



ESTABLISHED 18

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

We have too many Goods for this season of the year, though with cotton at 5c., our fall trade, up to this time, has far surpassed our expectations; for which we feel very grateful to a generous public, and on

# THURSDAY, December 2nd,

We Will Inaugurate a

#### CUT PRICE SALE

This will not be a catch-penny ad. to induce people to come to our store, but a bona fide sale!

#### Shoes! Shoes!! Lilly Brackett's Fine Shoes, for Gentlemen, cut from - - - \$5.00 to \$3.68 W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoes at - -Men's Lace and Congress Gaiters, from - - - - \$1.65 to \$1.25 Men's Lace and Congress Gaiters, from - - - - - - \$ 1.15 to .90 Men's Best High Brogans, from - \$1.65 to \$1.35 Men's Brogans worth - - - \$1.25 at .75 Men's High Brogans worth - \$1.15 at .90 Ziegler Bros.' Fine Shoes for Ladies cut from - - - - - \$3.50 to \$2.38 Ladies' Kid Button Shoes worth - \$1.65 at \$1.35

Two tof Women's Lace and Button also \$1.15 to \$1.25 at

#### Clothing! Clothing!!

We have cut the price of our entire line of	Cloth-
ing, except Black Worsteds.	
Men's \$3.25 Suits cut to	<b>\$2.25</b>
Men's Six Dollar Suits cut to	\$4.50
Men's Eight Dollar and a Half Suits cut to	\$6.75
Men's Eleven Dollar and a Half Suits cut to	\$8.75
Men's \$14.50 Suits cut to	811.75
Men's \$16.50 Suits cut to	\$13.50
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and the second s	

Overcoats, Boys' and Children's Suits cut in proportion!

#### THE PRESIDENTS ON FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, ETC

A LENGTHY DOCUMENT TO Prints, Ginghams, Outings, Bleach and Brown Homend Cassimeres at Actual Wholesale Cost! He is Not a Friend to Cuba-Thin

ance Before This Congress

### T10, 16 AND 20 CENTS

Washington, Dec. 6.—At noo day the first regular session cost you from 5 to 10 cents per yard more 55th congress was launched Anywhere Else!

\$1.15 at .90

the unknown seas of legi Simultaneously at both en capitol, Speaker Re and Vice-President As

senate, dropped the called to order the over which they p monies at

WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY! OFTEN!

Respectfully,

## M. JAMIESON.

The Leader of Low Prices.

These Prices are Cash on Delivery. No Goods Sent Out on Approbation.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Constitution of the Association Adopted.

The Officers Elected-Col. John P. Thomas Made President.

[The State, 3d.]

Last evening the executive committee of the Good Roads Association of South Carolina, appointed at the recent convention, met in this city for the purpose of electing officers under the resolution adopted at the convention and for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws. There was a good attendance of the

The following officers of the association were chosen:

President Col. Jno. P. Thomas, Richland

First Vice President-W. S. King, Darlington. Secretary and Treasurer-C. C.

Wilson, Columbia, The following constitution was

adopted: Article 1. Name-The name of this organization shall be the South Carolina Good Roads Associaton.

Article 2. Objects-The objects of the organization are to awaken a general interest in road improvement throughout the State, suggest methods of building and maintaining them, secure the legislation. State and national, that may be necessary for their establishment or support, and to conduct or foster such publications as may serve these purposes.

Article 3. Membership-Any cit-regular meeting of the association by who is interested in the general im- present. provement of the roads of the State may become a member of the association by making application to he vice president of his county.

Article 4. Officers—The officers of the association shall be a president a vice president, and one second vice president from each county, and a ecretary and treasurer.

Article 5. Government-Section : The management of the affairs of the association shall be vested in the general board, composed of the officers. They shall fix such rules for the conduct of the business of the asseciation as they may deem proper. Any vacancies in the general board may be filled by the president. Five members shall constitute a quorum,

Sec. 2. There shall be an executive committee composed of the president, first vice president and the secretary and treasurer, who shall control- the affairs of the association when the general board is not in

Sec. 3: The president shall at the annual meetings appoint the following committees: On finance, five members; on legislaton, five members. The committee shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the executive committee.

Article 7. Amendments-This con-

izen of the State of South Carolina a vote of a majority of the members

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. DONALDSON, Chaiman Committee.

The list of second vice presidents for several counties provided for in the constitution will be made up and given the press to-day.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic

Cures Fever In One Day.

Nothing in the world is more haughty than a man of moderate capacity when once raised to power. -Wessenburg.

It is difficult to say who do you the most mi hard, enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best.-Bulwer.

if too large, they ca e us to stumstitution may be amended at any ble and trip. - Cotton.

A Chapter From an Uppublished Histor by Capt. D. A. Dickert.

Lee had also largely recruited his army, since his first engagements, by the Conscript Act and the return of the wounded from the battles in Virginia and Maryland, and it would not be too much to say that the Confederate army was in every way equally as well equipped, as well organized and in as good fighting trim as ever before or afterwards. By the Conscript Act, enlisting all between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, the army might well be said to contain the "flower and chivalry of the South." Lee's army was far from being veterans, in regard to the term of service and advantages of discipline, but what was wanting in these particulars were more than balanced by their lofty spirits, indomitable will coupled with patriotism, pride and devotion to their country as well as the prestige of successive victories. On the morning of Decomber the 11th, 1862, Lee stood confronting Burnside in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, each occupying the heights, separated by the memor able Rappahannock. \* \* \*

On the morning of the 11th, some time before day-light, the enemy opened upon the deserted city, a most terrific fire, from his batteries of siege guns, on Stafford Heights, numbering near one hundred and fifty pieces, preparatory to throwing over his pontoon bridges.

Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade was doing picket duty in the city and had a heavy line of skirmishers at the water's edge, with no protection but shallow rifle pits, the cellars and walls of the buildings. The signal gun rang out on the stillness of the night and the sleeping troops, "like a fire bell at night," that was to arouse and put in motion 200,000 men. Drums beat the long roll, couriers flew hither and thither, troops marshaled, marching and counter-marching, taking up position along the ridges that ranged around the city in a kind of semi-circle, and over looking the plain that extended to the river. All was movement and bustle, but no confusion, for the troops were given to understand there was to be no advance -nor no retreat, that on their strong arms and invincible spirits alone, rested the fate of the Confederacy, that they alone stood between the enemy and the gates of the Capitol.

During the morning the most de structive and continuous fire ever witnessed was poured into the city the houses being perfectly riddled with shot and shell. The whole of the batteries beyond the river were concentrated upon the picket line on the water front, and the doomed city in the rear. The shot and shell played in the air like a met oric shower, shrieking, curving and plunging through space, or the houses below, to burst or richochet to the heights above.

By daylight Longstreet, who com manded the left wing of the army, was fairly in position: Kershaw's Brigade on the right of the public road, leading into the city, with the Third South Carolina Regiment on the left, resting on the road, with Ransom's Brigade of North Carolinians, on the extreme wing, resting on the river. Cobb's Georgians were posted behind the ever memorable stone fence, running parallel to the public road, and in a semi-circle, beov Mayree's hill. The tenacity with which the Mississippians held the river at their point, forced the enemy to lay their bridges lower down, at Deep Run. \* \* \*

The forces commanded by Longstreet were the divisions of Ransom. McLaws, Hood, Pickett and Anderson, while the right was held by Jackson, with the divisions of the two Hills, A. P. and D. H., Ewel and Jackson, while the cavalry was commanded by Stuart, the whole estimated at 51,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Northern his'or ans give the number under Burnside at 130,-Our income are like our shoes; if | 000. Longstreet's forces extended too small the gall and pinch us; but from the river above the city to near Deep Run, while those of Jackson extended from near the right of

Longstreet and in the direction of Hamilton's crossing on the railroad leading to Richmond. Stuart guarded the flank of Jackson, with the gal lant young Pelham as his chief of artillery, and no time during the hoty contested day, was it that the hunder of his mountain howitzers could not be heard above the roar of the hundreds of siege guns, that lined the banks of the river.

The incline of the opposite hills vas one field of blue. Infantry, cavalry and artillery moved in front of the bridges, while one continual stream of soldiers, of all arms, long trains of artillery, wagous, ambulances, moved across the bridges. ike some "monster serpent dragging ts weary length along." The soldiers marched with steady and measured step, their banner waving n the breezes, bayonets glittering over head, their bright sabres lash ng the sides of their steeds, while he whole surrounding country was esonant with martial music from oands of both friend and foe. day long did this grand array keep moving amid the booming of cannon, the waving of flags, and deafening shouts of the many thousand sol diers. The Union bands would play airs suited to the sentiments of the North, then those of the South would strike up their own Southern airs, to be almost deafened at its close, by the yells and shouts of the enthusiastic soldiers. When late in the day a Federal band struck up "Dixie," the scene became indescribable. Hats were thrown in the air, men grappled with each other in their merry enthusiasm, hands clapped, banners dipped and swayed to and fro, then the yell-McLaws started it, then down the river to Jackson's men, to swell and recede, ngain it would be taken up and reverberate along the river front and neights beyord, then to die away in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing.

How like 'he crossing of the Hellespont by Xerxes, with his Persians to conquer the Greeks, must this crossing of the Rappahannock appear to Burnside and his army, when they viewed the triumphant crossing, and the destruction and disaster that followed. What a contrast of today with that of tomorrow? An army, the flower and pride of a nation, crossing over the river, drunk with their feelings of superiority, to morrow, beaten, crestfallen, their armies swept from the field, their banners trailing in the dust, while 30,000 of their numbers left dead, wounded or missing, all to commem orate the heroism of the Southern troops, and a ghastly witness to their own valor. Everything had more the look and appearance of a gala day on the 11th and 12th than the eve of the most bloody and sanguinary battle of modern times.

On the morning of the 13th, as

the ruddy couriers of the coming day

shot forth from over the Eastern skies, the blast of bugle and the roll of drum, put these too mighty armies in motion. Here happened one of those peculiar incidents that at times occurs in a soldier's life. Do we call it superstition, presentiment or a token from the Spirit Land? As my company was forming in line, 1 noticed my Captain, a light-hearted, jovial spirit, brave and reckless to a fault, absent himself and repair to some shrubbery, where I came upon him, kneeling in prayer. This was a most unusual circumstance, especially for one of his disposition and temperament. I, soldier like, joked and twitted him with a lack of his former ardor and spirits. Rising he said, "You may laugh and jest as you will. You may call it cowardice, but I will show I am no coward. But today is my last. Something within tells me I will be killed in today's battle." Before the sun was far beyond the meridian he was numbered with the dead-a bullet through his brain. Was this fatality, was it a coincident, was it superstition, or was it some secret monster from the Spirit land, that had whis pered to him in the silent watches of the night, the truth of his coming

[Concluded in next Issue.]

OUR FARMERS MUST COMBINE. eneral Butler's Plan to Put the Price of Cotton at Fair and Legitimate Figures.

To the Editor of The State:

Believing as I do that the columns of your valuable paper are open to the discussion of any kind and all subjects of which is to relieve the farmers of our southland of the great financial strain under which they are now passing, I send you a private letter from the Hon. M. C. Butier in which he expresses his views at some length. I would be glad if you would publish this letter as I am sure it would be appreciated by many of your subscribers.

W. T. BRADLEY. Troy, S. C., December 2.

Kellogg Building,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26. My Doar Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 23rd instant. It is very much to be regretted that a larger number of men throughout the south do not pursue such a course as you are adopting and contribute, if in ever so small a degree, to the emancipation of cotton raisers, from the state of thraldem in which they voluntary place themselves. Inveighing against "Wall street specu lators" and reviling every man who handles cotton after it passes out of the hands of the producer, will not mend matters. Those who are the loudest in their denunciations of speculators would speculate themelves if they had the opportunity.

The only way to beat the speculaors, dealers in futures is to make ourselves absolutely independent of them. This can only be done by becoming self-sustaining on the farm. Debt is one form of slavery, and no man can control what he earns or thing we will all have to learn is to produces so long as another has a claim on it, but let this slave of debt once get a supply of food for himself and family, we thereby brake the first link of his chains and emancipation is in sight. New 1 know how difficult it is to get men engaged in farming to co-operate about anything, men accustomed to living to then give them faithful and cordial themselves, thinking and acting for themselves, acquire a habit of independence and self-reliance not found in any other calling, besides they live far apart as a rule, and it is always difficult to get them to turn out and meet for consultation. They may for a while, but interest soon fags and finally nothing short of a fire, famine or epidemic can get them together. We all admit the truth of this; we all deplore it. We all see the necessity for unity and concert of action, and yet is it not done.

The original object and purpose of the Alliance was to bring about this very concert of action, but the politicians got hold of it and made it the ladder by which they could climb into office.

Mr. John T. Roddey, formerly of Rock Hill, S. C., now in the cotton exchange of New York, proposes to effect an organization of cotteraisers, and insists he is going to do

it whether we help him or not. I do not know what his plan is, but I do know he can have my assistance on whatever line he may adopt. Every trust in the United States, the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the beef trust, each and every one of

them have the best business talent in the world employed in their organizations and management.

What we want is an organization, eall it what you will, "trust," "Planters union," or what not, of the best business talent we can get to handle this cotton question. They can organize something that we can support and play one class of business men against the others. The first Hunter. step is to try and limit the acreage and production. Next is to get control of a million and a half or two million bales of cotton and corner them so the speculator can't reach them without paying for them. This would not be a trust in the legal acceptation of the term, it would not be in restraint of trade or commerce, and, therefore, not obnoxious to the rule which denounces whatever does | then look forward. Mistakes are restrain trade or competition.

who makes four bales or upwards | your power .- Hugh White.

agrees to withhold from market every fourth bale, and place it in the hands of a body of shrewd, faithful business men backed by sufficient capital to be held until remunerative prices could be realized. This would secure two or three million bales. How could the bears deliver if they sold short? The visable supply would be in our hands and Mr. Bear would have to pay for his cotton or go to the wall. He would go to the wall and stop hammering down the market. The bears are the fellows that depress the market when a full crop is made. They can sell short fifty or a hundred bales and by having an unde standing with the spinners, who want to buy spot cotton cheap, keep the market down; the producer is the victim.

But, if the producer, through an organization of his own creation, can hold back the visable supply, the spinner and speculator must pay for it. I believe such an organization can be effected, and we may as well let the world know we have sense enough and pluck enough to do for cotton what has been done for almost every other commodity, I know that I have not that kind of business experience which enable me to make such an organization, but I hope Mr. Roddey has, and that he will be able to associate with him other business

Now, there is no great mystery or legerdermain about this so called "business." It requires some training and experience, but at last, like every other calling, it also requires as its foundation principle, good common sense, honesty and fidelity, good executive ability, to know how to manage men and take care of money is what is wanted. The first surrender something of our own opinions and preconceived judgments and extract wisdom from a multitude of counsels and experiences. Wo will have to trust somebody if we expect to win. All the best of us can do is to exercise due caution and judgment in selecting our agents and support. One thing is very certain: we can't be much worsted whatever may happen, and may be immensely benefited.

I hope something practical will be evolved at the Atlanta convention on the second Tuesday in December, and that we may be put in a position to have something to say about what price our cotton shall bring. As it is, we have no more voice in that matter than an inhabitant of the Congo Free State.

I trust you will continue to interest yourself in this all important question, and let us see by knocking our heads together if we can't open the door to a more satisfactory condition for those of us who are engaged in the cultivation of cotton. We certainly will not do so by sitting down swearing at Wall street speculators and gamblers in cotton Very truly yours, futures.

M. C. BUTLER.

Aphorisms

Mind unemployed is mind unenjoyed -Bovee.

Recollection is the only paradise from which we cannot be turned out. Richter.

The less we parade our misfortunes the more sympathy we command.—O. Dewey.

It is more difficult and calls for higher energies of soul to live a mar-

tyr than to die one. - Horace Mann. Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much our duty as our interest to practice both.

Real merit of any kind cannot ong be concealed; it will be discovered and nothing can depreciate

it but a man exhibiting it himself. It may not always be reawarded as it ought, but it will always be known. -Chesterfield. When you make a mistake don't

look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind and lessons of wisdom. The past cannot Suppose, for instance, every man be changed. The future is yet in