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# THE UNION TIMES.

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## A SENSATION

### OCCURRED IN THE MANSION HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

**Robert Davis, Overseer at Huguenot Mills, Fires His Pistol at Gossett—Considerable Excitement Produced—Parties Arrested But Afterwards Released on Bond—Franklin's Narrow Escape—Mrs Gossett is the Woman Who Disappeared From Pacolet With Dr. Montgomery Several Days Ago.**

(Greenville News Dec. 14th.)

A sensation occurred last night at 8:30 o'clock at the Mansion house when Robert Davis, overseer of the card room at the Huguenot mills, entered room No. 51, occupied temporarily by A. C. Franklin, of Pelham, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gossett, of Pacolet, and fired a pistol, the bullet missing Franklin's left side by the width of a garment.

With the report of the pistol came loud screams of a woman. The affair produced the most intense excitement and in a few seconds a number of men in the hotel lobby rushed to the room, where they found three men struggling over a pistol and the woman standing by screaming with fright.

Chief of Police Kennedy and Sergeant Gunnels were soon on the scene and the parties were placed under arrest. Davis was taken to the station house and put behind iron bars, but was afterwards released on \$25 bond given by Mr. Mullaly, Mr. and Mrs. Gossett and Mr. Franklin gave a bond of \$10 each, but it was afterwards refunded.

Mr. Franklin, his daughter, Mrs. Gossett, and her husband were guests at the Mansion house. Shortly after supper the three repaired to Mr. Gossett's room, where they were engaged in discussing family affairs when in a short time they were joined by Mr. Davis who had come up at the invitation of Mr. Franklin, an old friend.

The four were laughing and joking, and apparently having a jolly time. Something was said by Gossett which offended Davis, who left the room, returning in about ten minutes with a pistol.

Davis knocked at the door and as it was opened by Mrs. Gossett, it is said, that he rushed by the woman with his pistol in hand and attempted to shoot Mr. Gossett. He was immediately grabbed by Mr. Franklin. The pistol was fired, the bullet passing through Franklin's coat and vest and clipping a suspender buckle from his pants, but never touched his skin.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Gossett had been drinking, as the odor of strong corn could be easily detected. After the occurrence Chief Kennedy found a pint bottle of liquor on the bureau in the room where the shooting took place.

Mrs. Gossett is the woman who created a sensation at Pacolet about ten days ago by mysteriously disappearing with Dr. Montgomery, a prominent druggist of that town. Mr. Gossett had arranged with his wife's father, Mr. Franklin, to bring her to the Mansion house, where he would meet her, and it was his hope that they would be able to settle the differences between them.

Mr. Franklin and his daughter came to Greenville yesterday morning and registered as A. C. Franklin and daughter. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Gossett arrived here over the C. & G. division, and went at once to the hotel, where he registered as J. C. Gossett.

When seen by a reporter last night Mr. Gossett insisted that the occurrence be kept out of the paper. When told it would be impossible to grant his request he then insisted that a fictitious name be substituted for his. He said that the reason he had registered J. C. Gossett was to prevent any of his friends here in Greenville knowing that he was in the city; that they knew of his wife having left him several days ago and he didn't want them to know that he was here to meet her.

He is a young man and holds a responsible position with the Pacolet manufacturing company. In reference to the occurrence in the hotel, Mr. Gossett and Mr. Franklin tells the same story, which is about as follows:

"Mr. Davis came into the room; we were laughing, telling jokes and discussing things in general. Mr.

Davis made a remark about some friend of his and I (Mr. Gossett) said in a joking way, 'Is he a white man?' This seemed to offend Mr. Davis. He got mad and began talking loud and my wife ordered him out of the room. He left and in about ten minutes returned. When my wife opened the door he rushed by her and tried to get to me, when Mr. Franklin grabbed him."

Mr. Davis is father of Robert Davis who was shot accidentally several days ago by Hamp Levi, near the Dixon Annex. He is regarded by his employers as a steady, reliable man.

To a reporter last night Mr. Davis said that he had known Mr. Franklin for about twenty years; that Mr. Franklin came to his house yesterday afternoon and promised to return and spend the night with him.

While he was on the street yesterday Mr. Franklin asked him up in the hotel to meet his daughter, Mrs. Gossett. "While we four were talking Mr. Gossett asked Mr. Franklin if I was a white man. Mr. Franklin told him that I was a good man and a good friend of his. Mr. Gossett then said, 'I believe he is a d—n negro.' Now you know that is pretty hard for a man to take," said Mr. Davis to the reporter.

"I left the room. When I returned and started in both of the men came at me, and I pulled my pistol."

Mr. Franklin is assistant superintendent at Pelham mills. He brought his daughter here to meet Mr. Gossett with the hope that they might settle the differences between them. He regrets the occurrence very much.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

**Winnowed From the President's Annual Message to Congress by the Greenville Daily News.**

This nation is composed of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts.

We have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past.

Even if we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

Our people, the sons of men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will.

Ours is not the creed of the weakling and coward. Ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused. The plain people are better off than ever before.

When conditions have favored the growth of so much good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of evil.

The evils are real, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity.

A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the powers it confers upon owners of property.

We are not attacking corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth.

Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. We need not be over tender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible.

Effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

The only relation of the tariff to big corporations is that the tariff makes manufacturers profitable. The tariff remedy (for trusts) would simply make manufacturers unprofitable.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization.

The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle.

It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs.

The well-being of the wage-worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be an essential in shaping our whole economic policy.

There must never be any change that will jeopardize the standard of comfort of the American wage-worker.

This is an era of federation and combination.

Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public.

The conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing to all.

Sure disaster will come upon both if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other.

Any kind of class animosity is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to the national welfare, than sectional, race, or religious animosity.

We can get good government only upon condition that we judge each man upon his individual merits.

We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such. We are for the upright man, rich or poor.

Cuba has become a part of our international political system. She should be given some of the benefits of our economic system.

We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak.

We, the giant republic, should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that we desire to show ourselves effectively their friend.

The world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible or necessarily desirable, to invoke arbitration in every case.

No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States.

No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in a more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines.

Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known, but the people as a whole enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other Orientals, save the Japanese alone.

We have not gone too far in granting these rights, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it is wise or just to go.

It may be questioned whether the world has seen a better example of constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippines.

The triumph of our arms—above all the triumph of our laws and principles—has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given the army for what it has done in the Philippines.

In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit.

We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy.

A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Fatuous self-complacency or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1902. Word has been received by Secretary Hay that General Tasker H. Bliss has accomplished, in Havana, the task for which he was sent to Cuba and has either negotiated a reciprocity treaty or has procured a protocol which provides for such treaty. As heretofore stated in these letters, the new treaty provides for a reduction of the Dingley duties on imports from Cuba of 20 per cent, and secures in return therefrom material concessions from Cuba. Cuba is to adopt maximum and minimum tariff schedules, the former to be assessed on imports from all countries other than the United States. In exemplification of the workings of the new treaty it is stated that at present Cuba imports more cotton

goods, of which she is a large consumer, from Europe than from the United States. The new tariff will give the United States an advantage in tariff of from 33 1/2 to 40 per cent, and will thus insure a monopoly of the Cuban market. The same is virtually true of linen goods, etc. The President is said to have secured pledges from many senators to support the new treaty and the administration does not believe it will meet with strong opposition. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has determined to insert a clause in the ratification of the treaty requiring the consent of the House but the republican leaders say that will not be hard to obtain.

The Venezuelan trouble is the occasion of some anxiety on the part of the administration although it is believed the fact that Great Britain is party to the belligerent forces will have a tendency to restrain Germany from the high handed proceedings she might attempt were she alone engaged. The sinking of Venezuelan ships by the Admiral has led to suspicion of the attitude of the latter country, however, and the President and his Cabinet are watching the situation with closest interest. The gunboat Marietta has been ordered to La Guayra to protect American interests. The President has made it very clear that he will not interfere with the most drastic measures for collecting the debt which Venezuela owes her foreign creditors but will promptly protest at any attempt at territorial acquisition.

Both the President and Secretary Hay are much pleased at the good offices performed by the United States Minister Bowen at Caracas, the latter having secured the release of the English and German consuls and citizens whom President Castro at first imprisoned and having been made the medium for an arbitration proposition by the Venezuelan President, a proposition which it is feared comes too late for acceptance by Germany and Great Britain. It has, however, been submitted to both nations through the State Department.

Little has been accomplished in the Senate during the past week. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses, etc., of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was passed on Thursday after an interesting debate several senators opposing the measure because they considered the President had exceeded the constitution in designating government officers for a work not authorized by Congress.

Thursday also witnessed in the Senate a brief but exciting skirmish between Senator Quay and these Senators opposed to the admission of the territories aspiring to statehood. The Pennsylvania Senator frankly stated that it had been common talk in committee room and lobby that the bill was to be killed by dilatory tactics but that he was prepared to "stand pat" on the proposition that statehood had been promised by the platform of the last national convention and, he added, "If the Republican party can lie to the people about one plank it can lie about all." The opposition, while avoiding the direct implications of Senator Quay, spurred for time and the matter was postponed, to be taken up at 2 o'clock today. That the majority of all the Senators are in favor of granting statehood to all three territories and that a majority of the Republicans are opposed to it, is evident, but there is considerable likelihood that the opposition will gain its point and prevent the bill coming to a direct vote.

Although the Senate has formally accepted the educational test clause in the Immigration bill, there is reason to fear that it will be eliminated in conference. This clause, which requires that every application for admission to the country must be able to read intelligently, in his own language, a passage from the constitution, and is intended to exclude the low class of labor now coming from southern Europe, is vigorously opposed by the railroads and other great corporations which desire an abundance of the cheapest labor from which to draw their lowest class of laborers. They have strong influence in Washington and will leave no stone unturned to defeat the educational clause for which some of the ablest statesmen have been working for years.

## HERE AND THERE.

**Items of Interest Culled from Remains of Store or Less Interests.**

The first shipment of manufactured cotton goods through Charleston to Porto Rico was made recently by the Pelzer mills. The amount was 27 bales.

A \$10,000 Episcopal church is to be erected at the corner of North avenue and Peachtree street in Atlanta, Ga. Work on this handsome edifice to be begun in the early spring.

It will be of interest to the friends of Rev. R. G. Pearson, the evangelist; to learn that he has accepted a professorship in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., and will teach the English Bible.

W. J. Conway, Clerk of Walnut camp, W. of W., Rock Hill, has received from the sovereign camp a check for \$1,000, payable to Mrs. John B. Neely, a widow of the late John B. Neely, a member of the Woodmen organization.

On account of the present inadequate facilities for handling the mails in the Atlanta postoffice, it will be necessary in the near future to establish a station or stations of the office in order to relieve the congestion.

A charter was granted the Eastley Publishing Company of Eastley, which will issue a newspaper and do a job printing business on a capital stock of \$2,000. The officers are D. F. Bradley, president; J. M. Geer, vice president, and J. T. Latherd, secretary and treasurer.

You have heard many a boastful man say, "I take a drink whenever I want to." But that is not the trouble. It is the chap who takes a drink when he doesn't want to who is throwing himself to the dogs and depriving himself and family of bread. And the cursed fool calls it being a "good fellow."—New York Press.

The steamer Silverton began the work of laying the cables from San Francisco to Honolulu last Friday. President Mackay says the line will be open by Christmas and be completed to Manila next July. Thousands witnessed the ceremony at the beach, including school children and public officials.

To cure catarrh purchase 10 cents worth of scales of iodine which may be found at any drug store. Put two or three scales in large mouthful. Heat over lamp and inhale fumes. Having filled nostrils with the fumes hold nose and frequently through the middle ear. Do this every day for three weeks, then skip a few days and commence again. Continue until cured. This receipt comes from a fine physician.

Mr. R. J. Lowe, of Kings Creek, found a nugget of virgin gold on his place that weighed 2 ounces and 5 drams, the market value of which is not far from \$50. It is probably the largest nugget ever found in York county. Mr. Lowe's nugget was weighed by Mr. Carr, the druggist. It was tested with acid and in other ways. It is evidently natural, as it resembles in shape a piece of lead spelter and is almost as heavy as lead.

The News and Courier has been reporting big turnips lately but the one sent in by Mr. King, of Anderson, takes the cake. Speaking of the competition the News and Courier says:

"The Megatherium product grown by Mr. King in Anderson, and now in this office to show for itself, weighed when first excavated—not to say dug—20 1/2 pounds without the top, and after several days drying still weighs over 17 pounds. This makes it weigh, without a top, about as much as the Pickens product—its nearest competitor—with a top, and about 4 1/2 pounds more than the Pickens product with the top. So it is far ahead of its largest rival, and now holds the record, easily, for the State."

## GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

**Patrick Tells of a Big Time Xmas. Lots of Hogs to Kill. Living at Home. Personal Notes.**

DEAR EDITOR:

I once more, after long silence, take time to write a few notes to the good old reliable, THE UNION TIMES. Christmas is at the door and everybody is looking forward to a happy time out here, especially the 25th, for there will be a Xmas tree at Mr. William Bailey's at 1 o'clock. Everybody is cordially invited to come and help to share of the good fun that's in store for those who will be there. Mr. Editor, you must be sure to come.

Messrs. A. J. Geer, Haskell Moore and Little Gordon Bishop went to Spartanburg on business last Wednesday and returned Friday.

Miss Luana Sparks returned from Spartanburg Saturday where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Mary Coffield, who is teaching the Fair Forest school here, will spend Xmas at her home in Goshen Hill township.

Mr. A. J. Geer, accompanied by one of Cross Keys' most charming belles, Miss Kate B. Moore, visited Buffalo Sunday. Miss Moore took charge of the post office at Buffalo Monday 15th.

There are better prospects among our farmers here for next year, with a good crop of corn, peas and a medium crop of cotton for this year. There is a large crop of oats, clover, rye and wheat sowed this fall in this immediate section. There is also plenty of good nice hogs to kill, which is another help to our farmers. I think our farmers will soon see that it pays to live at home.

Feeling too lengthy a letter I close wishing a happy Xmas to THE TIMES and its readers.

PATRICK.

## How to Prevent Croup.

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that croup can be prevented. The first sign of croup is hoarseness. A day or two before the attack the child becomes hoarse. This is soon followed by a peculiar cough, cough, given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, and it will dispel symptoms of croup. In this way all danger and anxiety may be avoided. This remedy is used by many thousands of mothers and has never been known to fail. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For details see E. C. Duke.

## Transportation by Land and Sea.

The Scientific American has issued under date of December 13, a special number devoted to the subject of "Transportation on Land and Sea." Of timely interest in this number are several articles on the growing United States marine. It will be remembered that our shipping which was preferably wiped out of existence during the Civil War, has only this year reached the tonnage it represented in 1861. In dealing with the revival of our shipping industry, the Scientific American illustrates some of the best types of our ocean and lake vessels, giving details with which every patriotic American should make himself acquainted. The "Transportation" number also contains some interesting articles bearing on the subject of turbines for passenger vessels and yachts.

Under the heading of railroad transportation is an account of a ride to Chicago and back in the locomotive cab of the Twentieth Century Limited, which will be found of especial interest to the lay readers, while the matter of a more technical nature is presented under the heading "Notes on the History of American Locomotives," "The Black Signal System" and "Compressed Air Locomotives."

Of importance under electric traction is the description of a new 10,000 volt locomotive which will be used in the Berlin-Zossen test.

## Always Good.

When people who use other brands of flour are looking about their flour, users of "Clifton" are enjoying the same contentment as of yore. Nothing but sound wheat is used in making "Clifton," hence it is always good. Ask your grocer for it. If he does not keep it call on the Union Cotton Mills Store or Macbeth Young.