

THE UNION TIMES.

VOL. XXVI.—NO. 52.

UNION SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 27, 1895.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

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APPREHENSIVE IS MARRIAGE, ETC.
A number of married women were talking about doing their own work, and finally the subject came to that point where they were relating personal experiences. One said: "I hadn't a maid for a time and had to do my own cooking. One night after supper I said to Mr.: 'You will have to go to the grocery after some bread, or I shall have to make some muffins for breakfast. Which would you rather do?' He did not wait long to say: 'I'll go for the bread; you know how you made those muffins before.'"
The other laughed and a second one said: "That reminds me of the time I was to cook chicken for dinner. When my husband came in I said: 'I believe the cat must have come in the kitchen, though I do not see how she could, for the door and window have both been shut all the time.' 'Why, what has happened?' said he. 'I cannot find but two legs of the chicken.' He quietly asked: 'How many legs has a chicken?'"
E.

Special to The World.
Walter D. Dabney, late Solicitor for the Department of State at Washington, now Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, in an article on the Monroe doctrine, says: "The extent of territory does not affect the principle involved, though it may be an important consideration in determining whether our Government should insist on its application in this particular instance. But if a comparatively trivial aggression by foreign powers upon a weak South American republic should appear likely to result in similar or further aggressions by the same or other powers, wisdom should suggest that the doctrine be either promptly asserted or definitely abandoned by the United States. That the conditions under which the doctrine was announced was very different from those which now exist cannot be denied."
"The divine right of Kings and absolute royal or imperial power, whatever the theory may be, are practically recognized in but one of the great European powers of today. Englishmen, whether in the mother country or in her colonies, scout the idea that their institutions are less free than ours, and it is highly improbable that the principles of the Holy Alliance will ever again be seriously asserted, even on the continent of Europe. They certainly can never endanger the free institutions of the United States."

"It should in fairness also be said, in reference to the pending Anglo-Venezuelan controversy, that the colony of British Guiana would probably not suffer by a comparison of its political institutions with those of Venezuela as regards the practical protection afforded by them respectively to individual liberty. Perhaps Lord Salisbury has reference to considerations of this sort when he says that the Monroe doctrine is generally inapplicable to the state of things in South America."
Upon this suggestion the President, without, as he says, attempting marks, and he undoubtedly voices the sentiments of the people of the United States, that the doctrine was "intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures."
"It may be remarked, too, that commercial as well as political considerations lie at the basis of the Monroe doctrine, and if the latter have diminished in importance the former has increased since the doctrine was first announced. If England is really claiming territory which of right is not hers, but Venezuela's, the case certainly falls within the purview of the Monroe doctrine, and, since England refuses to submit the whole controversy to arbitration, the President proposes the only feasible mode of determining what the action of this Government in the case should be—namely, an investigation of the merits of the question by commissioners of our own."

Jonesville.

Dec. 23—The weather is fine and our people are closing up the years work and are about ready for Christmas and in better shape than they have been for several years past.
It seems though that the waters are about to be troubled. Just as we get in a prosperous way here comes the unpleasantness between our Government and England and down cotton goes and up the money goes and such is life in this great nation.
Mr. Joseph Sanders of lower Fair Forest has moved his family to Jonesville. He is going to farm in this community, he has a nice family and is a good accession to our town.
Mr. C. C. Lawson has moved from Jonesville back to his farm.
Mr. A. A. Gault has moved from his farm near Jonesville to Spartanburg. Mr. Elias Fowler has moved from our town to Mr. Munro Whitlock's.
Mr. W. E. Alman has moved back to Jonesville. Mrs. Wade H. Foster and little daughter are in from Ga. visiting relatives in our town.
Mr. J. W. Crawford and Misses Florence McGowan and Essie Littlejohn started yesterday for the Exposition. Mr. E. T. Fowler and wife are going to leave here today for A. L. where they expect to remain for some time with their children there.
A happy Christmas to Editor and all connected with the TIMES.
Telephone.

"It is a matter of no little concern just now to note the official statistics of the amount of American grain, cotton, provisions and other merchandise which England annually purchases from us. This amount varies a little from year to year, but it averages about \$500,000,000 annually. This vast sum of money is annually expended by England in the United States, while we import from the British Isles only \$140,000,000 a year. In other words, the United Kingdom buys three or four times as much from us as she sells to us.
Our jingoes who are so eager for war with England will, of course, consider it a trifling matter for this trade to be broken up. Indeed, they appear to think it will be a fine thing to have a war which will prevent importations. It makes no difference to them that a suspension of our export trade must also follow the outbreak of war. But what will the thirty-three millions of American farmers and planters do with their surplus crops—not salable at home?
The foregoing is taken from the New York Herald. It would seem to indicate that the United States could afford to go to war with England on account of those facts. Well, how much less could England afford a war with us? If she must depend upon the United States for such a large proportion of her raw material, and if her greatness is due mainly to her manufactures and her commerce, would not she be hurt worse than we by a war which would stop that trade? There's no doubt but that a war would curtail the profit of many merchants and bankers, and others who depend directly or indirectly on our foreign trade, and on English capital, but there seems to be no sort of doubt that the United States is in much better shape for war than Great Britain in spite of the great disparity between our respective economies."

THE FIGHT AGAINST R. CONSOLIDATION.

G. v. Evans says that just as soon as it is shown that the real owners of the Southern Railway are the real purchasers of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Road, and the reorganization has been undertaken, he would direct that legal proceedings be instituted to see that the charter was annulled, and that the combination was not effected. He said that he has already advised the Secretary of State not to record any railroad reorganization or charter papers until they were referred to the Attorney General's office. It is the case of the reorganization of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Road could not be reached by the new constitution he said that there was no doubt in his mind that it was a case that was fully covered by the existing statute law. Governor Evans says that the people of the State have repeatedly expressed themselves against the consolidation of competing lines, and that he expects to see every fragment of law exhausted in trying to defeat the expected consolidation.
As to the Port Royal and Augusta case Governor Evans is confident as to the final result, and he thinks that the Federal courts will sustain the State courts in the matter. He is somewhat disappointed that the case should have taken this long to reach a final settlement, as it has been in the mills of the court for over two years.

Governor Evans says that the owners of railroads may as well realize that there is no need for them to try and "gobble up" competing lines and that the State will in conformity with the laws do everything it can to prevent any such consolidations.

Santee.

Dec. 17. — The cotton is about all picked and baled ready for market, and some farmers are astride the fence, whether to risk selling now or risk selling later for the better price. Some will be compelled to sell now or soon no doubt, but many can hold for some time. Cotton seed are selling at very good prices now and quite a quantity is being sold. There are a goodly number who sold nearly all they had at ten cents, and no doubt they are figuratively kicking themselves because they did not know they had a good thing before.
Dr. E. A. Fant has moved into Jones old house, and Mr. W. E.

W. M. A. NICHOLSON & SON,

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Jones has moved into his new cottage and Mr. G. M. Flemming the R. R. agent has gone into the house lately occupied by Dr. Fant.
Mr. L. B. Jeter is putting an addition to his residence.
Dr. W. S. McJunking of Dallas Texas, and Mr. W. E. Comwell of Chester are here on a visit to relatives. Mr. J. B. Hobson of Memphis Tenn. made a flying visit to his brother, Mr. R. G. Hobson, last week.
Mr. J. D. Stokes of Whitmire is on a short visit to his parents.
We have had some regular winter weather this month, the temperature ranging considerably lower than in Dec. '94. Several days as much as 20 deg. than on the corresponding day last year.
This being my last article for 1895 I bid you adieu, and wish all, the Editor, "office boys" Bro. and Sister correspondents, friends, men and women, and the girls a merry Christmas and a happy new year.
E. W. J.

Work at Fort Sumter.

The little war talk that was produced in Charleston by the President's Jingo message to Congress has subsided, but from all appearances work at Fort Sumter is still progressing. Capt. Abbot, the engineer in charge of the fortifications of this fort, which by the by, are not fortifications at all, it is understood was few days since, where he is at present at the war department. It is said that Capt. Abbot has been summoned for the purpose of being shown some new plans and to receive secret orders and instructions. Whether this is true or not cannot be definitely said, as no information can be obtained from Capt. Abbot's office. Whether Capt. Abbot is in Washington for this purpose or not there can be but little doubt that the work is progressing at Sumter. The tall tale smoke is still rising and the Government steamers are constantly at the wharf. It is probable that whether there is war or not, that the towers and guns, of which mention has been made in The Sunday News, will be put in position.

GIRLS VALUE PURITY IN MEN

The Exception. Who Wed Men of the World. Always Except of it.
A young man writes to Edward W. Bok inquiring why so many girls seem to prefer the company of young fellows of slightly blotted character—men who have seen the world—and in many cases marry them, in face of the fact that their past lives are known to them. In the January issue of The Ladies' Home Journal Mr. Bok, its editor, makes this reply: "Girls, that is, the right kind of girls, do not prefer the company of this sort. Doubtless, you have come across instances where this rule has been otherwise; so have I. But it is all in the seeming, and not in the reality. Depend upon one thing: girls have as high an estimate of purity in men as men have of purity in woman. There are, of course, cases to the contrary, but these are few. Where girls marry men who are known to have led what is called a worldly life, it is more generally due to a misunderstanding of facts or to ignorance than people imagine. There is a type of girls who find a peculiar satisfaction in the conquest of a man who has 'seen the world,' and then comes to her as the one woman of all her sex who can make him happy. This sometimes pleases her vanity many years ago, but she is not that she has satisfied those feelings at a very high cost. There is another type of girl who rather fancies a man who is what is called 'fast.' But that sort of girl is painfully ignorant of what is meant by that word as applied to a man. If she were not she would be very apt to change the adjective to 'vulgar.' And as she matures she finds this out. It is only young men of upright lives who can hope to win the favor and love of girls of high motives. The girls who make the best wives. If, at times, the girls seem to favor young men of another kind, the glamour is simply transitory. It is rare, very rare, that a girl's better instincts do not lead her to the higher grade of young men. An upright life never fails of reward, and of the highest reward, from the hand of women."

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