

UNION AND SUBURBS HAS  
 Five Large Cotton Mills, Knitting  
 and a Lumber Mill with Lye Plant,  
 Oil Mill, Fruit and Lumber Manufacturing  
 and Lumber Yards, Water Works.

# THE UNION TIMES.

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UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1905.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

## 11 CENT COTTON

Makes the Farmers happy and prosperous. A safe place to deposit your surplus is with THIS BANK. The best Safe that Money can Buy, which is also protected against Burglary by Insurance, and our large Firm and Individual Resources (all of which protect our customers) make your deposits absolutely secure. WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

Wm. A. Nicholson & Son, Bankers,

### HOT WORDS IN THE SENATE.

**Senator Tillman Introduces a Bill as to Railroad Rates that Brings Out the Big Guns on the Republican Side.**

Washington, December 11.—With spirited debates on the subjects of railroad rate legislation, arising through the introduction of a bill by Senator Tillman to authorize the Inter-State commerce commission to fix rates, and the Panama Canal, due to a controversy over the reference of the emergency appropriation bill to a committee, today's session of the Senate continuously proved interesting for more than four hours. An adjournment was taken without a mention of the late Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and so, for the first time, the death of a member was permitted to pass unnoticed by the senate.

After more than a score of senators had discussed the Panama Canal bill it was referred to the appropriations committee by a vote of 40 to 23.

**SENATOR TILLMAN'S BILL** provides for the amendment of the Act to regulate Inter-State commerce by giving to the Inter-State commerce commission the power to fix "a maximum reasonable rate" when it determines that an existing rate is unjust or unreasonable. It provides that after the commission fixes such maximum rate it shall be the only legal rate that may be charged. Senator Tillman had the bill read, and said he thought it "got at the kernel of the whole controversy now before Congress." The bill was referred to the committee on Inter-State

commerce. The bill introduced is the best yet offered, if the government is to go into the rate-making business at all, for the reason that it would do the least possible harm. "In saying that, however," said the Senator, "I minimize the necessity of any legislation of that character, because the bill is directed solely at excessive rates." He said that this is not what the people are complaining of so much as it is rebates; that rebates practically have been discontinued, and if they have not, that it is agreed that the present law is sufficient to reach this evil. The Senator from Ohio took the position that Senator Tillman's bill recognizes the fact that the present laws are sufficient to reach rebates, and in fact everything but discriminating charges.

"I had supposed that the law was sufficient for that purpose," said Senator Tillman, "but since the investigation of rebates begun by Mr. Judson and Mr. Harmon at the instigation of the Executive, came to such a miserable and pitiable flasco, I am getting rather shaky as to the sufficiency of that law. It certainly will prove a failure until the President stops protecting Cabinet officers and whitewashing them, and until he does that there never will be anything accomplished under the laws."

Senator Foraker declared that the Tillman bills and many others offered were unconstitutional for the reason that Congress had no right to delegate to a commission the right to regulate railroad rates.

"Then the Supreme Court is wrong on that point," asked Senator Tillman.

Senator Foraker declared that the Supreme Court had never expressed itself on this point in any of its decisions.

Senator Bailey and Senator Clay asked Senator Foraker a number of questions on this point, and Senator Foraker repeated his statement.

After some further discussion of the legal question by Senators Culbertson, Knox, and Foraker, Senator Tillman referred to the discussion he had provoked.

"With malice aforethought," said Senator Spooner.

"Well," answered Senator Tillman, "I like to get you lawyers by the ears and then watch you pull each other's wool," which ended a debate lasting an hour and a half.

### NUMBER OF BALES GINNED.

**Bureau Report Places the Figures at 8,684,842. President E. D. Smith Says an Outrage has been Perpetrated on the Planters.**

Washington, December 8.—A bulletin issued by the census bureau to-day shows the number of bales of cotton ginned to December 1, 1905, to be 8,684,842, counting round bales as half bales. A previous report showed 7,498,167 bales ginned to November 14, 1905.

The amount of cotton ginned, by States and Territories is as follows:

Alabama, 1,066,728; Arkansas, 422,818; Florida, 95,455; Georgia, 1,561,061; Indian Territory 246,402; Kentucky, 628; Louisiana, 362,397; Mississippi, 840,729; Missouri, 30,254; North Carolina, 573,598; Oklahoma 230,648; South Carolina, 992,708; Tennessee, 203,383; Texas, 2,075,003; Virginia, 13,030.

The above statistics were compiled from telegraphic reports of the special agents who canvassed the ginneries, and it was announced that they are subject to slight corrections until checked against the individual returns of the ginneries through the mails. No report was made for December 1, 1904, and, therefore, a comparison of statistics could not be made.

The statistics of this report include 239,034 round bales, and 82,203 sea island bales: The sea island cotton is distributed by States as follows:

Florida 31,334; Georgia 41,692; South Carolina 8,927.

**"OUTRAGE," SAYS SMITH.**  
 St. Louis, December 11.—The census bureau figures for the year just past show that the amount of cotton ginned in 1905 is 8,684,842 bales, instead of 8,204,257, as heretofore. If figured on the old basis the crop would be 8,204,257, instead of 8,684,842 as it now reads. This is an outrage. Let the people stand pat now.

E. D. SMITH,  
 General Manager S. C. A.

### BEAUTIFUL HOME WEDDING.

**Mr. R. M. Estes, of Union, Weds Miss Virginia E. Wilson, of Charleston.**

A beautiful marriage was solemnized last Thursday evening, when Mr. R. Melvin Estes and Miss Virginia E. Wilson were united in the bonds of matrimony at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Wilson, No. 54 Society street, Rev. Dr. Alexander Sprunt, of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. The parlor was tastefully and beautifully decorated with flowers, palms and other greens, and the effect under the bright gas light was strikingly beautiful. The bride was handsomely gowned in white chiffon habitai, made en entraine, over which fell a Brussels veil, caught up with an egrette and orange blossoms. She wore a handsome pearl crescent, the gift of the groom, and she carried bride's roses with maidenhair fern. The bride was attended by Miss Katherine R. Salmonsens, whose dress was of white chiffon china over pink taffeta, made with yoke and bertha of point gauze lace and trimmed with rose pleatings of chiffon. Her bouquet was of pink carnations and maidenhair ferns. Mr. William J. Wilson, brother of the bride, was the best man, and Miss Salmonsens being the only attendant. A small reception was held after the ceremony, at which were present only the immediate families and intimate friends. Among those present were: Messrs. Arthur Estes, W. D. Arthur and C. E. Lipscomb, of Union, who came down from Union with Mr. Estes to attend the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Estes were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents, attesting their popularity. They left on the night train for Union, where they will make their home.—Charleston Evening Post.

The following were the pallbearers:  
 Honorary—A. H. Foster, F. M. Farr, W. E. Thomson, W. W. Hughes, J. G. Long, R. W. Tinsley, J. P. Gage.  
 Active—L. S. Townsend, C. H. Norman, J. Gordon Hughes, J. A. Wilburn, J. C. Fincher, L. J. Hames, I. F. Peak, S. M. Beaty.

The funeral and burial services were conducted by Rev. D. M. McLeod, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, and the remains were laid to rest Tuesday at 11 a. m. in the cemetery of that church. Requiescat in pace.

in the mercantile business. We most gladly welcome Mrs. Estes into our midst as a most charming and desirable accession to the increasing and widening social circle of this most thriving city. Mr. and Mrs. Estes are at the Mangum house for the present, but will in the near future occupy a house of their own. We offer our sincere congratulations to our happy townsman and wish for him and his bride a long, happy and most prosperous married life.

Mr. R. M. Estes is one of our most progressive and successful merchants among the young men of the county who have embarked

F. M. FARR, President.

J. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

THE

## Merchants and Planters National Bank,

Successfully Doing Business at the "Old Stand."

IT

is the OLDEST Bank in Union, has a capital and surplus of \$10,000, is the only NATIONAL Bank in Union, has paid dividends amounting to \$300,000, pays FOUR per cent interest on deposits, is the only Bank in Union inspected by an officer, has Burglar-Proof vault, and Safe with Time-Lock, pays more taxes than ALL the Banks in Union combined.

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

### MR. Wm. L. CULP IS DEAD

**In His Death Union Loses One of Her Best and Beloved Citizens.**

Monday morning at 8 o'clock, at his home on Mountain street, William Lowndes Culp breathed his last. The news of his death was quite a shock to his many friends. Although it was known that he was in feeble health and had been for years a great sufferer from kidney trouble, no one thought that the end was so near. His familiar form with his cordial, genial and affable manner made him always welcome to all and will be sadly missed. He was generous, kind, thoughtful and polite and gave none cause to dislike him. He was firm, fearless and uncompromising in his opinions and convictions but never failed to give opinions of others and was therefore universally popular as a boy and man.

He was born May 10, 1832, in the house now known as the Hill house, then the home of his grand parents Mr. and Mrs. Clough Meng. After completing his studies at the male academy under the tutelage of Judge D. A. Townsend, he entered the business college of Bryant and Stratton of Baltimore from which institution he graduated in 1869 and in early part of 1870 went to Charleston as bookkeeper for A. J. Salines and Son, cotton brokers, which position he held for more than twenty years. Afterwards came back to Union and for some time was not engaged in any particular business, but did accept the position of bookkeeper for the Union oil mill while Mr. W. E. Thomson was president and resigned when the mill was sold to the Standard Oil Company, since which time he has not engaged actively in any business, except the management of his own property. It would not be saying too much of William L. Culp to say that he was liked by all who knew him and that his death will be a profound regret and sorrow. He is survived by two brothers, Dr. M. W. and Barto Culp, both of this city.

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### FIFTEEN CENT COTTON.

**Cotton Growers of the South Winning Greatest Commercial Battle Known to the World.**

The Cotton Growers of the South, through and with the assistance of their organization, The Southern Cotton Association, are slowly but surely winning the greatest commercial battle ever known to the world. They are being applauded by millions of people who are watching the great fight that is being successfully waged by them to throw off the yoke of thieving and speculative manipulation that has held them so long, and has been the means of enabling the spinners to grow enormously wealthy at the expense of the poor farmer.

Those who stood loyal to the Association and accepted its advice a price of 10c per pound on their cotton demand it and get it—did so, notwithstanding the efforts by saying, "Impossible, foolish, etc." The amount of cotton held by the loyal ones was sufficient to bring the price to 10c before the present crop was ready for market.

On September 7th, the Association advised the farmers to ask 11c for their cotton, as conditions fully warranted that price. Many fixed that price and sold for it.

Now, on December 1st, the fact that the crop is very short has been established beyond the shadow of a doubt, and only a small remnant of that left unsold, also, that the markets are bare of dry goods with future prices enormously advanced, cotton mills loaded down with contracts and orders for goods several months ahead, and with only about one half enough cotton in sight to fill them. Will they pay 15c for cotton? Why, of course, they will if you ask for it! If you do not they will take it at 5c as they have done in the past.

Decide for yourselves,—let them have it at its actual value, 15c, or let them take it at their price, 5c—it is yours—do as you please, but remember that if you sell for less than its value, 15c, you are not only injuring yourself, but every other owner of cotton is being denied his price while you are giving yours away, which prevents the advance as long as they can get it at less than its value.

Hundreds of thousands of bales are being pledged to the Southern Cotton Association for 15c, enough to force the price to its value very soon, unless buyers can continue to get yours that is not pledged at their price; in this event, the price cannot reach its value until yours has been taken out of the way and at their price, then the loyal ones will again reap the benefit of their Association's hard work in their behalf.

RICHARD CHEATHAM,  
 Secretary Southern Cotton Association.

### LOOKING FOR THE BOOKS

**The Investigation in the Secretary of State's Office, Covering Certain Years Prior to the Term of the Present Occupant, Again Attracting Attention.**

Columbia, December 8.—During the last session of the General Assembly this note was sent to Secretary of State Gantt: Columbia, S. C., February 1, 1905.

Hon. J. T. Gantt, Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: We respectfully ask that you produce for our inspection the four receipt books containing itemized, partly printed receipts, duly numbered, showing fees received by the Secretary of State, extending from some time in 1899 to some time in 1902, when these receipts were discontinued; also cash book kept for the Secretary of State, extending from time the book, Secretary of State's account from Vol. 2, was discontinued, and extending to the end of Mr. M. R. Cooper's term of office; also all bank books for the year 1903.

The committee will be pleased to have these books this afternoon at 3.30 p. m., when it resumes its examination of the office of Secretary of State.

Yours truly,  
 Thos. B. Butler,  
 Chairman Legislative examining committee.

This letter is the index to an inquiry that is now going on. The books were not produced. Mr. Gantt could not find them and wishes very much that he could.

What became of the books no one appears to know and that is what the legislative committee is seeking to ascertain.

Today the Legislative committee, consisting of Senators Butler and Douglass and Representatives Richards, Foole and Beauguard, instituted an investigation to get such light as they could as to the whereabouts of the missing books of receipts and vouchers.

Stenographer McFeat took what testimony could be gathered and the desire was to gather what light was possible, and if the books are not to be found, then to let the General Assembly know all that can be learned as to the history of the particular books, which may or may not amount to anything.

The committee say that the books are wanted to check up the administration of Mr. Cooper, while Mr. Gantt was chief clerk. The books of Mr. Gantt's administration have all been checked up and a full report made to the General Assembly on the accounts of his term, and the missing books refer only to Mr. Cooper's term of office when Mr. Gantt was in office only as chief clerk.

Mr. Gantt was sick in bed today and he could not be examined by the committee. Mr. D. H. Means, who was in charge of the books for a while, but who turned them over intact in July, 1902, was not sworn to-day.

The chief witnesses before the committee today were Mr. R. M. McCown, who is chief clerk in the office and who took charge of the finances of the office after Mr. Means.

Mr. McCown had nothing to do with the fiscal affairs of the office during Mr. Cooper's tenure of office, until after 1902. Mr. McCown testified that he

did not know where the books were nor what had become of them. He was in Florence on the day of the fire in the office of the Secretary of State, when the books are supposed to have been destroyed by fire, and he did not know what had been destroyed and what had not been destroyed. He went into a detailed account of how the books of the office were kept, and that he insisted on keeping the books and depositing the funds if he was to be held responsible for the finances, and that the office has had a complete check system during his tenure as chief clerk.

Miss Gertrude Walker testified that she was now the stenographer in the office, and knew nothing whatever of the books in question, and that she was not in the office during Mr. Cooper's term of office and that she would not have known the books, as her work was constant and in other matters.

Mr. D. W. McLaurin, who has an office for the sinking fund commission in the same rooms, testified that he did not know what became of the books. He told whether they were destroyed in the fire of September, 1904, or not.

The committee will give Mr. Gantt and Mr. Means a hearing just as soon as Mr. Gantt is able to be present.—News and Courier.

A queer coincident in connection with the investigation above mentioned, is that every time the committee meets for the purpose, Mr. Secretary J. T. Gantt is either too sick to be present or necessarily absent from the city.—Ed.

### BURGLARS AT WORK.

**Attempt to Enter the Gibbes House But Policemen Interfered.**

Last Friday a phone message was received at police headquarters from an officer at Carlisle, saying that two white men of a suspicious character were on their way to Union. The chief notified the members of the force to be on the lookout. That night between nine and ten o'clock Mr. Whitener at the oil mill phoned to police headquarters that two men were seen to enter the inclosure of the Gibbes House in a suspicious manner. Two policemen went immediately to the place and discovered the two men trying to break into the window of the cook room of the Gibbes house. When the policemen came to the house the burglars fled, and the policemen fired several shots at the fleeing burglars. None knew whether either was hit or not. Neither have been seen since. These burglars chose the time to enter the Gibbes kitchen, during the hardest downpour of rain, when they could scarcely be seen and not heard at all. A man who had come in on the noon train and had been seen lurking around Bailey lumber yard that afternoon, was registered at the Gibbes house and at the time of the attempted burglary had a light burning in his room, was thought to be a forerunner and belonged to the gang. That night his room was visited by the policeman and he was closely questioned, and gave satisfactory replies, so as to convince the police that he had no connection with the burglars.