

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 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.

1,000 yds Lonsdale Cambric, short lengths, 10c kind 8 1/2c.
500 yds Fancy Printed organdies, sold everywhere for 10c, now 5c.
3,000 yds 40-inch Fancy Printed organdies sold everywhere for 12 1/2c, now 6 1/2c.
2,000 yds White P K, the regular 20 and 25c quality for this sale 11 1/2c.
1,000 yds Shirting Calicoes, other stores ask 5c, Mimnaugh's price 2 1/2c.
1,000 yds 36 inch Percale, other stores ask 10c, Mimnaugh's price 5c.
5,000 yds fine Gingham, other stores ask 10c, Mimnaugh's price 7 1/2c.
200 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, regular price 5c spool, Mimnaugh's two spools 5c.
5,000 yds Dublin Linen, regular price 10c, special 8 1/2c.
100 bolts Androscoggin 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.

Dress Goods and Silks.

This is where we do the business. We like opposition and defy competition. The greatest Black Goods and Silk Sale ever held in the town. You are not invited to choose from shop worn goods, odds and ends, short lengths or anything of the kind. Your purchases here will be from clean, full pieces direct from the biggest manufacturers at about 50c on the dollar.

Our entire line of Wash Silks worth 60 and 75c, your choice for this sale 29c yard.

Another big scoop of 36 inch Black Taffetas, never split kind, worth \$1.50, for this sale 97 1/2c.

Our entire line of Black Dress Goods to be sold at a big reduction. If you want a nice Black Skirt or Silk Waist now is your opportunity.

Millinery!

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 " " " " 2.00, " \$1.25
100 " " " " 2.50, " 1.98
100 " " " " 3.00, " 2.49
100 " " " " 4.00, " 3.00
50 doz Trimmed Sailors for this sale - 25c.
50 " " " " " - 49c
25 " " " " " - 68c.

Don't buy your head gear until you see my line.

Millinery!

Umbrellas and Parasols.

100 Parasols and Sunshades, 60c kind, now 38c.
100 " " " 75c " " 49c.
100 " " " \$1.00 " " 80c.
100 " " " 1.25 " " 98c.
100 " " " 1.50 " " \$1.25
100 " " " 2.00 " " 1.49

My advertisements make me money because my bargains save the people money.

Shoes and Slippers.

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

MIMNAUGH'S.

300 pairs Ladies' Oxfords worth anywhere else 75c, Mimnaugh's price 49c.
300 pairs Ladies' Oxfords worth anywhere else \$1.00, Mimnaugh's price 75c.
300 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$1.25, Mimnaugh's price 98c.
400 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$1.50, Mimnaugh's price \$1.25.
300 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$2.00, Mimnaugh's price \$1.49.
200 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$2.50, Mimnaugh's price \$1.98.
200 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, worth anywhere else \$3.00, Mimnaugh's price \$2.35.

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

The Cheapest Store in the Carolinas.

MIMNAUGH'S

JOHNNIE HAS JUMPED THE GAME.

McLAURIN TELLS WHY HE WILL NOT RUN IN THE PRIMARY.

Address to the People—Unwilling to Take the Pledge Required of Him—The Primary System Has Been Prostituted Into a Political Machine for the Purpose of Excluding Candidates Objectable to the "Dictator."

Washington, May 4.—Under date of May 3, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina has issued the following address to the people of South Carolina:

My fellow citizens of South Carolina:

The great doctrine of representative responsibility is the foundation stone upon which our republic rests, and no one more keenly than I recognizes his accountability to the people of South Carolina for all official acts. At the same time, no people, who insist that their representatives adhere to political policies and traditions long since dead and declare them vital issues can ever become truly great. Every advancement in the history of our race has been the direct result of independence of thought and action. In most of the States of this union this is secured by the presence of two political parties and the resultant discussion of every public question before the people, who are thus enabled to form an intelligent opinion and give a verdict at the ballot box. Unfortunately in South Carolina for nearly 40 years we have been unable to have two parties for fear of negro domination, and for 10 years, after the Hampton revolution in 1876, our people took no interest in public affairs, beyond maintaining a "white man's government." About the year 1900, however, began what was known as the "farmers' movement," which was nothing more than an instinctive effort on the part of the people to preserve the principle of self government.

With Shell, Irby, Norris, Tillman, Donaldson and others, I contributed what I could towards its success simply because I felt that agitation was better than stagnation, and it is passing strange, in that connection, that the leader of that movement, B. R. Tillman, was then denounced, as I am now denounced, for attempting to Mahonize the

State. The freedom of thought and action, however, which followed the "farmers' movement," opened the doors for every white man and every negro who voted for Hampton in 1876, and they could advocate whatever views they cared to express, provided only that they took an oath to support the nominees of the primary election. Men who voted the national Republican ticket were allowed to vote in the primary for State and county officers, and I have heard from the same platform men claiming to be Democrats advocating Cleveland and the gold standard and others Weaver and free silver. And since then no attempt has ever been made to exclude those who bolted with the independent Haskell movement, the Populist Rowden movement or the Republican Pope movement.

I was elected to congress in 1892 after a heated canvass against able opponents and yet on every stump in the district, I proclaimed my independence and announced that upon national questions I would follow my own judgment and not be bound by the canons of any party. Although my Democracy was assailed at that time, I was elected four times upon the same declaration of principles. Carrying out my pledges to the people, I began a systematic study of the questions of the day with the result that I changed my views upon many of them. The first marked difference with my party associates arose over the tariff question while I was in the house and a member of its ways and means committee. Again, in 1897, when I was a candidate for the senate, I was charged with being a Republican, but I disregarded the characterization, and resolutely contended that the policies which I advocated were for the material advancement of the people, regardless of how they were labeled.

My attitude was endorsed by 80 per cent. of those voting in the primary, and I came to the senate.

The issues growing out of the Spanish war widened the breach between myself and the Democratic party leaders for I could only follow the dictates of my conscience and stand by American soldiers fighting upon a foreign soil. At that time the war was not a party question and I hoped it would not

become so. In this I was disappointed and was soon confronted by the alternative of retracing my steps or finding myself in opposition to a majority of the Democratic party leaders and excluded from their caucus. I concluded that not even a seat in the United States senate was worth a surrender of my convictions and that opinion is unchanged. There is not a speech or vote of mine upon any question growing out of the Spanish American war that I would change even if I could and in which I do not take pride in thus proving my loyalty to my country.

I have ever maintained this independence of thought and action. Last summer, recognizing my responsibility to the people, there being no campaign in the State, I announced my intention of going before them for the purpose of discussing these national issues. I was immediately and violently assailed for advocating Republican doctrines and branded as a Republican in Democratic disguise. The State Democratic executive committee met and under the dictation of my colleague in the senate, formally declared that I was not a Democrat which formed the basis for similar action on the part of the Democratic caucuses of the United States senate. The policy of my opponents has been to belittle real issues into a personal quarrel between "Tillman and McLaurin." This issue I am not willing to accept as I do not propose to be influenced in my public course by personal spleen or petty jealousy. The public interests should never be subordinated to purely personal ends.

Now the proposition of my political enemies is to exclude me from the primary as a candidate, and to exclude all candidates for office who entertain my views and thus prevent the people from hearing me and from hearing them in justification of my course and in advocacy of the absorbing public measures now confronting the American people. I am absolutely convinced and forewarned of this purpose to exclude me and my friends because I have read the speech of Senator Tillman, the acknowledged dictator of the Democratic machine of South Carolina, delivered at Manning, in which he directs a revision of the rules and form and oath of the party for the purpose of excluding myself and

friends from participating in the primary, I resent the suggested exception of myself, for of course I could not make my race for the senate or proclaim my views under conditions which were not equally applicable to those who entertain and advocate my views. I have an abiding faith that it will yet be shown that the dictator of the machine is not the exponent of the views of the majority of our people.

The primary system adopted in our State through the "Farmers' movement" has been prostituted and perverted into a political machine for the purpose of excluding all candidates who are not in full accord with the views and wishes of the dictator. The vital question, therefore, is, will the people of the State submit to this disfranchising the intelligent people and excluding them from our elections?

With such a system I have no sympathy and feel impelled by a strict sense of duty to warn the people against tyranny as it encourages and establishes. With these facts before me and my convictions as to the original purpose of the primary system, I am driven to the conclusion that it has subverted its purposes and has outlived its usefulness. It is, therefore, a matter of no concern to me what may be the action of the May convention as to the rules of the primary and a revision of its pledges. The suppression of free speech and independence of action by voting such means renders it impossible for any self-respecting citizen holding my views to become a candidate in the Democratic primary in South Carolina. It is apparent that the system has been warped and twisted so as to serve the one purpose of throttling free speech, free thought and liberty of action. The primary system in South Carolina has been sacrificed upon the altar of partisanship and personal malignity, and has therefore become unpatriotic and useless, and should be ignored and finally repudiated by our people, with a purpose similar to my own, to look hopefully to the results of the fair, just and general election under our State and national laws.

A party yoke has been placed upon our people and it has become too galling for further endurance, and yet to realize that many of my loyal

friends would even once more hold in check their resolution not to again enter our system of primary elections in order to again vote for me, but I have reached the point where I will not subject them to subscribing to an oath to support men and measures which do not represent their views upon the issues facing the American people today.

John Lowndes McLaurin.

CLEMONS' MISFORTUNE.

No Further Developments as to the Withdrawal of the Sophomore Class.

[Special to News and Courier.]
Anderson, May 1.—Col. R. W. Simpson, of Pendleton, chairman of the board of trustees of Clemson College, was here today. He said there were no new developments in regard to the situation at Clemson, and that everything was quiet since the junior and freshman classes had reconsidered their determination to leave the College. All further trouble has been averted for the present. Col. Simpson took occasion to say that the account of the trouble as sent out in this correspondence was very accurate and fair to both the faculty and students, and gave a clear understanding of the situation. Naturally there have been many inquiries as to the standing of the members of the sophomore class who left the College. Col. Simpson declined to discuss that question at present, but stated that he would within the next day or two give out an interview which would make the whole matter clear.

A. M. C.

April Snow.

[Rock Hill Herald.]

Some persons wish to know when the big snow of April came. It was Sunday, April 15, 1841. There had been five or six weeks of spring weather. Forest leaves were about half grown. Field crops and gardens were luxuriant. Early lots of wheat were beginning to head. The snow began in this county 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning and fell six to eight hours. The general estimate was that it was a 6 inch snow. Next morning there was a hard freeze. All vegetation was killed. The dead peaches made the ground beneath the trees black when they fell. It remained cold several days after the snow. That was before the days of weather bureaus and records of temperature.

A Frank Statement of Col. R. W. Simpson.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT CLEMSON WAS TOTTERING ON THE BRINK.

Trustees Will Hear Grievances—Trouble Could Have Been Avoided by Mutual Explanations—Both Sides Now Realize Gravity of Case.

[Special to The State.]

Anderson, May 2.—Col. R. W. Simpson, president of the trustees of Clemson college, was in the city yesterday and as the recent disturbance at the college is still a matter of intense interest this correspondent went to him in his office and asked him if he could make any further statement concerning it.

"In the first place," said Col. Simpson, "I want to say that the statement sent out by the Anderson correspondent gave the facts very clearly and accurately and I want to commend the paper for its fairness and impartiality."

"There is very little difference between the faculty and the student body as to what are the facts. The principal difference is as to the punishment imposed upon Cadet Thornwell, the class claiming that the action of the faculty was partial and too severe. The by-laws give to every student the right to appeal to the board of trustees from the finding of the faculty in any case where the student is dissatisfied. Cadet Thornwell did not appeal as he had a right to do nor did his class complain to the trustees of the action of the faculty, hence there was nothing to justify me to call an extra meeting of the trustees."

"I am unable to answer your questions," he continued, "as to what will be the probable action of the trustees in regard to reinstating the sophomore class. These young men were not dismissed from the college. They had a right to leave whenever they saw proper. They exercised that right and if they now wish to return they will naturally petition to that end. Should they see proper to petition the trustees to receive him back I have no doubt that the board will extend to them every consideration that the gravity of the situation and a due regard to discipline will permit."

"Yes, I fully recognize the gravity of the situation and it appeared to me when I left the college Tuesday

night that Clemson college was tottering on the brink of a terrible misfortune from which it would be impossible to recover for many years. I was informed that the junior class would leave on Wednesday or as soon as possible and that the freshman class was to follow soon after. Happily, however, this action was avoided and I can safely say that there will be no further trouble. These two classes are loyal to Clemson and will not take rash or hasty action calculated to bring reproach upon the college, but will submit their grievances to the board of trustees at its regular meeting in June next.

"They readily responded to advice and counsel when I appeared before them in accordance with their request for me to meet with them."

"It would not be proper for me to express an opinion as to the merits of the controversy, but this much I can say now, that both the faculty and the students realize the gravity of the situation and may be depended upon to act with prudence and deliberation in the future. I will say further that in my honest opinion the trouble now existing originated from misapprehensions which could have been avoided by mutual explanations."

"Clemson college is a new institution. As yet it has no past record to appeal to and both time and utmost skill are required to build up a high toned manly spirit and to manage so large a number of students. There is no man who has more varied and difficult duties to perform than President Hartzog. If he has failed to give satisfaction, and this fact is made to appear, no persuasion could induce him to hold for a day longer the important position which he now occupies."

Col. Simpson said that the trustees at their regular meeting in June would take up the matter and would take such action as appeared to be best. The sophomores would be heard if they desired it, and he said he hoped they would appear either as a body or by committee and state their grievances fully so the trustees would have knowledge of all the facts. In conclusion, Col. Simpson repeated, that he has said on every occasion since the trouble occurred that he had nothing but sympathy and the kindest feeling toward the sophomores, but that they had made a great mistake and, he had no doubt, they realized it. The whole trouble could have been avoided if they had been less hasty and had asked for counsel and advice before taking the rash step.