

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

NEWBERRY, S. C. TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1903

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

Mimnaugh's Cut Price Sale Extended

MORE BANNER BARGAIN DAYS

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

We mean to make this week the greatest of sales. Many new lines will be added—in other words instead of the ranks being weakened in consequence of the past week's great business they will be strengthened by the adding of other attractions. Our store is still jam full of the greatest values the trading public of this section has ever seen. Compare these prices with others you see advertised and figure how much you can save by buying at the BIG CUT PRICE STORE.

Prices under the Axe.

2 cases Androscoggin Bleaching, full 36 in., and sold all over town 8½¢ and 10¢, Mimnaugh's price is 7½¢, not over \$1.00 worth to a customer.
1 case Lonsdale Cambric, full pieces, it's worth 12½¢ for this sale, 14 yards to each customer, not over a dollar's worth to each customer.
A big lot 36 in. Bleaching, short lengths to go on sale at only 4¢ yard.
100 pieces Plain White Lawn worth 12½¢, for this sale 8½¢.
25 pieces Plain White Lawn worth 20¢, for this big sale 11½¢.

Table Linens in Short Lengths Half Price

150 Table Lengths, 2, 2½ and 3 yds. long, twenty different patterns to select from.
100 doz. large size Bleached Cotton Towels worth 20¢, for this big sale 10¢ each, only ½ doz. to a customer.
50 doz. Turkish Bath Towels for this sale 12½¢, worth 25¢.
25 doz. full size Ready Made Sheets worth 60¢, now only 38¢.
50 doz. full size Pillow Cases 15¢ kind, for this sale 9¢ each.
60 doz. Ladies' Drop Stitch Hose worth 20¢, for this sale 11¢.
50 doz. Ladies' Drop Stitch Hose worth 35¢, for this sale 19¢.

A Big 5 cents Counter

Where we have grouped together a lot of this season's Or-gandies, Dimities, Trillick Lawns and many other Sheer Fabrics, some worth 8½¢, 10¢ and 12½¢, your choice of the big pile 5¢ yard.
Another big lot of Colored Lawns, the kind you pay 5¢ and 7½¢ up and down the streets, you all know Mimnaugh sells it for 3¢ yard.
Another big lot of Shirting Prints, the kind other stores sell you for 5¢, Mimnaugh's price is only 3¢ yard.
25 bolts of Cottonades, the 15¢ kind, now only 10¢ yard.

20 bolts of Cottonades, the 20¢ kind, now only 12½¢ yard.
50 doz. Men's Negligee Shirts, Gold and Silver Brand worth \$1.00, for this sale 60¢.
50 doz. Men's Negligee Shirts 60¢, for this sale 39¢.

Millinery! Millinery!

Any reasonable offer on any article in our Millinery Department will be accepted. We don't intend to carry a dollar's worth of these goods until another season, so now is your chance. Quick Sales and Short Profits is why Mimnaugh's is the busiest store in Newberry by Long Odds.

COME TO THE BIG CUT PRICE SALE.

IF YOU CAN'T RIDE WALK.

MIMNAUGH'S, NEWBERRY'S, GREATEST STORE. MIMNAUGH'S.

NEGRO UPRISING THREATENED NORWAY

MILITIA WAS ORDERED TO THE SCENE OF ACTION

Uneasiness Still Exists—Phillips, the Assassination of Whom Started the Affair, is Dead.

The State.

In response to a telegram from Mr. J. L. Glover, lieutenant, Capt. L. W. Haskell and a picked squad of 50 Columbia militiamen were sent to Norway on a special train Saturday night. Trouble with the negroes has been feared ever since the lynching of Charles Evans, who was charged with the attempt to assassinate Mr. J. M. L. Phillips a week ago last night. Not much surprise was felt when the State last night received a telephone message from Mr. Glover conveying the intelligence that the negroes were congregating near the town and had sent messages saying that Norway would be wiped out of existence before daylight.

QUICK PREPARATIONS.

The members of the militia companies were at Hyatt park, three miles from the city, when this telegram was received after 11 o'clock, but by 12:30 they had assembled in their armories, had gotten arms and equipments and at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock a special train in charge of Mr. J. J. Fuller of the Seaboard left the S. A. L. depot.

Col. Patrick, assistant adjutant general, accompanied the company as ordnance officer. Those enlisted men who had cartridges were required to surrender them to Col. Patrick, and no ammunition was to have been issued except in case of great necessity.

SOLDIERS IN NORWAY.

An armed posse of men was patrolling the town. Mr. Solomon informed Capt Haskell as soon as he stepped on the platform that between 400 and 500 negroes were massed in the woods about three miles from Norway at a place called Bush Pond. Runners from the vicinity of the negro camp arrived in Norway early in the evening with information that the negroes were preparing to move on the town. The town is being patrolled by armed men, but they do not feel that they could cope with the great number of negroes.

Town Marshal Glover heard that there was to be a negro frolic near the town today. The towns people were afraid to permit the frolic and told the marshal to order the negroes to disperse. This he did and the negroes threatened him and sent word to the town that they proposed to kill B. S. Hunt, G. F. Toole, Pete Gibson, Laucey Young and Henry Dykes.

The force of men in the town is so small that it was then declared wise

to summon help. The women and children of the place are hidden in three houses, which are strongly guarded.

The fact that the old soldier, Phillips, whom Evans was lynched for shooting, is still alive has greatly aggravated them and but for the arrival of the troops the contyrymen say that they are well informed of the fact that there would have been trouble.

There are lights in all of the houses and the women of the place are badly frightened.

It was decided to leave the company of the Richland Volunteers to guard the town, assisted by the armed citizens, while Assistant Adjutant General J. M. Patrick, accompanied by three picked men, is going to the camp of the negroes to investigate.

The Norway men are practically worn out with guarding their women and children and property.

Many of them have not had their clothes off since Monday evening when Mr. Phillips was shot.

Nothing has been heard of Jim Evans, the brother of the lynched man, who was implicated in the crime. The father of the Evans boys is a white man and it is said that he is at the bottom of the present trouble among the negroes and is urging them on to attack the town. Frequent threats have been made to the townspeople in the past few days and the negroes have renewed their impertinence.

The three negroes that were whipped have been seen several times since the lynching but have not been among those who made the threats.

Assistant Adjutant General Patrick cannot get back from the negro camp before 3:30 or 4 o'clock.

A negro named Singleton, who was at the station, made some remarks uncomplimentary to the company. He was immediately placed under arrest by Lieut. Benet.

DEATH OF PHILLIPS—SOLDIERS LEAVE.

Norway, July 5.—John T. Phillips the old Confederate Soldier, who was shot five times while at his supper table by the negro, Charles Evans, lynched for the crime, died here this morning at 8:50 o'clock, after having suffered mortal agony for but little less than a week. That he lived so long is considered by the physicians of this place but little short of a miracle. Three of the wounds administered by the negro fiend were said by the physicians to be fatal and how the old man managed to live all this time puzzled the doctors not a little.

Just what effect the passing away of Mr. Phillips will have on the already very much strained situation here it is difficult to say. Conservative residents of this section have been hoping against hope that he

would live at least a few days longer, believing that if he did not die just now the conditions here would adjust themselves. Now that the end has come the feeling of anxiety and uneasiness has increased and there are many persons hereabouts who fear more trouble.

The massing of the negroes at Bush Pond yesterday and their open threats on the Whites and other persons in this vicinity have made matters worse and the local merchants say they will regard it as exceedingly fortunate if they are able to pass safely through the ordeal necessarily consequent upon the old man's funeral. The presence of the Richland Volunteers here last night and this morning, of course, acted as a forcible preventive on any move that the negroes proposed to carry out in lieu of those threats.

It was with no little regret that the villagers saw the troops depart today and they did not hesitate to say that they feared additional trouble would ensue if Capt. Haskell withdrew his men. Assistant Adjutant General Patrick, however, explained that now that Sheriff Dukes was on the ground it looked like a reflection on him for the troops to remain as he was ostensibly able to cope with the difficulty and arrest the ringleaders among the negroes who had made the threats.

This explanation did not exactly satisfy the Norway people and they showed their anxiety in more ways than one. Assistant Adjutant General Patrick did not think the troops would be required on the ground any longer and as it was quite material expenses to the State it was decided to withdraw them today.

SOLDIERS DID WELL.

When the volunteers started back at noon they were a very much exhausted company of young soldiers. That was only natural, all things considered, and the wonder of it was that some of them had not been prostrated.

The fact that they were not speaks volumes for them.

August Number New Idea Woman's Magazine

In addition to the splendid array of clever fiction which marks the August issue of the New Idea Woman's Magazine, especial mention of the practical articles upon household or garden matters in that number is worthy of the careful reader's attention. "The Economics of a Summer Girl," by Minna Irving, is among these; and of equal interest are "The Evolution of a Home," by Alice Chittenden; "Furnishing a Flat," by Wynogone Fargher; "Psycho physical Culture," by Adele Marie Rique; "A Woman's Two-act Investment," by Ethel Walbert; and others of equal value presented by the well-known contributors to the magazine department.

CALMLY VIEW PROBLEM.

Negroes' Address Deals More Rationally With Lynching—"Make Friends with the People."

Louisville, July 3.—The closing day of the Afro American council was marked chiefly by the presentation of resolutions embodying an address to the country at large on the race problem. After its adoption the convention adjourned sine die.

The address in part is as follows: "As to mob violence, it is gratifying to note that for the past year or two the number of victims shows a decided decrease; and while all these were not members of our race, the vast majority was. Notwithstanding this fact, we should not feel called upon to discuss the matter at this time, were it not that while the number of victims is decreasing, the variety of provocations which lead up to this set of violence is growing more and more insignificant and numerous. It is not an unusual thing to read of negroes being lynched for impudence, refusing to obey, striking a white man, etc. Now, we submit, that lynching for any cause is destructive of any law, is demoralizing, but to subject persons accused of—even guilty of, such trivial offenses, to unlawful punishment and death, is to make the negro the marked man of the nation; for him to suffer violence for such causes will eventually involve many of our best people. In some sections of the country it means death for a negro to attempt to protect the females of his family. We ask in all sincerity:

"Is this American? Is it right? Such actions indicate a tendency to anarchy and anarchy for the negro will terminate in anarchy for all men."

"The number of those of our race who are now accused of the nameless crime against woman is so small, compared with the whole number, that it is scarcely necessary to discuss this as a distinct crime. Yet we make no plea for any man who may be proved guilty of this crime; our plea is for law and for the protection of the innocent."

"It is now clearly evident that the purpose of those who first started ostensibly to disfranchise the ignorant negro has been broadened and strengthened. Their purpose now includes almost all negroes. In certain of the States this result has already been achieved and thousands of qualified men are denied positively and absolutely the right to vote. In such States (taxation without representation prevails as truly as ever) it did when England held control over the American colonies. We make no objection to the disfranchisement of the ignorant negro, provided a same classes of the other races

are similarly dealt with. Our contention is not for special but equal privileges."

J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., in an address, said: "What the negroes want to do in this country is to make friends with the people. Passing the laws will not bring about the desired result. I would feel better away from home if I knew that I had the respect of my neighbors who were willing to protect my family during my absence, than I would with an army a thousand miles away willing to fight for my rights. These young men who come from Boston with their high notions of life, with their bloodthirsty speeches, would make it better by visiting the south, knowing something of the condition of their people and preaching to them a gospel of peace."

STORM IN NEW YORK

Two Storms Unite and Play Havoc in The Bronx—Follow a Wave of Heat.

New York, July 2.—A terrific storm here today followed a period of intense heat. There were four deaths from the heat to-day and a score or more of prostrations. Already three deaths, directly traceable to the storm, have been reported and many persons caught in the fury of the wind were injured. A long time the gale blew at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour in the upper part of New York, according to the account of the weather bureau. Many places were struck by lightning, which played continuously for an hour or more.

There were in reality two storms, but they blended into one. The Bronx was the first to feel its effects and the lower portion of that borough suffered most. A wind of extremely high velocity swept to the east, uprooting trees, smashing plate glass windows, blowing pedestrians from their footing and doing all kinds of damage.

Fannie Kinster, a 6-year-old child, frightened by the storm and blinded by the rain, ran directly under a swiftly moving wagon and was killed instantly. John Dominick, a dock laborer, was knocked into the East River by a plank, which had been picked up by the wind, and was drowned.

The winds swept the embers of a bonfire, kindled by a number of boys, over the pinacle of 3-year old Clarence Haddon, and he was burned to death.

Constable Wm. Lykes was painfully injured in Charleston on Saturday afternoon in an attempt to seize one of Chico's liquor wagons. Lykes seized the bridle reins and the driver whipped up his horses. Lykes, however, held on, and finally made the capture. The driver was arrested.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed in The State.

Gaffney is to have a third cotton mill, capitalized at \$200,000.

A Miss Truesdale, who lived in the Camden factory village, was drowned in the factory pond Friday evening while out bathing with two other young ladies. It is supposed she stepped in a deep place and lost her life.

John Osborne, the negro charged with criminally assaulting an aged woman in Union County, was lynched on Thursday night. It is said the negro made a full confession.

Abraham Anerum, a negro living near Springtown in Bamberg County, is in jail charged with having beaten his 14-year old daughter to death.

Joe Friday, a bell boy at Wright's hotel in Columbia, slashed Walter Stephenson, a waiter, with a knife on Thursday afternoon inflicting wounds from which Stephenson died. The crime was committed just behind the office lobby. Friday escaped.

Mrs. J. B. Hunt at Swansboro was painfully and probably fatally injured by an explosion of kerosene oil while trying to start a fire in a stove last week.

Ex Senator John L. McLaurin has returned to his home in Bennettsville. The only property that he owns there now is a rice plantation valued at \$150,000.

THE LYNCHING CASE.

Coroner's Verdict Was That Evans Died at Hands of Unknown Parties.

The State.

Norway, July 2.—An inquest over the body of Chas. Evans, who was lynched here Tuesday night, was held this morning by Coroner Rickenbacker. Six witnesses were examined.

After a short talk to the jury by Coroner Rickenbacker the jury came to a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from the effect of gun shots and strangulation at the hands of a party or parties unknown to the jury."

Everything is quiet again. No more trouble is expected from the negroes. Town was guarded well last night.

Mr. Phillips, who was shot on Monday night, is living, but it is not thought he will last through the night.

Many casualties marked the Fourth of July. Four persons were killed in a terrible rain storm at Pittsburg, Pa., eleven were injured in a trolley car collision at Birmingham, Ala., and two were killed and others injured by flying glass from a collision at New York between a switch engine and a regular passenger.

THE PASSING OF THE AGED PONTIFF

HIS HOLINESS LINGERING AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

His Feeble Lips Murrur "God's Will be Done"—Already Speculation as to His Successor.

Rome, July 6, 3 a. m.—"God's will be done. Who would have believed it, when only 10 days ago I was presiding over a public consistory?" murmured feebly Pope Leo as he felt himself late last evening sinking into a sleep which lasted about three hours until exercising pain brought the dying pontiff back to consciousness. He groaned and complained of pains on both sides of the thorax. Tenderly Dr. Luppioni, assisted by Pope Leo's valet, Picontra, and the physicians' second, De Castro, lifted the frail form and changing the position, succeeded in giving the patient some relief.

Though hovering on the brink of death, the life of the pontiff is still prolonged by means of strong stimulants and concentrated nourishment, and while he is still alive his wonderful vitality may again resist and conquer the attack of this illness. Late last evening, after the excitement of the ceremony of the last sacraments was over, the pope seemed less restless, partly soothed by the religious service and partly by a dose of chloral which was given to him in considerable quantity.

The pontiff is lying on a small bed drawn up to a window overlooking the piazza of St. Peter's. The only picture in the room is an antique Madonna, and the sole ornament a great ivory crucifix.

All kinds of speculation are already in circulation as to the probable successor to the throne of St. Peter. Opinions are much divided owing to the many interests which will be affected according to the choice made by the sacred college. The first question the cardinals will have to solve will be whether the conclave shall be held in Rome or outside of Italy.

The candidates chiefly spoken of are Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. They are both representatives of the conservative policy, but are bitter antagonists of each other.

A great water spout struck in the vicinity of Oakford Park, Greensburg, Pa., on Sunday. Details are yet meagre, but report puts the number of dead at more than one hundred.

The last connection in the Pacific Company's cable was made at Honolulu Saturday night and a cablegram was lashed around the world in nine and one-half minutes. The first message was sent by Roosevelt to Taft at Manila.