

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

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

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 31, 1879.

NUMBER 44.

GRAND FALL OPENING

AT

P. M. COHEN'S!

Goods Cheaper Than Ever.

Ladies' Corsets at 25c.

Ladies' Cuffs and Collars, in Great Varieties, at 25c., worth 75c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Neck Ties, at from 5c. upwards.

TOWELS AT 5 CENTS.

Ladies' 5 Button Kid Gloves, but slightly damaged, 25c.

Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, at 75c. and upwards.

A Full Line of Children's Shoes and Hose.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Merinos, Alpacas, &c.

E. W. PERCIVAL,
EAST END OF COLUMBUS STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
FRAMES,
MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS,
MANTELS, &c.

COMPETITION DEFIED AS TO WORKMANSHIP, MATERIAL AND PRICE.

AGENT FOR

Wolf's Magic Blind Hinge and Fastener,

BY WHICH outside Window Blinds or Shutters can be opened or closed from the inside of the room without raising the Sash, thus avoiding cold draughts or exposure to rain. The Shutters are not only opened, but are fastened back by the same motion, and they are unfastened, closed and fastened in by the same method.

W. A. NICHOLSON,
Agent, at Union, C. H.

A. IRWIN'S
DRUG STORE,

Opposite the Union Hotel.
—DEALER IN—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs,
Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,

Toilet Soap,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
Shoulder Braces,
Trusses,
Sponges,
Letter Paper,
Pens, Ink,
Envelopes,
Glass, Putty,
Carbon, Kerosene Oil.

C chimneys,
PURE WINES and LIQUORS

—FOR—

MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and Orders answered with Care and Dispatch. The Public will find my Stock of Medicines Complete, Warranted Genuine and of the Best Quality. Medicine at all hours of the night and on Sunday.

Guano Cotton! Guano Cotton!!

All persons owing us Cotton for Guano, are notified that we are prepared to receive the same, at any time, until Nov. 1st, after which the Cotton option closes, when Money only will be received in payment of the debt.

E. M. FARR & CO.

GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Suspens-

ders, Men and Boys' Hats.

A FINE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE

MY GOODS AND PRICES.

P. M. COHEN.

Sep 19 38

Fall and Winter Goods FOR 1879.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Embracing every line requisite for the supply of our trade, which have been selected with great care, and we propose to sell on the most reasonable Terms. We invite an inspection, feeling confident that we are able to compete successfully with neighboring markets.

Styles, Qualities and Prices.
PURCHASERS WILL FIND
A FULL SUPPLY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Clothing,
Hats,
Shoes,
Groceries,
Hardware,
&c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

Rice & McLure.

Marble Work!

I HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN MARBLE WORK

ON HAND, WHICH I WILL SELL AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

Ranging from \$1 00 to \$25 00 per Sett.

LETTERING \$3 PER 100 LETTERS.

I am prepared at all times to Make

On Short Notice,

Large Granite and Marble Monuments.

A FULL COLLECTION OF DESIGNS ON HAND.

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Aug 22 '79

Farms to Rent.

I OFFER to rent to responsible parties the lands belonging to the estate of Mrs. E. M. Rice. Upon it eight or ten good one-horse farms can be made. I will rent the land as a whole or in small farms. Proposals received until the 1st day of November next. R. R. RAWLS, Executor.

10,000lbs. Dry Hides Wanted,

For which the highest market price will be paid, by

J. H. RODGER,

July 25 30

COW PEAS WANTED

by Oct. 17 12

A BAND OF GEORGIA OUTLAWS

A Reign of Terror—Two Large and Influential Families Suspected of Complicity in the Outrages—The Mystery of the Crimes—An Impenetrable Swamp the Refuge of the Banditti.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., October 16.—Upon reaching this unusually quiet little city I found a deplorable state of affairs existing in the upper part of the county. In fact, the condition of things is almost incredible. A band of men, numbering probably ten or twelve, after committing murder and rape, openly defy arrest and continue their work of depredation. Back of the scene of outrages is a deep swamp in which they hide themselves when they discover the approach of a force that they cannot openly resist.

In order that the situation, which promises much of thrilling interest, may be understood it is necessary to review the occurrences of the past few years in Baldwin County. Four or five years ago there came to Baldwin from East Tennessee an ill-reputed hunchback by the name of Michael Shaw. He soon betrayed a most depraved character, and was surrounded by men equally bad. In 1875 the negroes of the middle belt of Georgia planned an insurrection that was to embrace several counties and utterly weed out the whites. These plans were discovered by a chance letter picked up containing an order to the captain of a negro company, and almost instantly the whites went to organizing all through the black belt. Shaw put himself at the head of his little band of desperadoes, which he named the "Georgia Tigers," and went to work as a sort of patrol and regulating squad. There is no telling what damage was done during these days of disturbance, as the country was full of fugitive negroes and armed squads, but nothing can be learned definitely. After things had quieted down, however, it was discovered that Shaw and his crowd were still organized and were plundering and killing. They operated upon the edge of a swamp, and it was impossible to detect them. The negroes were driven out of the section that they infested and valuable plantations were thus rendered almost worthless. One day Col. McComb, who owned one of these places, received an anonymous letter, telling him that if he would look in an old well on his place he would find the skeletons of three men who had been missing for some time, and that the skeleton of another missing man could be found in a creek near by, where it had been anchored down with stones. The letter further said that Mike Shaw and his crowd were the murderers of these people, and that they had been killed for the most trifling cause.

Simply because they had worked two days in the corn field of Shaw's gang and it was cheaper to kill them than to pay them. A search was made and the skeletons were found as described. Arrests of the whole gang were being planned when it was reported that Mike Shaw's wife had been found in her bedroom with her skull crushed in—murdered. A half-witted boy swore that he saw Shaw himself kill his wife. He said that he caught her by the hair on the piazza of the house, beat her over the head and shoulders with a bludgeon until she was felled to the floor, and then dragged her into the house, leaving a trail of blood all the way. Immediately after they had disappeared in the house a pistol shot was heard and Shaw came running out. Shaw was put upon trial, convicted, and after a long delay was hanged for this murder. His gang was scattered and demoralized, and some of them hid out in the swamps. It is supposed by many that they are connected in some way with the present disturbances, although they are located in a different part of the county.

A REIGN OF TERROR

One of the mysterious points of this whole matter is that it is impossible to definitely place the responsibility of the bloody work that is now being done. The people will not talk about it, and a perfect terrorism is established in the troubled district. The circumstances of the late troubles are these: Dr. J. A. P. Robson is a physician living near the line of Hancock county. He is a perfectly fearless man; has had his nerve tested often, and has never flinched in an emergency. There was a negro living on his place named Cicero, who has been very badly maltreated in the past year. Once he was taken out of his house and beaten until he was nearly dead. Indeed, it appears that his assailants left him for dead in the woods. His employer, Dr. Robson, took him to his house, had him well cared for, and when he had recovered took his part and swore that he would protect him. He had one or two difficulties with his neighbors over this interference with the plans of the negro's enemies, and at length received a note saying that if he did not desist he would be burned out and killed. He pursued his way despite these warnings, and one night he saw that his sawmill was in flames. He dressed hastily and ran toward the mill for the purpose of putting out the fire. Just as soon as he came within the circle of light he was fired upon from the bushes and a bullet or two went through his clothes. He hurriedly fell back into the dark and returned to his house. (In the meantime some of his neighbors, attracted by the fire, hurried across the country to help save his property. As soon as they reached the light they, too, were fired upon, and retreated. The mill was consumed, and the gang then departed. The next day Dr. Robson was just as defiant was ever, and in a night or two his gin house, which was built for a public gin, and in which was stored much of the neighborhood cotton, was set on fire. He did not dare leave his house for fear of being assassinated, and sat quietly and watched his property destroyed. He still maintained his defiance, and declared that he would prosecute the parties who had maltreated the negro. On Saturday morning, accom-

panied by Serge Roe, his brother-in-law, and Cicero and another negro, he started for Milledgeville, where court was to be held. It happened that he and Roe started a half hour earlier than was intended, the negroes coming on behind. When they had gone a few miles and approached the edge of the swamp the negroes were fired on, and Cicero was instantly killed. His companion escaped, although he was repeatedly fired on. Dr. Robson, who was riding some distance ahead, heard the firing, and knowing full well what it meant, put spurs to his horse and plunged into the woods. He reached Milledgeville in safety and was escorted back home by several members of the Baldwin Blues. He then received notice, through letters scattered about his place, that he must leave the country, and that if he did not he would be burned out and killed, and that Andrew and John and Serge Roe, his wife's father and brothers, would be treated in the same manner.

COWARDLY NEIGHBORS.

He determined to make a defence of his home, and offered twenty-five dollars a night to any persons who would come and help him guard his premises. But the feeling was so profound that no sort of watch could prevail against the assassins, that he could get no help. His brother was telegraphed to in Atlanta, and came down at once. In the meantime his enemies burned another cotton house on his place, and notified him that he must leave by Saturday night or they would kill him and his people. By this time the intensest alarm was felt through all the neighborhood. It was not known to what extent the desperadoes would go. A delegation of citizens of Milledgeville posted off to Atlanta to consult the Governor and see what help he could give. They held that the military could do no good, as upon the approach of a large force the outlaws would plunge into the swamp, which was almost absolutely impenetrable, and a regiment could not find them in twelve months. They have their camps and retreats in this swamp, and are safe when once hid there. The Governor therefore sent two trusty detectives to Milledgeville to investigate the whole matter and identify the criminals, and he pledged himself that he will then take and punish them if it takes all the military in Georgia. If, however, the detectives will only fix the guilt upon certain parties, the people of the county will see that they are taken. It is the mystery, the doubt and uncertainty that has paralyzed them until now. The detectives have arrived, and have gone on the trail at once. They are to-night in the heart of the infested district, and will doubtless make a report before many days. In the meantime Dr. Robson and his family, feeling that they might be assassinated at any hour of the night, and the Doctor not feeling able to stand against his hid lun assassins, left their home and have gone to Washington county. It is said that the Doctor and his brother will return shortly and assist in running the outlaws to earth. The Governor has offered heavy rewards for their capture, beside sending special detectives after them.

A SUSPECTED FAMILY.

There is no clue to the identity of these outlaws, except the following, which is given for what it is worth: There is in the country a very large and powerful family called Ennis. Most of them are quiet, orderly citizens, and one of them is sheriff of the county. But some of the younger boys are reckless and light-headed. It is said that they run an illicit still, and are ready to protect themselves in doing so. Indeed, three of boys are now hiding because of a desperate fight they had with revenue officers a few months ago, in which one deputy was killed and another desperately wounded. These men were accused of illicit distilling, and a force of deputies, under the leadership of Lumsden, had frequently searched for them. The Ennises were known to be hard fighters and good hiders, and the feud between them and the revenue people had been of long duration. At length the collision occurred, although reports differ as to the manner of its bringing about. The friends of the Ennises say that the boys were in their house at supper with their wives and one other lady when Lumsden and the crowd appeared at the door and began firing into the eating room; that the Ennises arose and returned the fire, killing Lumsden and wounding Kinneburn, but escaping unhurt themselves. The marshals declare that they approached the house, and finding the boys at home and knowing their desperate character, drew their revolvers and rushed in. The boys arose as quick lightning, flashed out their revolvers and the ball opened. Several shots were exchanged, and it is thought one of the Ennises was wounded. The affair created great excitement, and soldiers went out to make a search for the fugitives. Of course they could not be found. They had retreated into their swamp fastnesses and no trace could be gotten. It was reported that they had left the country, and the matter of the revenue trouble had pretty well blown over.

A CAMP MEETING TROUBLE.

It is said, furthermore, that one of the Ennises had trouble with the negro Cicero who was killed, about one year ago. The negroes had a large camp meeting, and one of the rules prohibited the selling of liquor on the grounds, and Cicero was appointed as a sort of special policeman to see that this rule was carried out. One of the Ennises tried to sell liquor on the grounds and Cicero attempted to stop him. The result was a difficulty. It was shortly after this that the negro was Kluxed and whipped. It is impossible to get any one to say that it is the Ennises who are doing this work. They tell the circumstances as above, but refuse to draw any conclusions. The truth is, the family is a very strong one, and with few exceptions a very orderly and well behaved one. They have fine property through-

out the section of country in which the troubles have occurred and live there in considerable numbers. They are very clanish and fully realize the fact that blood is thicker than water. If it is true that some of these people have become embroiled in this trouble the whole family will be apt to stand by them. The truth is, the present trouble is looked on by them as more of a fight or feud than anything else. There has been no robbery or plunder. It is simply revenge and destruction of life and property, and they will not be apt to sit quietly by and see the younger members of their family taken up and hung. They have a very large following outside of the immediate family, and if it is these men there will be trouble in finding them, or in fixing them, or in arresting them.

ANOTHER DESPERATE BROOD.

There is still another family, the members of which are suspected of having some connection with these outrages. They live along the swamps that skirt the county, and are known as the Pounds crowd. Several members of this family are good citizens, and one of them is especially clever and proper spirited. There are others, thought, that are of the worst sort, according to report. One of their exploits was given to me by a man who lives near them, and who said: "Don't give my name, for it is well known that I had told this my life wouldn't be worth a bawbee; they would burn me out and murder me." He then said that a short time ago one of these Pounds had a note of Dr. Gilmore on a negro named McClellan that was in his hands for collection. Justice Miller gave judgment in favor of the negro. A short time after the court adjourned Alfred came to Miller and said that his life had been threatened by Pounds and his friends; that they told him he wouldn't have long to live. The negro was very much frightened and wanted to leave the county, but Miller said he supposed they simply wanted to scare him out. He went to his home, and about two weeks after was killed by unknown parties. He was sitting in his cabin with his family when the blaze of a gun flashed through a crack in the wall and he fell back dead.—It was never known who his murderer was.

A NATURAL FASTNESS.

The people of Milledgeville are not hopeful of clearing out these gangs. They have made the southeast part of Baldwin and the west part of Hancock almost worthless. It is impossible for men to live there in any sort of safety. Said one citizen: "I doubt if they can be rooted out. The swamp that stretches toward Wilkinson is about impenetrable. I don't think there has been a white man in it, except these fellows, in twenty years. Once in there they can hold their own against a thousand men."

LATEST OUTRAGES.

On last night the outlaws attacked the premises of Mr. Luke Robinson, and burned his barns, stables and gins. Two men who were standing guard over the buildings were fired at and driven off, one being wounded. The houses were then burned, the figures of the outlaws being plainly seen as they stood laughing and shouting in the light of the flames. Other houses and lives have been threatened, and the greatest consternation prevails in the troubled section. A note has been sent to the Milledgeville mayor, saying that they would pay him a visit soon, though of course no fears are felt in the city. Old man Ennis, who stands very high, says to-day that his boys have nothing to do with these affairs, and have not been in the county for several months. The Governor is posted daily as to developments, and is determined to capture these men if it takes a regiment of soldiers.—*Tri. N. Y. Herald.*

SOUND DOCTRINE BY AN ABLE JUDGE.

—Washington, October 20.—Opinions were read in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the so-called Pacific Railroad cases, decisions of which were simply announced on the last day of the last term. The opinion of a majority of the court, affirming the constitutionality of the Thurman sinking fund act, was delivered by Chief Justice Waite. Long dissenting opinions were read by Associate Justices Strong, Bradley and Field.

In discussing the case of the Central Pacific Company of California, Justice Field maintained that the Thurman act is an unconstitutional invasion of the sovereign rights of the State of California, inasmuch as it assumes illegal control over a State corporation, and takes from the State all the latter's authority over a company of its own creation. Justice Field's opinion concludes as follows:

"I am utterly at a loss to find where authority on the part of the United States to interfere with the State in this respect and take such control from it is to be found, except in the theories of those who regard the general government as the all-controlling power of the nation, to which States, even in local matters, must bend. I cannot assent to any such theories. The government created by the constitution left to the States the control of local matters, and it never entered into the conception of its framers that under its creations of States could be taken by it from their control, and they left powerless and helpless in the matter. The doctrines announced in the opinion of the majority of the court go further than any doctrine heretofore advanced, and any even thought possible in the history of the country, to destroy the independence of the States and establish their helplessness, even in matters of local concern, as against the will of Congress. He must be dull, indeed, who does not see that under the legislation and the course of decisions of late years our government is fast drifting from its ancient moorings, from the system established by our fathers, into a vast centralized and consolidated government."

DEFERRED NEWS ITEMS.

UNMAILABLE MATTER.

The postoffice it seems receives a good deal of unmailable matter, in spite of the regulation to the contrary. Impracticable scientists are said to have a bad persistent habit of transmitting living rattlesnakes postpaid. Not long since there was received at the New York postoffice a parcel containing six cases of dynamite, which were swiftly but carefully dumped in the East River, for safe-keeping. The mail bags are also made vehicles for the transmission sometimes of living hornets, bees and wasps, dead mice, rats, chipmunks, bugs, cooked articles, such as plum-pudding, sandwiches, bride's cake, sausage and cheese, and such miscellaneous unmailables as loaded revolvers, torpedoes, &c. The number of unsealed registered letters received at New York alone exceeds 2,000 per annum. In the last six months the letters of this sort left at that office contained \$211,464 77 in money, checks and drafts. The postoffice, in fact, has to deal with many queer people. Not long ago a postal clerk was asked by a stranger to "lick" a stamp for him. "Why?" the clerk demanded. "Oh, because I'm afraid I might contract some disease if I were to lick it myself," was the reply.

The beneficence of the Hebrew Race towards their poor and distressed brethren is well known to all who are interested in charities, but there are, probably, few who understand the systematic method employed to discover the whereabouts of the deserving poor. The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York is, perhaps, the most effective organization for charitable work in the country. The main feature of this society's plan of operations is that no relief is administered without strict investigation of the case on its merits. Applications for relief are supplied with printed forms, on which they give their names, residence, references as to their being proper objects of charity and the kind of assistance needed. During the winter season it is said that over one hundred and fifty applications per month are recorded, and the officers are taxed to the utmost to deal with the distressing cases brought before them. One of the forms of charity practiced by the union is a monthly allowance of money to aged people, or those affected with chronic diseases. Nearly \$50,000 a year is expended by this organization in ministering to the needs of the city's deserving poor.

FAST TRAVELING.

—On Wednesday the Atlanta bound express train on the Air-Line Railroad, Conductor Phil. Simms, Engineer Fred. Krogg and engine No. 23, made a very successful run on fast time. The train left Charlotte two hours behind time, 45 minutes of which was made up when Mount Airy was reached, and it being the rule of the road to make the Atlanta connection on schedule time if possible, the speed of the train was then further quickened so that the remaining hour and a quarter was made up when Norcross was reached. To do this several sections were run over at the rate of sixty miles an hour, by the watch, several passengers holding their time pieces and noting the speed. This is probably the best running ever done in the South, and no railroad is more worthy the honor than the great Air-Line.—*Anderson Journal.*

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—Only five changes are required to make the United States Senate a tie in 1881. Thurman will be succeeded by a Republican, but there will be a stand-off with the Democrats, who will be chosen to succeed Senator Bruce. The one which the Republicans hope to make are in the successors to Senator Kernan of New York, Easton of Connecticut, McDonald of Indiana, Randolph of New Jersey, and Wallace of Pennsylvania. If they make gains in all these cases the Senate will be equally divided, and for the Democrats to have a majority Kellogg would have to be ousted. Davis, of Illinois, is not included in the calculation, because it is not known where he stands when the two parties are so closely divided.—*Washington Star.*

WHISKEY FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

—Wilmington, N. C. October 17.—A Star special from Gastonia, N. C., says Revenue Agent Blaker, assisted by Deputy Collector Gyles, has unearthed gross frauds in Gaston County, N. C., carried on by registered grain distillers in connection with Government officers. A seizure of over 500 gallons of corn whiskey which was abstracted from distilleries and secreted by distillers has already been made. Revelations point to more important results. The plans of the ring have been exposed. Large seizures of spirits and distilleries and important developments may be looked for. Frauds to a great extent have been perpetrated through the sale and shipment of corn whiskey in kegs filled from unstamped packages.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

—There is no real conflict of interest between capital and labor—we mean, of course, capital invested in productive industry—capital that employs labor. The conflict about which we hear so much, which most men seem to think has a real existence, which has caused so much disaster and suffering in the world, is an imaginary one, having its origin in a spirit of narrow, blind selfishness, that sacrifices to the creed of the present the best interests of the future. No better rules of business in all its departments were ever promulgated than these, taken in a mere business point of view: "Bear one another's burdens." "Do unto others what you would have them do unto you."

Capital and labor are copartners, co-workers, mutually dependent, each interested in the other's welfare. What profits one directly, profits the other indirectly; what injures one, eventually injures the other. It is to the interest of capital that the wages should be high; it is to the interest of labor that the profits of capital should be large. The effect of high wages is to make workingmen and workingwomen not only more prosperous, comfortable and happy, but healthier, stronger, more intelligent, and more skillful, and to attract to the department of industry in which the high wages prevail workers possessing these desirable qualities. Large profits to the capital employed in an industry, build up and extend that industry, thus securing larger, more constant and more remunerative employment for labor.

When either capital or labor, blinded by greed, seeks to increase its gains at the expense of the other, by appropriating to itself an undue share of the joint earnings, it may gain a temporary advantage, but in the end it will react to its own injury.—Labor may wring from capital higher wages than it is able to pay, but in the end it will bankrupt capital and destroy the industry in which both are employed. Capital may screw wages down to the starvation point, but it will thereby render labor less effective—crush it or drive it into new fields. Each would repeat the folly of the man who killed the geese that laid the golden egg.—

Subscribe for the Times.