

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

SEPTEMBER A Record Breaker.

Sales Increased Three Thousand Dollars Over September, 1901.

HOW WELL I have succeeded and increased my business from year to year until today I stand before the people as being the biggest Dry Goods distributor in upper Carolina. I have never lowered our Standard of Quality, but I have without a doubt lowered the prices. The big wave of Traffic that swept through my Big Store this past two weeks would have put most merchants guessing. While I had not anticipated the immense business that came my way this season I was not caught napping. Assisted by my twelve employees I was able to handle the crowds which were scattered over five thousand feet of store space. Every department of my Big Store is packed and jammed from floor to ceiling, up stairs and down stairs. Come to Mimnaugh's first and if I have got what you want it is yours for less price than elsewhere.



THIS STYLISH JACKET

Is made of Fine Kersey Cloth in Black Castor and Tan Lined with Satin. Full Tailor Made Perfect Fitters, would bring \$8.00 at most stores, but my price on these is Only \$5.00.

A Great Dress Goods and Silk Sale.

IT IS my purpose to have the Greatest Reduction Sale ever held in Newberry. Our buyer was too hungry for Bargains, "Bit off More Than He Could Chew." Its a forced move and means the whipping out of all profits. Don't buy your Dress Goods and Silks until you see my line. This Matchless Stock must go.

MIMNAUGH'S

Is where you will find a complete STOCK to select from.

ALL STYLISH JACKETS

HIGH NOVELTIES

...IN...

Castor, Tan and Black FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$18.00 Each.



Mimnaugh's Bargains are Blazing all over the County.

This is why our daily cash sales double and triple those of any store in this section.

ONE, TWO, THREE, GO!

5 cases Standard Calico, the price is 3c. worth 5c.
10 bales Sea Island, the price is 4c. worth 6c.
10 bales Riverside Plaids to go on sale 5c. worth 6 1/2c.

5 bales 30 in. and 36 in. Drill to go on sale 5c. worth 7c.
2 cases 36 in. Percales, the price is 6c. worth 8 1/2c.
2 cases 36 in. Percales, the price is 10c. worth 12 1/2c.
25 pcs. Canton Flannel, the price is 4 1/2c. worth 7c.
25 pcs. Canton Flannel, the price is 8 1/2c. worth 12 1/2c.
25 pcs. Red Flannel, the price is 13 1/2c. worth 20c.
100 doz. Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Undershirts for 25c. worth 50c.

We Cater to the Many and not to the Exclusive Few.

A Grand Millinery Display.

We are showing the prettiest line of Trimmed Hats ever shown in town. No fancy prices here. You know what you paid for your hats before Mimnaugh put in Millinery and you know what you pay today. "Nuff Sed." Come to us for your headgear.

Shoes By the Car Load.

Bang—go values! We've cut them to the core. Come and get your share, for there never was a chance to put better shoes on your feet, and more money back in your pocket. Buying and selling more Dry Goods and Shoes than any two stores in Newberry, and paying the money down, we naturally sell them cheaper than the other little one horse fellows.

All Get Ready And Join The Crowds.

MIMNAUGH'S.

The Cheapest Store in The Carolinas.

MIMNAUGH'S.

PRESIDENT FAILS TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.

MINE OWNERS WOULD NOT AGREE TO ARBITRATION.

They Denounced the Labor Union Members as Anarchistic and Were Very Bitter in Their Statements—The Final Outcome No One Knows.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The great coal conference between the President and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House facing Lafayette square at 4.55 o'clock this afternoon, with a failure to reach an agreement.

Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union. The President had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare; the miners through the President of their union had expressed a willingness to submit differences to the arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the President and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years.

The employers through the presidents of the railroad and coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body with which they could and would have no dealing, had demanded federal troops to ensure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region and court proceedings against the miners' union and had offered if the men returned to work to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery is located. There the matter closed. Tonight both the miners and the operators are still in the city, but tomorrow they return to their several localities, each saying at a late hour that the struggle will continue.

TO AVERT CALAMITY.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written today. For the first time the President of the republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself re-

garded as a great national calamity. The result was to bring the principals in the great controversy face to face, with the whole country eagerly intent upon and watchful of their doings.

Technically the issues between the two great forces stand as they did before the President summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the national capital and forgetting his own acute suffering besought them for love of the great country wherein they dwelt and out of pity for the countless throng of suffering poor to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the commonwealth. What, if anything, will result from the conference is for the indefinite future.

NO MIDDLE GROUND POSSIBLE.

The views of the contenders in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible, and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare written responses to the President's appeal.

The immediate parties to the strike say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration will take next no one is prepared to say. One of the operators as he left the White House with closely set jaw was asked regarding this and replied: "If any one knows what the President will do next, that is more than I know."

Fourteen men, including the President, were in the second story front room at the temporary White House during the momentous conference. President Mitchell and three of his district leaders represented the miners and five railroad men and one independent mine operator the employers. With the President were Attorney General Knox, Commissioner of Labor Wright and Secretary Cortelyou.

HE LISTENED EAGERLY.

During the conference the President listened to both sides with the greatest eagerness.

SHOWED DEEP FEELING.

The President entered on the business in hand by reading the statement which he had carefully prepared urging a settlement of the

strike in the interests of the public. His manner was exceedingly serious and his voice showed his deep feeling.

Almost immediately after the President had closed Mr. Mitchell arose, and on behalf of the miners offered to submit all the differences to arbitration. The operators looked surprised, but before any reply could be made President Roosevelt said he desired that both parties take the matter under consideration and meet him again at 3 o'clock. The first session of the conference had lasted less than 15 minutes. The operators were driven to their cars in the railroad yards. Mr. Mitchell and his party returned to their hotel. Both parties immediately set to work to prepare statements in reply to the President's suggestions.

The operators decided to make separate responses, but before doing so had a discussion of the general tenor of the statements they would make. It is understood President Baer communicated his statement to parties in New York over the long distance telephone before reading it to the President. At 3:15 the afternoon proceedings began. President Baer, of the Reading, opened them and was followed by President Mitchell and Messrs. Markie, Truesdale, Wilcox and Fowler.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION.

At the conclusion of the statements there was considerable informal conversation. The President called attention to a part of the statement made by Mr. Baer in which the latter said the operators were willing to submit their grievances to the court of common pleas in Pennsylvania. The President asked Mr. Mitchell if he, not as president of the union, but as an individual, would agree to that. Mr. Mitchell promptly replied that he would not.

The operators made it plain that they would listen to no proposition whatever emanating from Mr. Mitchell. It was five minutes of 5 o'clock the conference ended.

Great interest was manifested in the conference on the part of the public. On the sidewalks and street in front of the temporary White House were throngs of people who anxiously awaited the result. Newspaper men lined either side of the entrance to the White House from its doors to the street.

There was a distinct expression of disappointment in the crowd when it

was known that the conference had been unsuccessful and no agreement had been reached.

DESPERADOS DRIVEN AWAY

By the Brave Conduct of the Wounded Engineer—A Daring Attempt at Burglary.

Five masked and desperate burglars made a bold attempt to rob the safe of the Montoursville Passenger Railway company at Williamsport, Pa., early Thursday morning. In a battle with revolvers, which followed the attempt, one of the desperados was killed and two others slightly wounded by Engineer Alem Bly, who was shot twice by the robbers. Shortly before 5 o'clock, while Engineer Alem Bly was at work in the power house of the Montoursville Passenger Railway company, he was startled by a terrific crash, caused by the front door of the building being battered in with a heavy plank. Bly rushed to a desk which contained his revolver, and as he turned to face the intruders he was met with a fusillade of shots from the revolvers in the hands of five men, who had the lower part of their faces covered with handkerchiefs. One of the shots struck Bly in the hip and another made a flesh wound in the thigh. The wounds did not disable him, however, and he leveled his revolver and fired at one of the burglars, who was several feet in advance of the others. The bullet pierced the heart of the desperado and he fell dead.

The engineer kept firing at the rest of the gang, who kept up a continuous fire. Two of them were slightly wounded. After his revolver had been emptied Bly retreated through a rear door and ran to a nearby factory and aroused the watchman who sounded an alarm by blowing the factory whistle. While Bly was absent the robbers dragged the body of their dead companion outside the building, where they left it and fled.

Secretary Holloway informs us that the prospect for a find exhibit and large attendance is very flattering.

How to encourage and keep the boys on the farm? Take them off of it occasionally for recreation and sight-seeing where such opportunities as the next annual State Fair will afford.

TO AVERT A COAL FAMINE.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ASK THE MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK.

Having Ascertained from the Coal Magnates that They Have no Intention of Even Temporarily Subordinating Their Own Interest to any Mere Sentiment, Such as Patriotism or Love of Country.

Washington, October 4.—A final effort, with hope of success, is to be made to end the coal strike. It has been discussed by the President and some of his advisers today and, while the idea is still in an incomplete state and the final result still uncertain, yet it offers a method which now seems to be the only solution of the problem. The suggestion is made that President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, may be able to have the men now on strike return to work in order to avert the impending disaster which a fuel famine will cause, and that as early a date as possible there shall be a complete investigation by Congress and by the Legislature of Pennsylvania into the anthracite coal situation, in order to bring before the public the facts and conditions of the miners with a view to legislation or recommendations for relieving the condition of the miners in the near future. While it is not absolutely possible to guarantee such an investigation, there is little doubt that recommendations by the President and the Executive of Pennsylvania would be promptly acted upon by Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Just how President Mitchell will view this suggestion cannot be stated, but it is known that he and others fully realized that after the statements by the presidents of the coal roads yesterday there is little hope of securing any adjustment with the operators by which the people of the country may be supplied with coal. It is expected that President Mitchell will confer with his associates, and if they can determine that the mine workers may be fully as much benefited by the course suggested as by continuing the widespread suffering which is sure to follow a deadlock it is expected that negotiations will be opened with a view to carrying out the new proposition. Much will depend upon the way the miners view the proposition, and whether they think it will cause a loss of prestige

to the union from which it cannot recover.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Oct. 4.—There will be no call for an extra session of Congress to deal with the coal strike situation at this stage. The President expressly stated in his appeal to the operators and representatives of the miners yesterday that he did not act officially in calling them together. He has for the time being exhausted his individual persuasion. In his view the matter is again one with which the State of Pennsylvania should deal. If the commonwealth finds itself unable to control the situation and appeals to him, through the constitutional channels, the President will be ready to bring into play the great forces of the National Government, military and civil. But for the time being the President has relaxed his efforts.

A great many ridiculous suggestions have been made as to the result of the conference yesterday, and they include everything from taking possession of the mines by the government to sending United States troops to Pennsylvania without regard to any call from the Governor of that State. It can be positively stated that none of the suggestions has received any serious consideration by the administration.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Washington, Oct. 5.—In an earnest effort to expedite the adjustment of the coal strike problem another conference over the situation was held at the White House today and adjourned after three hours of deliberation. No statement was given out as to the conclusions reached and every participant absolutely refused to discuss what had taken place during the meeting.

The conference was called for today, although it was Sunday, in view of the extraordinary importance to the American people of a speedy solution of the question. Beside the president there were present Secretaries Root and Moody, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne and Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor. The last named was summoned to attend the conference on account of his expert knowledge.

Only four members of the cabinet were present. Three of these four were lawyers and the issue involved was one which called for the deliberation of trained legal minds. The

fourth cabinet officer, Postmaster General Payne, has taken a prominent part in the preliminary conference over the coal situation, and besides has had a lifelong identification with corporate interests which are involved in the present question. The conference began shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, the time fixed by the president. When those who were to participate arrived at the White House they were delayed a few minutes owing to the physicians making their morning call. When the two physicians left it was reported that the president's condition was progressing satisfactorily and that there were no untoward developments.

PRETTY GOOD FOR A SICK MAN.

The president, in expressing his views at the outset of today's conference, talked earnestly and showed a deep feeling. His voice at times could be heard down stairs. Several times during the conference Secretary Cortelyou was summoned into the room and directed to prepare certain matters for the consideration of the president and his advisers. This was taken to indicate that some action was about to be consummated.

When the conference adjourned a few minutes before 1 o'clock all those who had joined in it declined to talk, all being pledged to the president to absolute secrecy. The utmost efforts were made to guard against publicity. Not since the Spanish war has there been such reticence shown at a conference of such a character as was observed today.

After Twenty Years.

Rip Van Winkle came down the hill after his twenty years' sleep, says the New York Herald.

"But my friends and relatives," he inquired, "where are they?" "Dead and buried," replied the strangers, as they led him away weeping.

"And the coal strike?" he faltered. "They are thinking of arbitration." Shrieking with joy, he realized that one link yet bound him to the past, and his life was later made happier by knowing that the original coal strike jokes were still dinned into the public ear.

The number and value of the premiums offered by the State Fair surpass those of previous years, as the success of the Fair of '02 promises to surpass all previous records.