

THE TOWN OF UNION HAS
 Three Cotton Mills, one the largest in the South. Four Furniture and Wood Manufacturing Concerns. One Female Seminary. Water Works and Electric Lights.

THE UNION TIMES.

THE TOWN OF UNION HAS
 The largest Knitting Mill and Dye Plant in the State. An Oil and Manufacturing Co. that makes an unexcelled Guano. Three Graded Schools. Artesian Water. Population 6,500.

VOL. LI. NO. 4.

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

F. M. FARK, President. **A. H. FOSTER, Vice President.**
GEO. MUNRO, Cashier. **J. D. ARTHUR, Assistant Cashier.**

Merchants' and Planters' National Bank
OF UNION, S. C.

Capital Stock.....\$60,000
 Surplus.....50,000
 Stockholders' Liabilities.....60,000
 Total.....\$170,000

DIRECTORS—J. A. Fant, W. H. Wallace, Wm. Jeffries, T. C. Duncan, J. T. Douglass, E. P. McKissick, A. H. Foster, Wm. Coleman.

We Solicit Your Business.

scholastic census for 1901 aggregates 729,445 within the scholastic age, quite one-fourth of the total population of the State. This scholastic census, though it is not altogether reliable, as the school attendance in many instances is not more than one-fourth of the school age enumeration. Of course, some allowance must be made for the non attendance upon the public schools, in all of many in every county within the scholastic age and included in the enumeration.

Governor Sayers in his message to the legislature in this month recommends the establishment in Texas of an industrial school which is considered timely and wise on the part of the governor.

earner, the production of the best article at the lowest price to the public, honest dividends to honest investing stockholders, an honest board of directors, honestly devoted to the best interests of the company as an industrial combination. So, in our Graded School system, we have combination of schools, conducted by the teachers of the several grades, in one or more main buildings. The school work begins in the primary department or first grade and continues, in Union, through nine grades. How much does it cost for a child to attend school for one year in Union? Three dollars per child is given by the State; so the child's father has only to buy books and send his child to the school building and the parent's work is done. Can any one ask for a cheaper mode of education? We are glad to find promptness a virtue taught by attending the graded school. In Pelzer, last year, the Manufacturing Company paid \$450 for punctuality in school attendance.

Wm. A. NICHOLSON & SON,
BANKERS,

Transact a Regular Banking Business in all its Branches and Insure Against Fire, Tornado, Boiler, Liability and Accidents, and Issue Bonds of Indemnity for Officials of Corporations, and Individuals as Administrators, Etc., Etc.

YOUR BUSINESS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

There is an old saying to the effect that "it is better to be born lucky than rich." I devoutly believe in the maxim. As an illustration of the truth of this saying I will mention a case. In the month of December, 1900, there came from Honolulu, Hawaii, a young lady—Smith by name—to Red River county to visit Rosalie, a country place in that county and the birth-place of Miss Smith, and while there or while in Red River county she met Ernest Burke, whose father lives at Blossom, (prairie) Texas. Miss Smith loved Mr. Burke and Mr. Burke loved Miss Smith at sight, it is said, so they were married at Clarksville three days ago. Mrs. Burke informed her husband, who is quite well known in Bonham, as well as his father, that he would have to make his home in the Sandwich Islands. "Why," asked Mr. Burke. "So that you may more easily manage my estate." "Your estate for heaven! have you an estate in the Pacific Islands?" asked Burke. "Yes," she replied. "What is it worth," queried he. "One million dollars, sir, or more," came the answer. Mrs. Burke went to a bank at Clarksville to draw money before leaving the United States. The bank asked the San Francisco bank, upon which she drew, how much Miss Mamie Smith's check would be good for on that institution, and the reply came quick that her check was good for \$60,000 on that bank. Mr. and Mrs. Burke pushed through Bonham on January 14th, day before yesterday, on the way to San Francisco, from where they will soon sail for Honolulu. Mrs. Burke's property consists largely of real estate in the Hawaiian Islands of the Sandwich group. This man Burke is both lucky and rich according to well accredited reports.

Although the advantages of our Graded School are as numerous there is one disadvantage we wish to call attention to—asking teachers everywhere to consider it carefully and accept the remedies offered for just what they are worth. The disadvantage in most schools is having a class interval of one year. Why have a year? In 1872 Hon. W. T. Harris, now Commissioner of Education of the United States, urged that the class interval be reduced to a period of ten or twelve weeks. In the Southern schools we have a term of nine months. Let this school year be divided into three terms with promotions and reclassifications taking place three times a year instead of once. Then a child would not lose so much time; for instance, a child completing all the studies in a grade, except Latin and Algebra, can not, according to most of our Graded School requirements, be promoted to the next grade. Then another year must be spent in this one grade for only two studies. Why waste the child's time in this way? Suppose a teacher has forty-two pupils in her room. Let them be divided into three classes of fourteen pupils each according to ability, each of these three classes being separated from the class next above or below by ten or twelve weeks' work. At the close of the first three months the highest class is sent into the sixth grade room, if it is the fifth grade so divided, in their stead the fifth grade teacher receives the most advanced class from the fourth grade room. We have inherited our system or "standard" from England, and let us profit by England's mistake and not try to apply the circumstance to the rule; for soon must she learn that events and nations are not always made to fit rules. Another advantage, aside from its system in Graded School work, is that the work done in most of them is primary and only the best teachers are being accepted. We do need better primary work and when the foundation is laid the average American child will educate himself. In the management and discipline of a Graded School, children are consciously and unconsciously imbibing that broader and deeper spirit of government which teaches them to value the opinions of others and see the nobleness in all mankind.

THE CENSUS BULLETIN NO. 20.

Twelfth Census of the United States.

For the benefit of the readers of THE TIMES we have made arrangements to receive the reports from Washington of the census returns from the different States of the Union as taken in the twelfth census last year. It would be well to file away every copy of THE TIMES containing these reports for future reference. We will cover every State in the Union, and the information will be valuable to some of our readers. Comparative statements will be made showing the gradual increase in population since the states took their first census. Now is the time to subscribe for THE TIMES, if you are not already a subscriber, and secure this valuable record. Below will be found the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third reports.

The Bulletins are prepared under the direction of Mr. Wm. C. Hunt, Chief Statistician.

with 11,259.

New Orleans is the only city in Louisiana that has a population in 1900 of more than 25,000. New Orleans, beginning with a population of 17,242 in 1810, increased but little, compared with the early growth of other cities, for two decades, but from 1830 to 1840, the population of the city increased from 29,737 to 102,193, or 243.7 per cent.

1901 JANUARY 1901

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Jonesville News Notes.

Jonesville, Jan. 22.—This is lovely spring like weather, and every one is moving around in a hurry making use of the fine day.

There is not a case of smallpox in our town and we hope now to keep clear of the pest.

Rev. D. C. Freeman has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church here, and for the present there is no preacher at that church but the members expect to be able to secure a pastor soon, but just now they don't know who they can get.

Last week the Confederate pensioners were moving round getting up new applications for pensions under the late law. They are having more trouble to prove their service in the way that they did under the first pension law, and it is really a hardship to some of the veterans and the widows to make the required proof.

Miss Willie Southard, who is in Winthrop, came over from Rock Hill and spent last Sunday in Jonesville.

Miss Ora Fernel, of Columbia, is visiting her uncle, Prof. E. L. David. Mr. Herbert Lindsay came up from Union last Sunday to see his parents.

Mr. D. W. Fowler, who had a second stroke of paralysis a few days ago, is very low and his recovery is doubtful.

Mr. W. J. Haile, of Union, who has been quite ill for some time, has so recovered as to come to Jonesville to stay awhile with his brother-in-law, Mr. F. T. Williams.

TELEPHONE.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Interesting Letter From our Texas Correspondent.

Editor UNION TIMES: What do you think about wealth and prosperity corrupting people? If it is a fact that they do, it is a sad commentary upon the human race. I myself think it quite possible as a rule, but be it said to the honor of many exceptions that it is not always the rule. Touching upon this thought, I reproduce a paragraph taken from the Dallas county Grand Jury report to the District Court on January 6, 1901:

"We regret to say that, in our judgment, crime is on the increase in Dallas county instead of the contrary. This, we think, is partly due to the more prosperous times, more people having more money to spend on evil inclinations than is usual and giving more temptations to others to be possessed of the treasures that they see so carelessly displayed."

Whether the grand jurors are correct in their conclusions or not, it remains a fact that the possession of money is a means to that end, if men are prone to indulge in evil habits. In that case money becomes a curse rather than a blessing. Many people desire and sigh for the possession of the thing that they consider the panacea of all ills, when in fact, money causes as many ills as it cures. Getting money has reached the stage in American life where it is a failing instead of a virtue. People are going mad for money, they are wearing themselves out for it, they forget their own kindred and friends for it. It has come to pass in America that the "dollar is placed above the man."

The teachers and pupils of the schools of New York city sent on January 5, 1901, for the relief of the school children of Galveston, the nice sum of \$27,907 as a gift of sympathy for their sad misfortunes, caused by the cyclone of last September. Speaking of school children reminds one of the fact that Texas has a large number of children who receive the benefits of the school fund. The

Bonham's cotton mill is progressing nicely and it is the intention of the management of the concern to have it in operation by June 1st of this year. Paris, Texas, has completed arrangements whereby she is to have a cotton mill soon, and possibly Honey Grove will have one in the near future also.

J. S. C.

The Teachers' Column.

CONTRIBUTED BY MISS SOUTHARD.

Mr. Editor.—The teachers of the Union Graded School decided to accept for once a month the column offered by THE TIMES and your scribe was assigned the first editorial; forgetting the things that are behind we shall ask our readers to criticize with charity the errors of the present and patiently peruse the brilliant columns which are to appear from month to month.

This column will not be filled with our original productions, we are allowed to get aid from any source.

Just in the wild rush we quote from King Solomon this saying: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

"We must educate," said Mr. Beecher. The opinion is being accepted that the thousands of children growing up in a State, are the State's ward, so to speak. It is believed that poor children are the peculiar property of the State and by proper cultivation they will constitute a fund of intellectual and moral worth which will greatly subserve the public interest. Then the primary schools are and ought to be of the first importance. Since, in the commercial world, condensations, centralization and combinations are necessary, so in the systems evolved for the education of all the people, the Graded School seems to be the preferred solution.

As industrial combinations must be conducted upon industrial basis which means a fair reward to the

Besides general news, the Twice a Week Journal has much agricultural matter and other articles of special interest to farmers. It has regular contributions by Sam Jones, Mrs. W. H. Felton, John Temple Graves, Hon. C. H. Jordan and other distinguished writers.

Call at this office and leave your subscriptions. You can get a sample copy of the paper here on application.

UNION COUNTY NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Sections by our Correspondents.

LETTER FROM WEST SPRINGS.

A Post Office at Last—The Hawk and the Red Flag—Negroes Alarmed—The Price of Kisses.

Mr. Editor: I promised you some time ago that you should hear from West Springs occasionally. I would have written ere this, but in some way or other, and in some place or other I slipped up on something, it wasn't the smallpox as was reported, but it was the measles.

We had the darkies all scared in an inch of their lives. While I was in bed with the measles, a hawk came and carried off two chickens at one time, and my mother, thinking she could not stand many visits like that, gathered two red flannel garments and took to the yard to display them, and the darkies took it for granted that we had a bad case of smallpox and had put up the flags as a warning to them.

Things are moving along nicely around West Springs so far as I have been able to learn.

The gold mine has not opened up yet, but think it will start soon.

There was a slight of hand and magic lantern show at the Parham school house on the evening of Jan. 16. It was enjoyed by a good many of our people. Prof. Frady says young girl's kisses are six dollars per dozen, married ladies' kisses three dollars per dozen, and "gee whizz" old maid's kisses are six for a quarter.

There was a sociable at the residence of Mr. R. P. West on the evening of January 15th.

Mr. John Smith gave a musical one night last week in honor of Mr. Gilmore and Miss Bettie West, of Santuc. It was quite an enjoyable occasion.

Mr. Bep Little, of Charlotte, N. C., is at home. We hope Bep will decide to stay with us this year as such boys as Bep is needed in our community.

Mr. J. B. Lancaster, Jr., is the father of a fine boy.

Mr. Guss West is also happy, is a girl.

Well, Mr. Editor, we are to be congratulated. I think we have succeeded at last in getting a post office route from Glenn Springs to Union. It will leave Glenn's and come to Yates, an office just this side of Sulphur Springs church, thence to our office "Meansville," which will be at Mr. W. D. Lancaster's store. (Mr. Lancaster will also be our post master) Then will go to Parham, thence to Buffalo and then to Union. I guess our mail will be coming through in about a week or two and then we won't have to go two miles on a Saturday morning for our favorite paper, THE TIMES. Then, Mr. Editor, I will write from West Springs, but will give you a notice from "Meansville" occasionally.

With best wishes for THE TIMES and the Editor.
 M. L.

POPULATION OF KENTUCKY.

Kentucky was admitted as a state June 1, 1792.

The population of the state in 1900 is 2,147,174 as compared with a population of 1,858,735 in 1890, nearly thirty times as large as the population given for 1790 by the census taken two years before it was admitted as a state.

The total land surface of Kentucky is, approximately, 40,000 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1900 is 53.7.

There has been but one territorial change in the counties of Kentucky since 1890, namely, part of Estill annexed to Powell.

Of the 119 counties in the State all but 10 show increases in population since 1890, and 5 of them show over 50 per cent of increase.

Of the 354 incorporated places, 42 have more than 2,000 inhabitants in 1900, and 4 have more than 25,000, namely: Louisville, with 204,731; Covington, with 42,938; Newport, with 28,301; and Lexington, with 26,369 inhabitants.

Of these 4 principal cities, Lexington is the oldest and was first enumerated separately in 1790 with 834 inhabitants; Louisville was first enumerated in 1800 with 359; Newport in 1810 with 413; and Covington in 1830 with 743.

POPULATION OF LOUISIANA.—NO. 21.

Louisiana was admitted as a state April 30, 1812.

The population of the state in 1900 is 1,381,625 as against 1,118,587 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 263,038, or 23.5 per cent.

Louisiana had in 1810 a population of 76,556, and in the ten years following acquired 76,367 more, representing an increase of 99.8 per cent. The population of Louisiana in 1900 is more than eighteen times as large as the population given for 1810, at which census the territory subsequently constituted the state was separately enumerated as the "territory of Orleans."

The total land surface of Louisiana is, approximately, 45,429 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1900 being 30.4.

There have been no territorial changes in the parishes of Louisiana since 1890.

Of the 59 parishes in the state all but 6 have increased in population during the decade.

Of the 104 incorporated cities, towns, villages, 18 have more than 2,000 inhabitants, and 3 have more than 10,000. The cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants are New Orleans, with 287,104; Shreveport, with 16,018; and Baton Rouge,

POPULATION OF MAINE.—NO. 22.

Maine was admitted as a state March 15, 1820.

The population of the state in 1900 is 694,466 as compared with a population in 1890 of 661,086, showing an increase during the last ten years of 33,380, or 5.0 per cent. The population in 1790 was 96,540.

The present population of the state is more than seven times as large as given for 1790, at which census the territory subsequently constituting the state was separately enumerated as the "district of Maine."

The total land surface of Maine is, approximately, 29,895 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1900 being 23.2.

There have been no territorial changes in the counties of Maine since 1890.

Of the 16 counties in the state all but 4 have increased in population during the decade.

Of the 39 incorporated cities and villages 26 have more than 2,000 inhabitants, 9 have more than 5,000, 4 have more than 10,000 and 3 have more than 20,000, namely, Bangor, with 21,850; Lewiston, with 23,761; and Portland, with 50,145 inhabitants. Portland is the only city in Maine which has a population in 1900 of more than 25,000.

POPULATION OF MARYLAND.—NO. 23.

Maryland was one of the original thirteen states.

The population of the state in 1900 is 1,190,550 as compared with a population in 1890 of 1,042,390, showing an increase since 1890 of 147,660, or 14.2 per cent. The largest rate of increase was 24.0 per cent for the ten years from 1840 to 1850, but this immediately followed a decade in which the increase was only 5.1 per cent, the lowest in the history of the state.

The population of Maryland in 1900 is more than three times as large as that given for 1790, the year in which the first census was taken, when it was 319,728.

The total land surface of Maryland is, approximately, 9,860 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1900 being 120.7.

There have been no territorial changes in the counties of Maryland since 1890.

Of the 24 counties in the state all but 3 have increased in population during the decade.

Of the 98 incorporated places there are 11 that have less than 5,000 and 3 have more than 10,000, namely, Baltimore, with 508,357; Cumberland, with 17,128; and Hagerstown, with 13,591 inhabitants.

Baltimore is the only city in the state having a population in 1900 of more than 25,000. Baltimore had a population in 1700 of 18,503, while that of the state at the same census was more than twenty-three times as great; in 1900 nearly one-half of the population of the state is within the boundaries of the city.

Irrigation of the arid lands in the West has an able supporter in the person of Secretary Hitchcock. He says that what are now desert lands can be changed into an acreage capable of supporting a population of 50,000,000 people by proper irrigation.