

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1902

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!

Mimnaugh Marches Onward With Increasing Business, Increasing Capacity to Buy and With Increasing Power to Sell.

Take a day-off and bring your family to see Mimnaugh's Store, and see the biggest stock of goods ever crowded in one room. Chock full from floor to ceiling up stairs and down stairs. I will show you what a contraction of youth, energy and capital can do. No other store in Newberry has the facility to compete, and no other store can show you half the stock to select from. My true "motto is progress," push forward, not stand in the same tracks and sing the same little song year in and year out. You need the goods, need the cash, so here they go.

Dress Goods and Silks.	Millinery!	Millinery!	Umbrellas and Parasols.	Shoes and Slippers.
1,000 yds Lonsdale Cambric, short lengths, 10c kind 6 1/2.	Another big shipment just opened. This is the biggest shipment of Millinery that has rolled in the town this spring. I place on sale five hundred fine Trimmed Hats at less than 50c on the dollar.	100 fine Trimmed Hats worth \$1.50, now 98c.	100 Parasols and Sunshades, 60c kind, now 38c.	The biggest line of Shoes and Slippers in upper South Carolina under one roof. Note the following prices and remember they can only be had at
500 yds Fancy Printed organdies, sold everywhere for 10c, now 5c.	At this point he was interrupted by the crowd and Tillman came forward and said that he was not here as a bulldozer, but as a prisoner at the bar on trial for thievery, and that he wanted Appelt to have fair play.	100 " " " " 2.00, " \$1.25	100 " " " " 75c " " 49c.	MIMNAUGH'S.
3,000 yds 40 inch Fancy Printed organdies sold everywhere for 12 1/2c, now 6 1/2c.	Appelt recalled the days when he was a roaring Tillmanite, declaring that he was still a reformer, but that he differed from Tillman on the primary. As a newspaper man he had criticized him as he had a right to do. His charges were not from personal knowledge, but on written information. What he undertook to reason out was on circumstantial evidence.	100 " " " " 2.50, " 1.98	100 " " " " 1.25 " " 98c.	300 pairs Ladies' Oxfords worth anywhere else 75c, Mimnaugh's price 49c.
2,000 yds White P K, the regular 20 and 25c quality for this sale 11 1/2c.	There was nothing in his private letters to Tillman to show that he was two faced. What he had said therein about McLaurin he had also said in his paper, and he would now state that if McLaurin was shown not to be a Democrat he would not vote for him. He would follow the Democratic party in whatever action it took.	100 " " " " 3.00, " 2.49	100 " " " " 1.50 " " \$1.25	300 pairs Ladies' Oxfords worth anywhere else \$1.00, Mimnaugh's price 75c.
1,000 yds Shirting Calicoes, other stores ask 5c, Mimnaugh's price 2 1/2c.	But McLaurin had nothing to do with this matter. He had told him in the last conversation he had with him that it began to look as if he were making a fight he could not stand up to and if he was going into the republican party not to expect him. McLaurin had replied that he had no such idea, and he believed he.	100 " " " " 4.00, " 3.00	100 " " " " 2.00 " " 1.49	300 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$1.25, Mimnaugh's price 98c.
1,000 yds 36 inch Percals, other stores ask 10c, Mimnaugh's price 5c.	He declared that if the pledge that elected Tillman to office was good enough then it was good enough now. He protested against a small body of politicians prescribing a man's loyalty to the party. If a committee could fix a man's Democracy, the committee itself might be "fixed."	50 doz Trimmed Sailors for this sale - - 25c.	My advertisements make me	400 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$1.50, Mimnaugh's price \$1.25.
5,000 yds fine Ginghams, other stores ask 10c, Mimnaugh's price 7 1/2c.	Then he propounded the following written questions to Senator Tillman:	50 " " " " " " " " 49c	money because my bargains	200 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$2.00, Mimnaugh's price \$1.49.
200 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, regular price 5c spool, Mimnaugh's two spools 5c.	1. Was not the primary system inaugurated to give every white man a voice in the selection of candidates for office?	25 " " " " " " " " 68c.	save the people money.	200 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$2.50, Mimnaugh's price \$1.98.
5,000 yds Dublin Linen, regular price 10c, special 8 1/2c.	2. Does not our party pledge all low every white man to be a candidate who pledges himself that he is a Democrat and will abide the result			200 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$3.00, Mimnaugh's price \$2.35.
100 bolts Androscooggin Bleaching, regular price 8 1/2c, for this sale 7c.				
200 bolts Sea Island, regular price 5c, now 4c.				
50 pieces Black P K, regular 12 1/2c kind, for this sale 8 1/2c.				
100 White Bed Spreads for this sale for only 58c. Every train is bringing us new goods.				

Our entire line of Men's Shoes at a big reduction. Big Line of Wash Goods, Embroideries and Laces just opened at the Cheapest Store on Earth.

MIMNAUGH'S

MIMNAUGH'S

The Cheapest Store in the Carolinas.

TILLMAN AT MANNING.

HE REPLIES TO THE CHARGES MADE BY SENATOR APPELT.

The Senior Senator's Plan for a Primary Would Exact a Pledge of Democracy From all Candidates but Would Except McLaurin This Year.

[Condensed from the State.]

Manning, S. C., April 25.—The meeting today was the result of an invitation to Tillman from nearly 500 citizens of Clarendon county to come here and speak in refutation of the charges, and about 1,000 persons were present. The senator was well received. Last night he was entertained at a banquet at the Manning hotel, tendered by a committee of business men and county officers.

At 11 o'clock this morning a committee of 50 citizens escorted the senator to the stand, which had been built, as was the case when he spoke here eight years ago, on whiskey barrels.

Senator Tillman and Senator Appelt were seated immediately on the left and the right of Chairman Davis, within two feet of each other. After prayer by the Rev. P. B. Wells, he chairman introduced

SENATOR TILLMAN.

who was received with considerable applause. He said he had come to defend his private character and his official actions. No prominent man escaped abuse and vituperation. He had had his full share. Notwithstanding abuse and dirty insinuation the people by unparalleled majorities had again and again signified their confidence in him. Not only was his character attacked, but there were insidious enemies attacking the Democratic party of South Carolina and him as the sentinel on guard.

Realizing he had been assaulted because he had been protecting the party, was here to face his accuser and to answer once for all these slanders.

It is customary among Anglo-Saxon people, and we inherit it from our English ancestors, though we are not all English (laughter), that the accused be confronted with the accuser and the witnesses and that a copy of the indictment be given him before he goes to trial.

WRITES TO APPELT.

On April 16 he had written to Ap-

selt that he would be in Manning today to answer his charges, by invitation of citizens.

Here the correspondence was read between Senator Tillman and Senator Appelt in regard to the meeting and the charges.

After reading the letter Senator Tillman said that the Times of December 7 contained slanders against him to the effect that he was a thief. He had ignored similar accusations from others. If he took time to answer the thousands of lies against him he might grow to the age of Methuselah without getting to the top of the pile.

At Gaffney he told McLaurin to go before the people because he wanted to stamp out treachery, and he knew if he killed the head of the snake the other part would rot and die. Since then the little whippersnapper newspapers that McLaurin had bought, such as the Greenville News and the Columbia Record—one with the Postoffice at Greenville and the other with the collectorship at Columbia—had kept their columns filled with abusive charges against him.

It was only when my friend here, who got your votes because he was the biggest Tillmanite in Clarendon, undertook to father these accusations that I deemed it worth my while to answer them.

I demanded that his slanders cease, but he replied with four columns of slush and with the cunning of the devil reiterated them. So I am here. But I must say that I am here more particularly because as we are about to organize the party it is well that one of your leaders come and tell you some things to assist you in maintaining its purity and integrity.

If the prosecuting attorney is ready to proceed with the case I will yield him the floor for the present.

The senator then took his seat amid cries of "Hurrah for Tillman," "Trot out Appelt," "Give Appelt a cup of tea and let the measles break out," "Hit him Appelt."

THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Senator Appelt at first seemed a little undecided, but finally he arose and began to speak:

I will ask, said he, that you take into consideration the position I occupy, that you consider the powerful adversary that I unfortunately

have to contend against. While I am at home still I realize what eloquence can do from a man with Tillman's powers. I am unaccustomed to this sort of thing.

At this point he was interrupted by the crowd and Tillman came forward and said that he was not here as a bulldozer, but as a prisoner at the bar on trial for thievery, and that he wanted Appelt to have fair play.

Appelt recalled the days when he was a roaring Tillmanite, declaring that he was still a reformer, but that he differed from Tillman on the primary. As a newspaper man he had criticized him as he had a right to do. His charges were not from personal knowledge, but on written information. What he undertook to reason out was on circumstantial evidence.

There was nothing in his private letters to Tillman to show that he was two faced. What he had said therein about McLaurin he had also said in his paper, and he would now state that if McLaurin was shown not to be a Democrat he would not vote for him. He would follow the Democratic party in whatever action it took.

But McLaurin had nothing to do with this matter. He had told him in the last conversation he had with him that it began to look as if he were making a fight he could not stand up to and if he was going into the republican party not to expect him. McLaurin had replied that he had no such idea, and he believed he.

He declared that if the pledge that elected Tillman to office was good enough then it was good enough now. He protested against a small body of politicians prescribing a man's loyalty to the party. If a committee could fix a man's Democracy, the committee itself might be "fixed."

Then he propounded the following written questions to Senator Tillman:

APPELT'S INTERROGATORIES.

1. Was not the primary system inaugurated to give every white man a voice in the selection of candidates for office?

2. Does not our party pledge all low every white man to be a candidate who pledges himself that he is a Democrat and will abide the result

and support the nominees of the primary? Then why change it now?

3. Was not one of the main tenets of the Reform movement to bring the candidates face to face with the people and that there should be free thought, free speech, and free action?

4. Are you and some of your pretending friends not in favor of fixing the party pledge so that a man who does not agree with you on certain questions, notwithstanding he claims to be a Democrat, endeavoring now to prevent him from giving the people an opportunity to decide whether or not he is a Democrat?

5. When the dispensary system was inaugurated, did you not make large purchases of the stock?

6. Did there not exist at that time a "whiskey trust," and did you not make large purchases from a member of that trust?

7. Did not the trust have an agreement to pay its purchasers a certain rebate?

8. During several months of your administration large quantities of liquor was purchased was there any rebates recorded on the books of the institution?

9. Why do not the rebates appear on the books?

10. Did you ever get cotton seed meal and have it charged to the penitentiary, and insist upon that institution paying for it, and only paid after two years and then by compromise?

11. What authority did you have to buy for your private use and have it charged to the State?

12. Did you not get brick for your private use that belonged to the people of the State? Would you have offered to pay for these brick had it not been exposed through the Neal investigation?

13. How many bushels of oats did you get from the State farm and have shipped to you at your home in Trenton?

14. Did you have the right to run a private farm at the expense of the State?

15. By what right in law or morals did you get the authority at State expense to get wood, coal and vegetables?

16. Did you not continue to receive products from the penitentiary at your home in Trenton as late as 1897, not even paying the express charges.

17. Did you not denounce your

predecessors in office and charge "rotteness" because of alleged pilfering from the penitentiary?

18. Was not a committee sent to investigate the dispensary transactions refused the right to examine the books, and did not the members of the trust refused to be subjected to an examination on oath?

19. Was not your dealings with the trust questioned, and did you ever demand of the trusts that they permit an investigation of your transactions?

20. Did you not on the hustings create the impression upon the minds of the people that the cause of their oppressed condition was largely due to corporate greed, and that the State of New Jersey was an incubator for fraudulent corporations?

21. Are you not a member and a director in a New Jersey chartered corporation?

22. Did you not denounce the interference of a United States senator with our campaigns?

23. Is it not against the law for you to use a free pass, express or telegraph frank, and do you use them?

24. Did you not, as governor of the State, and as such, chairman of the board of directors of the State penitentiary, instruct the bookkeeper of that institution not to charge anything on the books to you or to open an account against you?

Senator Appelt then read affidavits from parties, which have heretofore been published, going to show that Senator Tillman received brick, oats and vegetables, etc., from the penitentiary authorities several years ago, which he appropriated to his own use.

Appelt also produced a paper showing that the whiskey trust had allowed rebates of from 5 to 10 cents per gallon.

He took his seat amid hurrahs for himself and for Tillman.

BEN GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS. Tillman's reply and defense consumed about three hours and only "shreds and patches" of it can be stated here. It was a lively speech and took well with the crowd of over 1,000 persons.

He was only a humble senator from Washington. He had never felt as large as some persons and hoped to God he would never feel as small as some persons will. (Laughter.)

You would not hang a dog on what this man has brought much less convict me. (Applause.)

He asked who sent these pitiful attacks on his character to Appelt. Pointing to Appelt, he asked "To whom does this man belong?"

Voice—To McLaurin.

Tillman declared that there had never been a more pitiful pattering out of a great hurrah than in this exhibition of Appelt's. "Yesterday," said he, "while riding on the train I saw a remarkable incident. Going by a negro cabin I noticed a black cur dog going full tilt to catch the engine. Of course it did not catch it because it did not try, but I want to ask you what would have happened if it had caught the engine. (Laughter.) It does seem to me that McLaurin's henchman is very much in the condition of that black cur. He has gone about this dirty business in a way that indicates that he was afraid, but that he dared not stop until the postoffice at Manning had been filled.

"I want to make this man a warning. If there is anything rotten in one it will come out in him and not when his hairs begin to grow gray. For 42 years I have had a clean record for personal and civic virtue and there is no honest man who is not already satisfied with that record. I am going to make Appeltism a by word and a hissing as long as there is any record of it in this State."

The senator took up Appelt's questions categorically; answering the first he said that he was the father of the primary in South Carolina.

2. Under the party pledge we have a man who signed it, who has voted with the Republicans in congress since 1900, whose vote against Bryan, and whose every action stamps him as a Republican.

3. Of course I believe in free action within the limits of the party. At Gaffney I tried, as a member of the Democratic executive committee, to expose McLaurin's treachery, and since then they have been hunting for rebates and potatoes. Oh, pshaw, it is a waste of good soap to shave an ass. I feel disgusted that I have had to travel all the way from Washington to come here to wash off the dirt and filth and manure that this man has been sporting.

4. The senator said that by "pretending friends" Appelt meant that

the people of Clarendon were not manly enough to vote according to their convictions, but that they received their orders from Tillman. He had not been in Clarendon for eight years and did not personally know 20 men in the county. It is a good thing for me that I came here to wake you up from your lethargy and keep some people from making asses of themselves.

The senator then declared that in order to mix a little clean meat with this carrion, he had prepared the following remarks which he wished reported verbatim. Looking at the reporters, he said it was like a piece of apple pie to a schoolboy, because it goes to the press without their having to sweat to work it up.

OF DEEP INTEREST.

There is a matter of deep interest which will come up for discussion and settlement in the coming May convention, and as I am the representative of the Democracy of this State upon the national committee it may not be improper for me to express my views on it and to inform you as to the sentiment and feeling of the Democrats in Washington on the subject. The Democratic party in South Carolina has occupied a peculiar position for 25 years. The whites are in the minority in this State and under the reconstruction dispensation there were some 35,000 more negro voters than whites. The consequence was that after the overthrow of the carpet-bag government in 1876 we adopted a system of party government and the white people of the State were educated in the employment of political methods that obtained hardly anywhere else. We have had an "imperium in imperio" or government within a government. Democracy has meant white supremacy, and Republicanism meant negro equality. The necessity for white unity overshadowed the other considerations and the Democrats of the State were taught that submission to the will of the majority and loyal support of the nominees of the party were paramount to all other considerations.

The lamented Hampton taught us that an "independent was worse than a radical." Like all his actions and utterances in those trying days that advice was the very essence of wisdom and patriotism. His clear judgment—his most distinguishing char-

Concluded on Sixth Page.