

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

CLEAR THE WAY! - WE ARE BOUND FOR MIMNAUGH'S.

We operate our store on a determined policy of fair, square dealing, backed by resources and ability. This means that we give the customers the benefit of the lowest prices every time. We have won a reputation for reasonable prices that we intend shall stay with us. When the best posted people of Newberry County buy their goods from us and pay spot cash for the same, it is the best assurance we can offer you that we are the people to deal with. Here is the royal feast of bargains bigger and better than any house dare to offer.

Wool Dress Goods.

An over stocked manufacturer sent us 50 pieces of dress stuff, 33 per cent. under the market. Don't buy a dress without seeing them.
Wool Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, 12 1/2c, worth 25c.
Wool Dress Goods, 18 1/2c, worth 35c.

Don't Fail to See

Our Black Dress Goods. Ladies who buy Black Goods from us once are always sure to come back.
A Black Dress that will hold its color and look like new after three or four seasons' wear is what you want and ought to have.

Sheeting, Table Linen, Spreads.

5 pcs 9-4 unbleached Peppercorn Sheeting, 16c, worth 20c
5 " 10-4 " " " 18 1/2c, " 25c
10 " 9-4 bleached " " " 17 1/2c, " 22 1/2c
10 " 10-4 " " " 19c, " 25c

25 pieces bleached and unbleached table linens must be sold. No use to try to watch us on these goods.

100 white Bed Spreads, 75c, worth \$1.00.
100 " " " 98c, " \$1.25.
100 " " " \$1.25, " \$1.50.
100 " " " \$1.65, " \$2.00.

CLOAKS AND CAPES.

You know we have the nerve to buy when the prices are too powerful to resist.

90 Capes, 75c kind, now, 50c.
110 " \$1.25 " 90c.
100 " 1.50 " \$1.25.
100 " 2.00 " 1.45.
100 " 3.00 " 2.00.
100 " 4.00 " 3.00.
100 Plush Capes to go at \$2.49.
50 pairs wool Blankets, \$4 kind, now \$2.75.
25 " " " 5 " 3.25.
Cheaper qualities 4c, 7c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Comforts, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Cotton Flannels.

10 pieces Cotton Flannel, 8c kind, now, 5c.
10 " " " 10c, " 7c.
10 " " " 12c, " 10c.

Clothing, Clothing.

100 Men's Suits worth \$ 5.00, now \$ 3.25.
100 " " " 7.50, " 4.50.
100 " " " 10.00, " 6.75.
100 " " " 12.00, " 8.00.
100 Boy's Knee Suits worth \$1.25, now 75c.
100 " " " 2.00, " \$1.10.

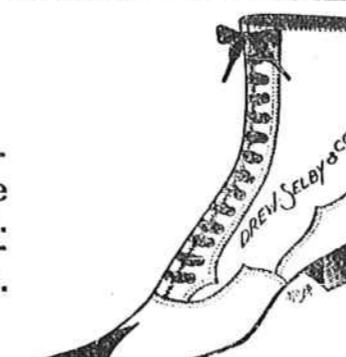


SHOES! SHOES!!

Ladies' Button Boots 95c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.
Ask for the Drew, Selby & Co. fine Shoes.
Every pair guaranteed.

150 TRUNKS

—AT—
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00,
\$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, each.



Your Choice for \$1.98 THIS WEEK of any pair of Ladies' Fine Shoes worth \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00.

No matter what prices are quoted we will always do better for you.

Mimnaugh, MAIN STREET, NEWBERRY, - S. C. Mimnaugh.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A LENGTHY DOCUMENT TOUCHING ALL GREAT QUESTIONS OF STATE.

It is Not a Friend to Cuba—Thinks the Currency Question First in Importance Before This Congress.

Washington, Dec. 9.—At noon today the first regular session of the 55th congress was launched upon the unknown seas of legislation. Simultaneously at both ends of the capitol, Speaker Reed in the house, and Vice-President Hobart in the senate, dropped their gavels and called to order the respective bodies over which they preside. The ceremonies attending the opening of congress, though comparatively of a routine character, is a spectacle which in most respects is regarded as the greatest official event of the year at the national capitol. Today the weather was propitious. The sun shone brilliantly from a cloudless sky, making glorious bright day with just strong enough tinge in air to invigorate the lungs and a breeze just strong enough to keep stars and stripes snapping from the flagstuffs.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greetings to the Fifty-fifth congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated with in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgments to a beneficent Providence, which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of earth continue unbroken.

The extra session of this congress which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

CURRENCY QUESTION NEXT TO TARIFF. Tariff legislation having been set-

led by the extra session of congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear when we recall the financial operations of the Government since 1860. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,808,547.41. On the 1st of January, 1893, these liabilities had been reduced to \$443,880,495.88. Of our interest bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1890, the principal of the interest bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,331,206. On the 1st day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to \$585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1897, was \$847,365,610. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of \$340,081,018 of United States notes, \$107,793,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of law of 1890, \$382,003,504 of silver certificates, and \$81,280,761 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the government and with honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are sufficient to pay all expenses of the government that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out

in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust, either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost of the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden of this imposition upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

PROTECTION AGAINST BOND ISSUES.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin outstanding, while not receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing it. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given it will continue to do. The law which requires the government after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as current funds demands a constant replenishment

of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor when \$262,315,400 of four and a half per cent. bonds were issued and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

Without revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000 how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, that when the government reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is continued then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long and short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty.

If the holder of the United States bonds prefers the gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States

notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it would not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

REVISION OF BANKING SYSTEM. In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of the gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come to be with, or without, reason, the signal of danger or security. This ought to be stopped if we are to have an era of prosperity in the country. With sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And besides it is in time of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid without serious consequences the wise consideration and prompt solution of this problem.

The secretary of the treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation and that the law on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of one per cent. per annum.

I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and

"Procrastination is the Thief of time!"

This saying is as true of small matters as of large, and applies to our everyday life. It is now only a few days to Christmas, and what have you done? Do not delay, but come and see our line, and get a good selection. If you don't know what you want, come and you will have no difficulty in making a selection.

Prices no Object!

Prices are no object to us. We know the price of cotton is low, and are bound to convert our stock into money. Many have already taken advantage of our prices. Are you among the number?

AMONG OUR VARIOUS LINES:

Our Perfume and Toilet Soap line cannot be beat and we call your special attention to it!

We have the regular Colognes in 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents bottles. We have Toilet Waters in 25 and 50 cents and one dollar bottles. We have Perfumes in 10, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and up to \$1.50 bottles. These are all fine goods in fancy holiday Packages.

We have Perfumes in bulk, of great variety and at all prices!

Take advantage of the time and prices. It will pay you and save you money. Let there be no procrastination!

YOUNG & CO.,

The People's Druggists.

agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of national bank notes to be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made have the approval of congress, then I would recommend that national banks redeem their notes in gold.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty towards Spain and to the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest; growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare and of ineffectual settlement to this renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the Western Continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

THE URGENT IN CUBA REVIEWED. The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold on the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassment of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth between 1823 and 1890, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

The revolution which began in 1895 and lasted ten years despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it. Then as now the government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by Gen. Grant were refused and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and

treasure, and done great injustice to Americans, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the treaty of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic

Cures Fever In One Day.

SENATOR MCLAURIN ILL.

The South Carolina 4 Quin Slick With Typhoid Fever.

Washington, Dec. 8. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, is confined to his bed with an attack of typhoid fever. The senator was ailing when he arrived here a week ago, but the typhoid attack did not develop until a day or so ago.

He is in the care of Dr. Wellington, assisted by a trained nurse. No apprehension is felt over the attack as it is not of a violent character and the senator has a rugged constitution.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

He that does good for God's sake seeks neither praise nor reward, but he is sure of both in the end.—Penn.

A successful physician is the one who studies the mental predications of his patients rather than their physical derangements.

Gloves! Gloves! Of all grades, shades and prices at Jamieson's.

A lot of first-class Pants at one-half of former prices at Jamieson's.