

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square first insertion, fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contracts will be made for space for advertisements of three months duration and over.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

The P. O. will be opened for business from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. The Money Order Department will be opened for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Cotton Market.

The best is bringing 63-16. Sales for the week, 65 bales.

The County Commissioners had a meeting last Wednesday.

The Board of Control will elect a dispenser on the 1st day of October, in place of Mr. Welch, resigned.

Mr. PERCELL has two new clerks, Mr. A. W. Greene, well known here, and Mr. Willie Goings from Kelfen.

We are glad to note the arrival of Mr. Jeffries, Assistant in the Graded School, and to welcome him to our town.

Fresh lot of Perfumery and Cologne just received at the UNION DRUG CO.

Mr. W. W. Koon, of this county, is now clerking with McClure. He assumed his duties last Saturday. We welcome him to town.

The Union Drug Co. has gotten in a new lot of Bibles. The American Bible Society put the price on these books and they are sold at cost. You can buy them very cheap.

Mrs. MARY C. GALLAGHER, of Blacksburg, was called to the bedside of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wm. J. L. Humphries, who has been very sick, but we are glad to know that she is now convalescent.

For the prettiest selection of Dress goods and Millinery ever brought to Union go to GRAHAM & SPARKS.

In pursuance of the call to Conservatives, issued some time since, there was a meeting held here last Saturday, and the following delegates were named to attend the convention at Columbia, to wit: T. L. Hames, D. B. Free, W. K. Thomas, Thos. B. Butler, W. H. Sartor, J. J. Littlejohn, M. Russel Jeter.

These gentlemen attended the convention in Columbia on the 17th.

Mr. Willie Goings, of Kelfen, has accepted a position in PERCELL'S Palace Dry Goods Store; and wishes all of his friends to come and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

All applicants in the Spartanburg District desiring to avail themselves of the Scholarship which gives free tuition in Columbia Female College, will forward their application at once to H. B. Carlisle, Spartanburg, S. C. Time limited to September 26th, inst.

W. A. ROGERS, P. E. Spartanburg District.

You will save at least 25c. on every Dollar if you buy your Dry Goods at PERCELL'S Dry Goods Palace.

The town election held last Monday to fill the vacancy on the Board, caused by the resignation of Mr. R. P. Harry, resulted in the following vote: Mr. W. D. Wilkins, 65; W. C. W. W. W. W. D. Wilkins, 65; S. McClure, 12. All the candidates had out tickets except Mr. Wallace. We suppose from that that he did not work for the place.

ATTENTION Farmers. Mr. Theodore S. Fitzsimon, who has been buying cotton here for the last six years has returned, and will buy here again this season for the Clifton and Cascade Mills. You will always find him either at A. H. Foster & Co's or at Bailey & Murphy's furniture store. You will always find it to your interest to see him before selling your cotton. We are glad to have another buyer on our cotton market.

For Ladies button shoes at 75c go to GRAHAM & SPARKS.

The Cherokee Falls Cotton Factory on Broad River was burned down Tuesday night. It caught fire about 9 o'clock from a hot box, as is supposed. The company had water works but could not get the machinery in operation. The fire burned very rapidly and was soon beyond control. It contained about 7000 spindles. About 16 bales of cotton belonging to individuals who had left it there was destroyed. The loss will be quite heavy, we learn. The disaster throws about 30 families out of employment.

Result of the last primary election was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote. Includes Probate Judge, County Supervisor, School Commissioner, Treasurer, Auditor, and Registrar.

Don't fail to see our New Colognes and Perfumery. THE UNION DRUG CO.

IDA WELLS, the Kentucky negress, who has lately traveled in England and delivered lectures denouncing the people of the South for their treatment of the negro, laying special stress on lynchings, returning to this country, has been followed by an English committee, which proposes to investigate the subject. We do not know what she said to the English people. She said that which has made her laudably notorious in the eyes of some well meaning English people whose heads have swelled so big as to totally impair their eyesight. England's charity always did stay a long way from home. In fact it went off long ago and has not been heard of (in England) since. Old England has some of the grandest, best men in the world. These stay at home. Other little fellows, nothing at home, nothing where- over they are known, wander up and down the earth, always steering clear of English dominions, trying to find some rottenness. When they find the object of their search and desire, forgetting what they have left at home, they throw up their hands in holy horror at the depravity (of other people). Then they gloat over the corruption they have found. Then they devour it; and then 'investigate' (for more).

Ida Wells has made herself notorious to her own infancy in the eyes of all people who are at all acquainted with the facts. Whatever she said it has left the impression first that the negro only was lynched, second that white men always did the lynching, both of which are false.

There is one crime which is so detestable to all men who love their mothers and wives and sisters and children that it incenses men against the perpetrator of it; and if aggravated at all or accompanied with ferocity it drives people to madness. This is the case everywhere, North and South, and whoever the criminal, be he black or white. Negroes themselves do not hesitate to inflict summary punishment when that crime is committed on one of their race.

We deprecate lynching. We deprecate all mob law. It is our sober judgment that every accused person ought to have the benefit of a fair and impartial trial. Fiat justitia sed in certa forma fiat. We have stringent laws against lynching in some of our Southern States. In North Carolina whenever a person is taken out of custody and lynched it becomes the duty of the solicitor of the district to go to the county and search diligently for the lynchers and to spare no pains to bring them to justice. And for this service the county wherein the lynching took place, besides paying the expense of the investigation, must pay the solicitor \$100 for his service, whether he is successful or not. There may be such laws in other States and we presume there are in some. The trouble is not with our law, nor is it with our people, but it is with the unbridled passions of a certain class of negroes and brutal white men. If the English committee can change these they might do some good. In regard to this committee, however, we disagree with some of our contemporaries, and incline to the opinion expressed by the Governors of most of our States. We regard it as an officious intermeddling and do not think that the committee ought to be tolerated. We do not fear an investigation, but we do not think the English committee competent, fitted or clothed with the proper authority to investigate. England has never had but one ear for America, an ear keen to slander and dull to truth—deaf to all good. It has but one eye for us, and that is the searching eye of criticism and fault-finding—color blind to all except black. It has but one nostril, and that sensitive only to stenches. It has but one taste in America and that is for filth. It has but one interest and that is to get all the gold we have. We don't see what good the committee could do and we see how they might do a great deal of harm. It certainly would be a bad day for the negro, if the English should bring into the South some of the reform that they are now perpetrating on the negroes in Africa.

We anticipate no trouble from this committee however. The negro has been deceived a long time but he has at last found out that the Southern white man is his best friend. There are some leading negroes now who are intelligent men and through their religious denominations they are making better citizens of their people. The resolutions recently adopted by a national assembly of negroes in one of our Southern cities were very commendable. They denounced lynching, but they also denounced the crime that occasions so much lynching. They begged the white people to desist from lynching, but they also resolved to do their utmost to check the commission of crime by the more brutal ones of their race. It is true they commended the course of Ida Wells, but that was but natural for them, and while not agreeing with them we may well excuse them.

We wish that lynching might be stopped but we do not believe that it will be as long as a certain crime is so prevalent, whether the crime be committed by white or black. To the English committee and well meaning people who are in favor of investigating we would say: Beware that you do not come to countenance the crime. Beware that you do not take sides with the wrong victor. If all your words had come to the ears of certain law, brutal men there would have been more crime, more victims and more lynchings.

We of the South welcome criticism in kindness. We try to manage our affairs with justice and equity, and we welcome any aid or advice, but if we must be made over again we just a little rather not be made on an English last.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

Judge Scott, of Texas, calls the Jury's Attention to This Law. W.A.O. Tax, September 18—Hon. Samuel R. Scott, judge of the fifty-fourth district court, at Waco, in a special charge to the grand jury calls attention to the law against trusts or combinations. He stated that cotton seed had been reduced fifty per cent compared with last year and that the same price prevailed all over the state. For this, and for other reasons, he believed an unlawful combination exists to depress the cotton seed market, and the judge directed the grand jury to close investigate the matter.

Road Convention.

From the proceedings of the Road Association which met at Charlotte on the 12th and 13th last we cut some things which we hope will be of interest to the lovers of good roads.

The first meeting was held in the city hall and was called to order by R. J. Brevard, the President who is also mayor of Charlotte. After some preliminaries he welcomed the delegates and then stated that the association was ready for business. Several of the delegates responded in short happy speeches, among them one of our own citizens, Mr. R. M. Jolly, of Spartanburg, who said that he had been on the Spartanburg county board for 12 years and he had come to the convention to find out how to make roads. There were remarks made by several others after which the convention adjourned to meet again at 2:30. The first session was well attended. There were 150 delegates representing a great many counties of the 14 North State and some from other states. Mr. J. S. Welch was present and represented our county. Promptly at 2:30 the convention re-assembled, but had hardly time to do anything before some one suggested that the convention go out and look at the work that was being done and come and do their talking by gas light. That was a good idea. It met the approbation of the body and was accordingly adopted.

When they re-assembled at eight o'clock there was a right much larger crowd than at the other meetings, a good many of them not delegates. A number of these had come in on the trams in the evening, and some of them from the surrounding country. All interested in good roads, Capt. S. B. Alexander, being called upon as one who was well acquainted with the history of the work on the Roads, arose and gave in outline the work from its inception. He told of the trouble he had had in getting the bill through the legislature and said it seemed that the state had determined that Mecklenburg should not have good roads. He said moreover that the bill was not drawn for Mecklenburg but for every county in the state, and would fit any county. He said that they had found difficulties when they first began to utilize convict labor but that now they had found out what good roads are and that soon they would radiate from Charlotte in every direction. He said that to make the system most completely successful every county should adopt it, and thus complete a net work of roads from one county to another.

'What Have Our Good Roads Done for the Farmers of Mecklenburg County?' was read by Capt. Ardrey. It was as follows: 'It is difficult,' said he, 'to estimate the value of good roads to the farmers or to the community, for the benefits or returns come indirectly and not directly in dollars and cents, and, therefore, cannot be easily counted, and owing to the late financial crisis that we have had and are now having, it is difficult to properly estimate the value of improvements, and they are so numerous that it is difficult to estimate them, and only a few can be mentioned in this article. 'Good roads have improved our farmers morally, socially and intelligently, by bringing them in closer contact with each other, and improving the facilities for attending church and schools, extending the circle of acquaintance. They improve commerce by bringing the people nearer to the market, and rendering transportation easier and cheaper, making it easier and less expensive to transport two tons than one, or two bales of cotton than one. The difference here is about one to four. One horse or mule can draw on the macadamized roads four bales of cotton with as much ease as he can on the old roads. They have saved thousands of dollars to the farmers in the way of minor products. On the old roads it cost more to market wood eight or ten miles than it would bring on the market. So also, our fruits and vegetables have been lost untold roads were in the way. The farmer has saved thousands of dollars of wood, lumber, fruits, vegetables and other products that would not pay to transport over bad roads, and heretofore have been lost; and the easier and cheaper marketing of these products has encouraged diversified farming, which brings money to the farmer in all seasons of the year and makes him living in dollars and cents. Good roads have enhanced the value of land, invited new settlers, infused new life and energy in the citizens. The farmers take more pride in keeping good stock and good vehicles, for it is a real pleasure to drive a good team over a good road. It excites the pride of the farmer in his farmsteads. Good roads have stimulated the farmers to improve their lands and premises, because they are brought more into notice; for we do not like for our lands to appear poor and our houses dilapidated, and for the same reason they have encouraged improved farming and stock raising. The improved roads have brought about a better social feeling and closer business relations between the citizens of Charlotte and the country by offering better facilities for the people of the city to visit their friends in the country and vice versa and if all our roads were macadamized, many of our wealthy citizens of the city would delight in as home better lands, and our farmers would be better satisfied with their country homes and their surroundings.

All the above is evidenced by a unanimous appeal from the people to the county commissioners to speed on the work and make all the roads in the county good. Every man wants his road made, and he will do so with a willingness to pay the road tax, for we have no complaint now, and the pressure is so great that the justices and commissioners will be forced to drive some new method to increase the work as was evidenced at the last meeting of the county commissioners as there were five delegations representing five of the leading roads from Charlotte, representing about fifty or seventy-five of the best farmers in the county, pleading with the commissioners to send the convicts immediately to their roads, that the macadam be extended on their roads, promising to deliver rock gratuitously, and other inviting propositions.

The advantages of good roads in this county has proven to be so great and the profits so lucrative that the once strongest opponents of the new system have become its strongest advocates, and now a unanimous appeal comes from all classes and conditions of our citizens for good roads.

Then S. H. Hilton who began the works gave some interesting history and W. B. Butler, City Engineer, made some instructive estimations of the cost. These were followed by Secretary Holmes with some interesting and instructive remarks supplemented with stereotyped views contrasting good and bad roads. Shortly afterwards the Convention adjourned.

Thursday morning was taken up in arriving over and examining the roads, after which the convention re-assembled at 12 m. Then there were a great many good speeches made by preachers, teachers, and others;

too many to try to give here. We want to give a few words, however, from the speech of Rev. Dr. Banks of the M. E. Church.

He said: 'Such roads as they have in the New England and the Middle States, and in some portions of this country, are the attendance on church services greatly. With good roads not half the horses would be needed to take the people to church; only about one-fourth of the time would be required, and there would be only about one-tenth the weary and discomfort and unpleasant effort to reach church now necessary. Good roads would revolutionize and greatly improve the plan of giving the gospel to the people who live outside of the cities. There are too many churches, and not enough people to a church, in the country. Every man wants a church at his own door, for the reason that he cannot get away from his door to go to church. The country preachers have to travel over the muddy roads from one church to the other. If we had good roads the effect on the churches would be considerably increased. With roads like those in and about Charlotte, the trouble and expense of travel would be lessened. With good roads, the church privileges in the country would approximate those of the town. Good roads prove profitable to our worshippers. The amount saved on the wear and tear of vehicles would pay the tax for keeping up the road, and pay for better preachers. Large congregations cannot be had in the country with bad roads. The same applies to the Sunday school. A large portion of them go into winter quarters. The roads are so bad that the teachers and children cannot attend.

'Under the improved road system, only one-third of the number of Sunday schools would be needed; one-half as many teachers, and one-half as many superintendents. The effect of the effect of good roads on church attendance, we notice:

'First, A large attendance under the present system of good roads.

'Second, Good roads tend to decrease the number and increase the strength of churches. It is not assigned me to say how this matter of good roads is to be brought about, but I hope and believe it will come about.'

We have not space for all the resolutions that were passed but will make room for the following offered by Col. Tipton as a substitute for Mr. Mallory's resolution which drew forth the heated debate before mentioned.

'Resolved, That this road conference urge each county of this State which has not arranged so to, to use its own convicts at work on the public roads, and to raise by taxation an amount of money sufficient for the maintenance and guarding of these convicts, and for the purchase and operation of necessary improved road machinery.

'Resolved, further, That we urge the counties of the State to have passed such local legislation, at the next meeting of our General Assembly, as will enable them to keep and work on their public roads all persons sentenced to the penitentiary for terms of less than fifteen years.'

Mr. Welch offered this amendment: 'Resolved, That we recommend the re-enactment of the law which permits any county in the State to withdraw from the State penitentiary as many as twenty-five convicts during any one year, on the payment of the actual expenses.'

The substitute and amendment carried. The Convention was a complete success. We shall watch the movement with interest and expect to see better roads in N. C. in a few years. Now let us go to work also. We need the roads as much as North Carolina. They will do us as much good as they will do her. We can make them as good and at as small cost, and are as able to make them as the people of our sister state. Let us not be behind in this matter. Let us see that it is brought before our next Legislature and let us have as good roads as any other state.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nicholson have gone North. They will probably be back about the first of October.

Rev. W. E. G. Humphries was in town last Wednesday.

Mr. F. C. Jennings left last Tuesday for Princeton, N. J., where he goes to pursue his studies for the ministry.

Dr. W. M. Menlor went to Columbia last Tuesday on business.

Mr. C. T. Murphy left last Monday for Laurens, where he will buy cotton this Fall.

Mr. R. L. McNally left last Wednesday for Camben. He will buy cotton there this season.

A Visit to Trough Shoals.

Last Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock found your correspondent seated in the up train bound for Trough Shoals, that great mill town in Spartanburg county. Arrived in Paelet at 8 o'clock, and after 30 minutes drive in a nice hack, which is run between Paelet and Trough Shoals by Mr. Holland, who I found to be a very pleasant old gentleman, we reached the mills.

The first place visited was Mrs. Greer's a former resident of this place, who is now doing well at the mills.

After supper, in company with two or three, I visited the mills. The sight was beautiful, and I will not attempt to give a description of the mill, as I hope to go again pretty soon and carry you, Mr. Editor, with me and let you write up the mill.

Sunday morning I attended the Baptist Church and listened to an able and eloquent sermon by Rev. J. D. Huggins, from Exodus, 20:8, 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.' I will not try to give even a synopsis of the sermon, as it would take up too much of your space, but will say that it was one of the best sermons I ever listened to. Mr. Huggins is liked by all the people, and is doing good work in the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom on earth.

Sunday evening Mr. Perrin Thomson, the popular bookkeeper in the company's store carried me over the town. The first place visited was the new mill, which is a large building five stories high, and about three hundred feet long. It being Sunday it was impossible to get in. This mill has not been in operation for a good while, on account of the dam being burst, but the rock masons are hard at work rebuilding it, and will soon have one completed twice as thick as the former one, and there will be no danger of it breaking again soon.

We then took a walk through the town and I tell you, Mr. Editor, there are some pretty girls up there, but I am sorry to say that your correspondent didn't have the pleasure of meeting any of them.

Just before my departure I went around to see Mr. Thomson's Miss Helen Greer, and spent an hour in pleasant conversation. I hope I will soon have the pleasure of visiting the place again.

J. C.

A. M. Bailey, a well-known citizen of Eugene, Oregon, says his wife has for years been troubled with chronic diarrhoea and used many remedies with little relief until she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has cured her and will cure you. Give a trial and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by B. F. POSLEY Druggist.

At the Conservative Convention held in Columbia last Monday, it was decided not to put out any ticket at present, but the following preamble and resolutions which we copy from The State were adopted:

Whereas, men prominent in the affairs of the State, claiming to be Democrats, some of whom are now seeking nomination for high offices as Democrats, have declared themselves bound by the principles announced at a convention held at Ocala in the State of Florida on the third day of December, 1890, as paramount to all other political principles whatsoever; which principles are centralizing in their tendency and opposed to those of the Democratic party; and

Whereas, others so now claiming to be Democrats have allied themselves with members of a new party styled the Populist party and have declared ready to abandon the Democratic party whenever an opportunity favorable to the success of the so-called Populist party shall present itself; and

Whereas, under such circumstances it becomes the duty of the Democratic party in this State through its official representatives in convention assembled explicitly to declare its position in regard to these disturbing influences.

Resolved, That this convention composed of loyal Democrats from all parts of the State demands of the convention to assemble on the 19th inst., under the call of the executive convention of the Democratic party of the State as heretofore organized explicitly to declare the true and loyal allegiance of the whole Democratic party of the State of South Carolina to the principles and organization of the National Democratic party, and to repudiate and rescind the action of the State convention of 1892, adopting the Ocala platform as that of the Democratic party of this State.

2. That the convention also demands of the said State convention to be held on the 19th inst., to nominate no one to office who is not in full accord with the principles of the National Democracy, nor one who acknowledges allegiance to the said Ocala platform or to the principles of the Populist party.

3. Resolved, That the nominations by the convention on the 19th inst., of any candidate for any office at the hands of the Democratic party, holding allegiance to any other than the Democratic principles and policy shall absolve a member of the Democratic party in the State from obligation to support such nominees at the general election, whether or not they participated in the recent primary election.

4. That an executive committee, consisting of one member from each county to be appointed by their men of the respective delegations, which committee shall be charged with the duty of the better organization of the Democratic party, and the presentation of the foregoing resolution to the Democratic convention, which meets in Columbia on the 19th inst., and with recalling this convention at such time as they may see fit prior to the first day of October.

A Card of Thanks.

Editor Union Times: I wish to express through your paper my thanks to the people of Union County for the vote they gave me last Tuesday. Words fail me when I try to express my gratitude to them.

To the defeated brethren: I have been the President of the lefted candidates association for ten years, and verbally resigned, that A. C. Lyles, one of my oldest charter members, could hold the Presidency a while, but as he was on the ticket as a delegate he may claim that he is relieved from the position. I would, therefore, as your old President, urge that the association be called together on the first Monday in October. I would suggest that J. C. Edwards be elected President, and according to the constitution of the association, he is entitled to the Presidency, because he got the smallest vote in the County. I would further ask that Mr. Smith, my opponent, be remembered in the making up of one of the offices of the society. I take pleasure therefore in tendering to you my resignation, I do not do it in a boastful spirit, but do it willingly and cheerfully. Brethren, you must do all in your power to console one another. That is the object of the organization. Your mutual consolation.

J. B. LANCASTER.

Notice.

THE County Board of Control will meet Monday, October 1 for the purpose of electing a dispenser to fill the unexpired term of J. S. Welch, resigned.

C. C. SARTOR, Ch'n of Board.

Sale of Real Estate.

I, J. G. Long having been duly appointed Agent of the heirs at law of William M. Hart, deceased, to sell the real estate of said William M. Hart, will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder at Union Courthouse, on the first Monday in October next, within the legal hours of sale.

The following is a description of the real estate: All that certain tract of land lying, being and situate in Pinckney Township, Union county, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Jeffries, J. G. Kelly, Mrs. Mary Kelly and others. Said tract known as the 'Home Tract.'

All that certain tract of land lying, being and situate in Pinckney Township, Union county, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Jeffries and Lawson Talley. Said tract known as the 'Jerry Gallman Place.'

The heirs-at-law of William M. Hart will execute deeds to the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. Cash—Purchaser to pay for papers.

J. G. LONG, Agent for the heirs-at-law of William M. Hart, deceased. September 19th, 1894.

JUST OPENED.

In the old Post Office building, between McClure's and the Merchant's and Planter's National Bank, a fine line of

FANCY AND FAMILY GROCERIES.

FINE CIGARS, TOBACCO, Cigarettes, FRUITS, AND CONFECTION.

WHAT YOU WANT IS FRESH GOODS And I have them and intend to keep them. BUY FOR CASH.

SELL FOR CASH. GIVE ME A CALL. Respectfully, JNO. T. ROSE.

DID YOU EVER SEE A DOLLAR GROW?

DO YOU WANT TO SEE YOUR DOLLAR GROW?

IF SO, INVEST IT IN FURNITURE AT BAILEY & MURPHY'S

OUR LINE OF FURNITURE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1894 IS

A WONDERFUL COLLECTION

OF ELEGANT DESIGNS, OF THE NEWEST AND MOST POPULAR STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON. WE ARE PROUD OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

BECAUSE IN QUALITY AND ASSORTMENT IT GIVES THE PURCHASER THE WIDEST RANGE FOR SATISFACTORY SELECTIONS, AND

Our Prices Favor the Buyer IN THE MOST GENEROUS MANNER.

Remember THAT we sell

FURNITURE

That is full of HONEST QUALITY, at prices that will paralyze would-be competitors, and fill with ecstatic joy all those who purchase goods from BAILEY & MURPHY. Now if you want value for your money, come and see us. If you want bargains in Furniture that prove their worth in use, that look BIGGER out of the store than in it, come and see us. Remember to get your COFFINS, CASKETS AND ROBES from us.

TWO SOLID CARS OF FURNITURE NOW BEING UNLOADED, JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

BAILEY & MURPHY.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE FOR LOW TARIFF PRICES ON

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS BOUGHT AT THE CLOSEST PRICES WHILE IN MARKET

McLURE'S.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IN LARGE QUANTITIES,

JUST RECEIVED.

OUR buyers have just returned from the Northern Markets where they purchased a VERY LARGE stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Millinery, that they bought at the very lowest prices, and which we propose to sell as cheap as the same goods can be bought in the Southern States. We mean to sell you first quality goods at the lowest prices, no trash or seconds.

SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes have been bought with care and can't be beat in the upper part of the State.

DRESS GOODS.

In Dress Goods we can show you all the new shades and all the novelties of the season, at prices that will sell the goods.

Millinery! Millinery!

In Millinery goods we can show you all the newest things, and one of the largest stocks ever brought to Union. Call and see us.

Yours Respectfully, GRAHAM & SPARKS.