout the State, and thousands more are sold every year. And they are carried always and everywhere and used at the pleasure of their owners, with impunity to their owners.

In these conditions, which are the result of a very general indifference to the concealed weapon law, and a very general sentiment in approval of the practice at which it is aimed it is plainly useless to pass any bill or any number of bills, to enforce the law. It will not be enforced. There is no intention of enforcing it in the Legislature or out of it. The Legislature were in earnest in desiring its enforcement it would do something toward restricting the freedom of sale of the weapons in the first instance, as it has done with so much labor and pains to restrict the sale of liquor. It is far easier for a man, or boy, black or white to buy a revolver in the State than for him to buy a drink of whiskey. The liquor dispensaries are limited to from one to half a dozen in a county. The pistol dispensaries are numbered by the score or hundred in the same counties. The judiciary committee was right in not recommending the passage of a perfectly useless measure, and one which it knows and every member of the Legislature knows, to be not worth the cost of printing it.

The simple fact is that the practice in question is beyond control in this free country. Existing measures, and it is vain to try to control it. If the sale of the weapons were prohibited, or sought to be regulated, the prohibition and regulations would be ignored or evaded. If they were taxed heavily they would not be returned for taxation, and in any event, the prohibitory or regulative law would be regarded only by men at whom it was not aimed, and disregarded utterly by the class at whom it was aimed.

Under the circumstances, it may be suggested, legislative ventures regarding the evils growing out of the practice might well take a new direction, and perhaps might take one which would accomplish the main and all important end without fail while leaving impossible and comparatively unimportant ends unattempted. In short, it is now the carrying of concealed weapons, but the using of them which constitutes the great evil that is the object of all this vain legislation, and what appears to be really and most needed after all, is a law that will insure the severe punishment of any and every man who uses a deadly weapon on another, or threatens him with it, except in self-defence.

Such offences are usually and nearly always too notorious to depend for their prosecution on the zeal of an official or other informer. The offender is therefore, usually brought to account. Let him be held always to a special heavy penalty for the use of a deadly weapon, independently of other grounds of offence, and it may be safely presumed that, after a few impressive examples of this unavoidable operation of that kind of a law the use of such weapons would lose a very large degree of its present popularity. And when their use is thus made surely costly and otherwise inexpedient it may be believed that the practice of carrying them will also be greatly restricted.

Such a measure as is here contemplated was proposed at a recent session of the Legislature, but we do not remember what was its fate. If it was killed it should be revived and passed. If it was passed, it is evidently in as much need of further enactment to insure its enforcement as the concealed weapon law itself, and should be made of operative in all cases of assault to which it applies, without being subject to the discretion of the prosecuting officers.—Charleston News and Courier.

An Ordinance

Granting T. C. Duncan, his associates and assigns a franchise to build and equip an Electric Railroad in the town of Union, S. C.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Warden of the town of Union, S. C., in council assembled and by the authority of said town, That T. C. Duncan and his associates, and assigns, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to construct, maintain and operate a street railway through, on and along the streets and avenues and all streets and avenues that may hereafter be opened, and are authorized and empowered to operate the same by electricity and necessary equipments including erection and building of poles and wires in said streets.

Sec. 2. That the said railway shall be constructed with single or double tracks as may be determined upon by the said T. C. Duncan, his associate and assigns, with all necessary and convenient turn-outs, switches and sidings; provided the tracks shall not be laid nor maintained above or below the surface of the streets, and shall be constructed of first class steel rails, in such manner that carriages and other vehicles may cross the same at all points freely and easily without obstruction. All proposed plans,

courses, styles of rails and the manner of laying the same, to be submitted to the street committee for their approval and sanction, which shall be obtained before said Company proceeds to break the ground or occupy any of the highways of the city.

Sec. 3. That the rates for transportation of passengers and property shall be fixed by the Company operating said street railway, providing that the rate of fare for each passenger for one continuous ride in any one direction inside the city limits shall not exceed five cents, except before or after regular hours, when ten cents may be charged.

Sec. 4. In case of accident to the electric equipment, animal or other motive power may be used temporarily.

Sec. 5. The space between the tracks and sidewalks, including outside and repairs shall be kept in good condition and repaired as to conform to the condition of the balance of the streets upon which the road runs, and satisfactory to the Mayor and city council during the life of this franchise; and in case the same shall not be kept in a state of repair satisfactory to the said Mayor and city council the same may be repaired by the city and the expenses of such repairs shall be chargeable to the said street railway.

Sec. 6. The cars on said railway shall be run as often as the public interest demands, and the speed of said cars within the city limits shall not exceed fifteen miles per hour.

Sec. 7. All cars, while running after dark, shall be provided with suitable headlights. No car shall be allowed to stop upon the crosswalks or in front of any intersecting street unless through necessity. Cars operated upon said railway tracks shall be entitled to the right of way, and the driver of any vehicle obstructing the same shall turn out and leave the track free upon the approach of any car, so as not to obstruct the passage of the same; and any driver or any other person, who, upon signal or signal of the motorman, conductor or other person in charge of any car, shall neglect or refuse to vacate said track shall be subject to imprisonment in the discretion of the Mayor or city council not exceeding thirty days or to a fine, not less than one or more than fifty dollars for each and every offence; to be collected as other fines are collected in the town of Union. Provided that this section shall not apply to the various fire apparatus of the city which at all times have the right of way in all streets in case of fire.

Sec. 8. The said T. C. Duncan, his associates and assigns, shall forever save harmless the town of Union from and against any and all legal damages, judgments, decrees and costs that may be recovered against the said town by reason of the privileges hereby granted or by reason of any act or acts on their part under and by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 9. The right is hereby reserved to have water or sewer mains laid, as the public may require; but if it should be necessary, at any time, to take up and remove any part of said tracks for the purposes above mentioned, then the same shall be replaced as promptly as may be, and in as good condition as found, at the expense of the party for whose benefit they were removed, and before any such removal the railway shall be securely indemnified against any loss or injury therefrom by the persons or corporations for whose benefit such removal was made. When the streets are not graded or paved the track shall be laid so as to conform to the surface of the streets, but when such streets are hereafter from time to time paved or improved the track shall conform to the improved or adopted grade.

Sec. 10. In consideration of the construction and operation of the said railway within the town limits and its extension and operation to Monarch Cotton Mills, Excelsior Knitting Mills, and Buffalo Cotton Mills, and the public benefits to be derived therefrom, the Mayor and the town council hereby waive and remit to the said T. C. Duncan, his associates and assigns, any and all license, tax or fees, that may now, or at any time hereafter be assessed upon or against the said railway, not relieving the said T. C. Duncan, his associates and assigns, of any property tax to which they may be liable.

Sec. 11. All policemen, when on duty and in full uniform, shall be allowed to ride on any of the cars of said railway free of charge within the city limits.

Sec. 12. The powers and privileges hereby granted shall not vest until the said T. C. Duncan, his associates and assigns, shall have executed a formal acceptance, in writing, of the provisions of this ordinance, agreeing to comply with, and be bound by the terms and conditions thereof.

Sec. 13. It is further provided that work shall begin in good faith upon the construction of said track within the town limits on or before July 1st, 1901, and the said railway shall be completed and in operation by July 1st, 1902, unless restrained by insuperable obstacles.

Sec. 14. The rights herein granted shall continue for the period of fifty years from the date thereof.

Sec. 15. If at any time during the term of this franchise said railway shall not be operated for a term of nine months, then, this franchise or privilege shall thereupon cease, determine and become null and void, unless prevented from so doing by the process of the law.

Sec. 16. The town council reserves to itself the right and power at all times to pass such ordinances, rules and regulations concerning said street railway within the corporate limits of the city and the operation of the same, as may in its opinion be necessary to the public safety and convenience, and in the exercise of the police powers, incident to the city, not inconsistent with the terms of this franchise.

Sec. 17. This franchise shall become null and void unless forthwith accepted by one and ratified in Council a 5m/25, on this, the 7th day of January, 1901, at Union, S. C.

Attest: MACEETH YOUNG, Mayor. W. D. ARTHUR, Clerk and Treas.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. The Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Your Money Is Your Own

And no man has a right to throw it away, by charging you too much for the goods you need in your daily life.

We saved the Cash Buyers of Union and vicinity THOUSANDS and THOUSANDS of Dollars during the last quarter of the old century.

Now let us all pull together for the first year of the new century and we will show you how much we can save you. We are in the business to make money, and to give our customers satisfaction. The more satisfaction we give, the more money we make.

Right qualities and Little margins of profit is the up-to-date way of conducting a mercantile business. Sell good goods and a heap of them, by buying close and selling close. That's our way of doing it.

Our business for the last year increased just one third, because we give our customers just what they have a right to expect. If they are not altogether satisfied with what we sell them we take back the goods, refund their money and hold to their good will. That's the way to run a BROAD GAUGE business like ours.

Our promises and our policy are the same today, yesterday, and right along to all people alike.

Do we get all of your Cash Business that we deserve?

This is a Fair Business Proposition. Think it over seriously and let us do more of your Cash Business in 1901.

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Christmas, is an elegant Stanhope or Phaeton, sumptuously upholstered, ball bearing axles, pneumatic or hard rubber tires, and springs which make riding a delight.

They can be seen here in several styles and are well worth your consideration.

GREEN & BOYD.

Nineteen Hundred and One, Twelve month ago we begun, Your interest we sought, Your patronage we won, We feel you can say with us well done. This year we begin, other patronage to win, How about it, can't we count you in? Our stock is complete, All prices we meet, "when we don't beat."

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Having recently purchased the business of the PARLOR GROCERY, I am prepared to supply the needs of your table.

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