

UNION COUNTY IN 1884.

1. Number and kind of manufacturing establishments: Flour and grist mills 38, (number mills included in the above, other manufacturing 5, total 43. Capital employed, \$76,000. Value of annual product, \$72,000. Number of persons employed: Whites 41, colored 29; total 70.

2. Number of cotton mills, none. There are no cotton mills in course of construction, or companies being organized or capital being raised therefor.

3. Flour and grist mills 38. Location and proprietors: North of Paollet River—G. Muerr & Co., Jeffries & Kendrick, Jeffries & Spencer, J. R. Jeffries, J. D. Jeffries, Wm. Jeffries, F. W. Bissou. Between Paollet and fair forest Creek—Hames & Jeffries, Frank Triunmer, W. H. Roberson. Between the Tygar and the Ennore—B. G. Willura, W. Humphries, J. C. Hunter—G. D. Peake. Between the Tygar and the Broad—J. C. Richards estate, J. W. Sartor, Crosby & Co. T. J. Jones, W. T. Jeter, G. D. Peake; and others in and near Union C. H. and west of it, including Pinckney Township. Number of hands employed: White 39, colored 24; total 63. Capital employed, \$70,000. Value of annual product, \$65,000. Classes of product: All grades of flour, meal and grist. Rate of toll, one-tenth. Water or steam power: Water 25, steam 13.

4. Foundries and machine shops, none. There are no foundries or machine shops commonly operated by the mills are commonly operated by the flour and grist mills, and employs the same hands. This lumber business, at the best is a small local one, and is included in the flour and grist product, as part and parcel of the same.

5. Turpentine stills, &c., none. Turpentine factories 75. Character: Building and repairing wagons and carriages, including the repairing of farm implements and machinery, and also smithery. Names &c.—Robinson & Allen, Union C. H., and other minor establishments scattered through the county. Capital employed, \$5,000. Hands employed: White, 5 colored 6; total 10. Value of annual product, \$7,500.

6. Number of mines in the county, 5 gold mines. Two of these mines are operated and three are not. The West Mine, owned and operated by the West Mining Company, is composed of Northern proprietors, and is located twelve miles northwest of Union C. H. It has been worked about two years by the present company. The veins are in tale and mica-slate formation. A twenty stamp mill is in operation day and night. From 50 to 75 hands—25 white and 40 colored are employed with a capital of about \$20,000. The value of the ore is from \$2 to \$50 per ton.

purpose of being turned under as a renovator of the land. A fair average yield per acre, with fair average cultivation, is fair average land, in a fair average season, &c.: Lint cotton 190 pounds, corn 10 bushels, oats 15, wheat 7, rye and barley 15, sweet potatoes 70, peas 10. With reference to the efficiency of white and colored labor worked together, it is well established that white and colored labor do not work well together, and that white laborers generally prefer colored laborers. There are a few exceptions in the upper part of the county, where there is a good quality of white labor to be had.

15. Condition of colored farmers as land owners and tenants? There are a few landowners and they are doing fairly, but the tenants not so well. 16. Are colored farmers making progress, saving money and acquiring land? Not generally. 17. Number and nationality of immigrants in the county? None. 18. Operation of the Stock law and its effect? In reducing expenses its good effect is very decided. In improving the stock it is destined to be beneficial.

19. The lien law and its effect on white and colored farmers and merchants? The opinions of our people differ greatly as to this law, but the preponderance of opinion is most decidedly that it is injurious to all classes. 20. The prohibition law—its observance, enforcement and effect? It has effected great good and promises better in the future. It is pretty generally observed.

21. The land law and its effect on land for sale in the county? Next to none at any price. 22. Number of cotton gins in the county, &c.? There are about 100 gins, average cost of gin, \$180. Maximum output in gin per day, 12 bales. Average distance cotton to gin, 2 to 3 miles. Charge for ginning, 1-20. Number of bales ginned annually, 20,000. No cleaners. 23. Remarks, suggestions, &c.: The chief needs of our farmers are better county roads and greater facilities for getting an education. The establishment of good schools would be the best possible investment for our people—better than factories, desirable as these may be, or better than railroads or even the repeal of the Lien law, which many think the greatest desideratum of all.

The above report is made as the best synopsis that could be framed upon the estimates and facts furnished by twenty-five of the most intelligent and most practical gentlemen in the county.—News and Courier.

The Weekly Union Times.

R. M. STOKES, Editor. UNION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION—\$2 00 PER ANNUM. ADVERTISING. One square or one inch, first insertion, - - - \$1.00 Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 75

Advertisements made for merchants and others advertising for six months or by the year. Ordinary Notices of ten lines or less, inserted free. Over ten lines, charged as Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

Citations, Notices to Creditors and Notices of Final Discharge must be paid for before they will appear in our columns. Postoffice Hours. The postoffice at Union will be open every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sunday, from 10 to 11 a. m., for the delivery of mail matter only.

The Cotton Market.

Sales 275 bales; prices 7 1/2 @ 10 cts. Wendell Phillips, the celebrated orator and agitator of public thought and opinion, died at his home in Boston last Saturday evening, in his 73d year. Wm G. Hughes is the only man from Union on the jury of the special term of the United States District court, now in session at Greenville.

An Imposter. The adage that "there is nothing new under the sun," is being verified in many ways in this land of ours. This progressive age is improving upon and introducing to all appearances, new, which really had their origin half a century ago. Soothsayers, magicians, and witchdoctors and witch doctors, have all been tried; but we are not inclined to the belief that since the earthly pilgrimage of our Saviour and the days of the Apostles, have any miracles been performed, such as healing the sick, making the lame to walk and the blind to see, by mere touch or word. But impostors have come, of whose coming we have been forewarned. The advent of a man who calls himself Dr. James Ellis, accompanied by a girl he calls his daughter, among the good people of the Pea Ridge section of this county, claiming to be able to heal all diseases, by quoting certain passages of Holy Scripture and the use of a peculiarly constructed plumb line, which little instrument directs his thoughts by its unerring drop in some respects alarming. This vile impostor has dropped down, as it were, and taken up his abode among these honest, sturdy people, and by the practice of his nefarious devices has absolutely unsettled and deluded the reason of some of the most credulous and unsuspecting citizens, who have allowed their superstitious natures to control their better judgment, to the exclusion of every rational hypothesis, and great excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood.

Dr. M. A. Moore, in his "Reminiscences of York," relates the circumstance of a wonderful cure effected by one Dr. Brindle, a celebrated witch doctor, (which will serve to illustrate the character of this Dr. Ellis) of North Carolina. It seems that one Mosie Grabbie had been bewitched and was confined to bed all day in a stupor until between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. Mosie would scream aloud, jump out of bed, run out of the house, and would not return until next morning after daylight. He would give as an explanation of his conduct, that Mrs. Bigger, an old witch that lived in the woods some distance from his house, rode him every night to a certain house, where she met other hags like herself, spend the night in their wild deliriums, would hitch him under a chestnut tree and he would return every morning with his feet full of chestnut burs. Dr. Brindle was sent for and when he came the first thing he did was to give Mosie an emetic, which caused him to eject from his stomach crooked pins, needles, hair balls, &c. Then the doctor put a black cat, tied the cat to a chair, and with some dead dried hog weed, gave the cat nine "clips." This was repeated alternately by Mosie and the doctor. Mosie was cured and was never known to repeat his screaming and jumping out of bed at night and running away. Dr. Moore, the writer of this story, was present, went into the house where Dr. Brindle was, and complained to the old witch doctor that he (Dr. Moore) was suffering from a severe pain in his arm, whereupon Dr. Brindle said he could cure it; passed his hand up and down the arm of Dr. Moore rapidly three times, saying "in and out," then said, "Now you are well." "Yes," says Dr. Moore, "I was well, for I had nothing the matter with my arm; I simply did this to test the conjurer, paid him a quarter and left." This happened in 1820 or 1821. Such is the power of all such as Dr. Brindle and Dr. James Ellis to effect a cure of diseases supernaturally. We hear you say—"But he cured Mosie Grabbie." Granted—but Mosie Grabbie's ailment was imaginary, a disease of the mind, and just as soon as he was convinced that the cause was removed and assured by the mysterious Dr. Brindle that the old witch would never ride him again, his mind was relieved and Mosie was restored. We feel a profound sympathy for the converts of such as Dr. James Ellis, and are truly astonished at the influence he exerts among a people who have ever been characterized for their good sense.—Some possessing even more than ordinary intelligence have resented with patriotic zeal the introduction of any "newfangled" person or plan, as was fully demonstrated by the warm reception given to Prof. Lowe, with rocks and fence rails, when he dropped down in his big balloon.

We learn that some of the citizens have become justly indignant and exasperated at the ruin wrought by this impostor, and have been trying to forcibly drive him from among them, while others—his unfortunate believers—are endeavoring to protect and defend him, claiming that the doctor possesses a charmed life, and that no common gun with powder and leaden ball can kill him. But our informant negatives the belief that they credit the assertion, since the doctor has not been seen, and cannot be found, since he and his friends received the intelligence that his presence is no longer desired in that vicinity. We learn that a warrant for his arrest as a common cheat has been issued. We think that these duped citizens could, with equal propriety; if his satanic majesty were to step upon terra firma and unfurl his banner, with the zeal of new converts, clap their hands and shout, hurrah for hell!—for this man Ellis is evidently an emissary of the devil or the Republican party.

Better Man Than He.

"A Lady Reader" writing to the Charleston News and Courier, tells of a man in Charleston County who can show receipts for twenty-five weeklies, two dailies and six monthlies. He is a contributor, regularly, to no less than nine of these. Besides these mentioned, he subscribes to— for friends in three different States.—All these papers can be seen, as no file is broken. That beats Sheriff Du Pre of Abbeville nineteen papers for himself and three for his friends, besides throwing in nine contributions. That man will live long and die happy.

Sales Day—Liens and Cash.

We do not remember ever seeing so large a crowd of people from the country on our streets as was here last Monday, except when a circus was in town or at a county political meeting. No Sheriff or Master's sales had been advertised, and being curious to know what attracted such a large crowd, we enquired the cause and discovered that they were the most impetuous set of mortals that ever made a raid on a town. Over one-half of them were here to give liens or borrow money to make the next crop upon, and the rest of them either had no business at all here or, having a few dollars in their pockets, came to pay their debts or buy supplies—but very few of the two latter classes, however.

South Carolina in 1884.

The people of South Carolina cannot, we think, too highly appreciate the great work of the Charleston News and Courier in giving to the world so complete and practical a view of the Industrial Life of the State as appeared in its issue of the 4th inst. It is the most valuable report that has been issued yet upon the industrial condition of South Carolina, and we hope it will be issued in permanent form for distribution all over the world. We give our readers that portion pertaining to Union county, which, compared with other counties, places us at the most lowest round of the ladder of progress and enterprise. We, however, must correct the report from Union as to the number, &c., of immigrants in the county. We can point to at least twenty foreign born residents who are among the best and most prosperous citizens of our county. We speak of this not to detract from the value of the report, but because we are inclined to think in making the report what we think the entering proprietors of the News and Courier intended it should be, complete and reliable in all its parts.

Great reduction in Clothing at Mark & Endel's.

B. M. WINSTOCK, Manager. Great reduction in Dry Goods, Blankets and Quilts, at Mark & Endel's. B. M. WINSTOCK, Manager.

Fire at Jonesville. About 12 o'clock last Sunday night, a serious fire occurred at Jonesville destroying the store and dwelling occupied by Mr. Hamlett Smith, with the contents, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. All the stock in the store, with all the furniture and clothing, were destroyed, were destroyed, our informant stating that he did not think even a chair was saved and the family escaped from the flames on their night clothes. Mr. Smith's loss is thought to be about \$2,500, partly insured. Losses were sustained by other parties, but we have not received the details. It is not known how the fire originated.

The building was owned by Mr. G. W. Bonner, we have not heard whether there was any insurance on it or not. There are not within nine miles of the fire and have to rely on parties who were there or thereabouts, whose statements vary so widely that we are almost afraid to give even what we have heard about it. Had it occurred in any neighboring county their county papers would have been posted by letter. The Times has the fewest county correspondents of any newspaper in the State. In this county the editor is expected to be ubiquitous—but he is not, he can hardly be at one place at a time.

Great reduction in Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods at Mark & Endel's.

B. M. WINSTOCK, Manager.

Pensioners in Union County. We have received from the Department of the Interior, the following list of pensions of the United States on the pension roll January 1, 1883, for Union County. Meriam Long, Jonesville, widow, 1812—\$8. April 1880. Elizabeth Fowler, Jonesville, widow, 1812—\$8 March 1874. Jinsey Vaughan, Union C. H., widow, 1812—\$8 January, 1879.

As we understand it the above are pensioners for the war of 1812. The pensioning of the Mexican Soldiers has not been decided by Congress, although the matter has been before that body for some years. In a letter to us from a friend in Washington, a few years ago, speaking of the difficulties in the way of securing justice to the veterans of the Mexican war and their survivors, he incidentally says: "Perhaps, if the Palmato regiment had not borne so conspicuous and proud a position in that war, the delay would not be so great." We readily saw the meaning of our friend's remark at that time, but are in hope that with the smoothing down of sectional prejudices will bring about a more liberal and magnanimous spirit toward the noble men who so bravely carried the American flag into the proud city of the Aztecs.

C. S. Thomas, Henry county, Ala., says Dr. Holt's Dyspeptic Elixir cured him of dyspepsia complicated with heart trouble. For sale by J. M. Gibbs. 483m.

Removal of the Postoffice.

We are pleased to State that our careful and accommodating Postmaster after duly considering the matter concluded not to remove his office into the wooden building first contemplated, but has rented the middle room in the Jeter building, just below the Times office, and is now being enclosed in it, with all his conveniences fixed up. The location is not quite as central for the delivery of the mail matter as the office he left, but it is so near that no one can complain, and having moved the street box to the front of the Bank and Hotel, in the centre of the business part of the town, where letters can be mailed, and secured a safe building, we think he has done all he could do to accommodate the people generally. We still think the department should build a safe and convenient Postoffice at this place, and put in all the necessary accommodations instead of imposing upon the Postmaster the payment of rent, purchasing office and street boxes &c.—amounting to about \$500—out of his salary.

Holt's Elixir will cure any case of dyspepsia, indigestion, or chronic liver trouble and heart disease caused from indigestion. For sale by J. M. Gibbs. 483m.

LOCKED OUT.—The Exchange Bank of Macon, Geo., has had to suspend operations in consequence of the disarrangement of the combination lock of the bank vault. The officials have been trying for two days to unlock the vault, but without success.

A few days ago a man was locked up in a safe, under very similar circumstances, and we have not heard yet whether he got out without breaking the safe. We often read of men going home late "from the club" being locked out until morning, or until a satisfactory arrangement was effected for a new bonnet or dress, but the above is the first instance on record where not one of the officers of a bank could get into the vault.

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PLOWS, PLOW STOCKS, Hoes, Axes and all kinds of farming implements to be found at

J. C. HUNTER & CO'S.

A RIOTOUS COLORED ASSEMBLY.—The so-called white watches which are wont to be kept up in Cromwell's alley have become a source of intolerable nuisance to the people who have the misfortune to reside anywhere within earshot of the place. Two such meetings were in progress Saturday night. They were kept up all night and the worshippers were finally worked up into such a pitch that the assembly resembled a drunken orgy or a scene in bedlam. Lieut. Golden of the police force, called in at the meetings several times during the night and requested the people to make less noise, but his requests were unheeded. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the noise became so outrageous that it was found necessary to call up a squad of police and disperse the crowd. When the police reached the place the scene beggared description. Men and women were shouting, dancing, howling and crying, while a dozen or more women lay upon the ground in a frenzied condition, some of them utterly exhausted while others were acting like maniacs. The meetings were at once dispersed, and the parties notified that in future such disorderly demonstrations would not be permitted even for religious purposes.—News and Courier.

W. A. Wright, Comptroller General, State of Georgia, says Dr. Holt's Dyspeptic Elixir cured him of dyspepsia, after having tried every other known remedy. He only took 3 bottles. For sale by J. M. Gibbs. 483m.

Freight on Fertilisers.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of Feb. 1st, under the above heading, you have, no doubt unintentionally, been misled as to the facts in your article. Prior to the leasing of the S. U. & C. Railroad by the Clyde combination, the freight on guano from Charleston to Union C. H. was \$46.00 per car, or \$4.50 per ton. Very soon after the above lease was consummated, some 3 years ago—the rate on guano was advanced to \$50 per car, or \$5 per ton, which rate had been in force all the while, until the Standard Tariff of the R. R. Commission reduced it to \$42 per car, or \$4.20 per ton. This rate was arrived at by a graduated charge for the distance hauled,—none paying the same or more for a shorter haul than was paid for a longer distance, which had not been the practice of the roads.

The rate of freight on guano should be low, because it is a home manufacture, made within our own borders, used very extensively by our farmers, for the purpose of making cotton and other produce that in their turn will, in a very large measure, be hauled by the same roads that haul the guano. Then, again, reduced rates would give greater consumption, add thereby increased tonnage for the roads. Furthermore, the increased mining of the crude rock has very much reduced the price and market value of all Phosphates—say fully 25 per cent. Large quantities of Kainit are now being used, worth in the market \$10 to \$12 per ton. Thus, you see we have Kainit, Acids, super-Phosphates, &c., worth in the market from \$10 to \$15 and \$20 per ton, on which we have a freight rate ranging from nearly 25 to 50 per cent. of the first cost of the goods. No business in the world can sustain such rates of freight. Suppose for a moment you had to pay 25 per cent of the value of your cotton as freight, or on any article as much of a staple as either of these two? Yet, all who are at all familiar with this subject, know that one of the first considerations in making rates, is to take into consideration the value of the article to be shipped. These are some of the reasons that influenced one of the commissioners to favor low rates on fertilisers. The railroad authorities impressed the Legislature that the Commission should not make rates, and the law was amended to this extent, before it had been fairly tested, and we were given to understand by the Legislature that they considered the rates too low, for example, their increasing all passenger rates, by special enactment.

The commission's rates on guano to Union was a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. on the old rate, so when the road proposed to advance the commission's rates about 10 per cent. the Board approved the same. To recapitulate: The anti commission rate was \$5 per ton, the commission's rate \$4.20, the new rate is \$4.63 per ton.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to say one more word on your article. I am well aware that it is far from you to in any wise misrepresent, or put the commission in a wrong light before your readers, and yet, unintentionally, I believe, on your part, you see how mistaken you were in your facts; and I will furthermore say here, that nine-tenths of the newspaper articles that appeared in the press last Fall, criticising the standard tariff of the Commission, when it first appeared, were as erroneous and misleading as the information you had received as to guano rates to your town. I believe now that the position taken by the Board, that it would not reply to any articles not addressed to their office, was, oftentimes, great injustice to themselves as well as misleading to the public.

Very Truly, D. P. D. B. M. WINSTOCK, Manager.

A MARRIAGE SERVICE TO SUIT DIVORCE LAWS.—London, February 3.—The Marquis of Queensberry has sent a pamphlet to the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons advocating the reform of the marriage service to meet the views of secularists. He proposes, in order to meet divorce cases, to leave out in the marriage ceremony the words "Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder," substituting "Whom the Government of Nature may put asunder let no man attempt to keep together."

Great sacrifice in Ladies Cloaks, Shawls and Hosiery, at Mark & Endel's. B. M. WINSTOCK, Manager.

A FLOOD IN LITTLE PEK-DEE.—The water in the Little Pee-Dee River has been very high for the past two weeks, and is now, at Gallivan's Ferry, two miles outside of the bank. On Friday the water had begun to fall slightly, the fall for the preceding twenty-four hours being about three-quarters of an inch. The river was still running over its western bank in places, and was level with the bank at its greatest elevation. The crossing at Gallivan's Ferry was somewhat difficult, but not as dangerous as it might have been.

KILLED FOR TAKING LIBERTIES.—Galveston, February 3.—A special to the News from Houston says that W. J. Perkins killed Andrew Johnson, at Cedar Bayou on Friday, by shooting him in the head with both barrels of his shot gun. No one else witnessed the deed except Perkins's wife, with whom it is alleged Johnson had taken improper liberties. Perkins surrendered himself to the officers.

THE SOUTH GETTING VERY "SOLD."—Yes, the South is getting very "sold" in making iron, digging mines, manufacturing cotton, building railroads and voting the Democratic ticket.—Lynchburg Daily News.

On Friday a ship load of armed Virginians pounced down on a fleet of Maryland water boats which were dredging in Virginia waters. The fleet was dispersed and several vessels badly injured by a cannon with which the Virginia craft was armed. One Maryland vessel was captured and its crew lodged in jail.

INMATE. A THRILLING NOVEL. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "The Ladies Mile," &c. Published by special arrangement from the author's advance proofs, in THE WEEKLY NEWS, beginning Wednesday, January 20.—\$2 a year. Address the NEWS AND COURIER, Charleston, S. C.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—HILL. Married, on the 20th December, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, in the city of Spartanburg, by Rev. W. W. Duncan, D. D., Dr. J. H. Hamilton, of Union County to Miss Josie, only daughter of Dr. Joseph Hill, of Spartanburg.

REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Table with columns: No. of claim, Date of filing, By whom presented, Amount of claim. Lists various claims and their amounts, including trial justice fees, salaries, and other expenses.