

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

Mimnaugh's Big Dry Goods Store!

Don't forget the place, just follow the crowd and you can't miss us. If you are not one of my customers now you will be as soon as you see how cheap others buy here. A majority of the very best people of this section are now trading at my store; ask them about me, about my Goods, about my way of doing business. If they are satisfied, then you will be satisfied also. Bear in mind a few facts--I buy as many Dry Goods as any two stores here combined. I pay spot cash for them. Lots of things I buy as a jobber from first hands. In fact, I buy them as cheap as houses do who send drummers here to sell goods to other merchants, therefore I can sell Goods at retail as cheap as most merchants buy them to sell again. If you think, or if you let some slick-tongue fellow make you think, that you can do better elsewhere, then I don't want you to buy from me. I'm not here on charity, it is strictly business with me--one of the best equipped stores in the up country.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 50 pieces Black Figured Mohair, others ask you 40c per yard, our price - - 25c | 50 pieces Kid Cambrie Dress Lining, worth 5c, now only - - - - - 3c | 50 pieces Best Table Oilcloth, others ask you 15c, our price - - - - - 10c |
| 25 pieces Black Henrietta and Serges, others ask you 40c per yard, our price - 25c | 50 pieces Standard Calicoes, worth 5c, now only - - - - - 2 1/2c | 100 Ladies' Ready-made Skirts, cheaper than you can buy the material, our price, 98c each. |
| 300 pieces Colored, Figured and Plain Dress Goods, worth 25c and 35c, our price, 10c | 50 pieces Best Jeans, worth 25c and 33 1/2c, now only - - - - - 19c | |

We know every argument is used by our competitors to prevent you buying our Goods, but they are wasting breath.

CAPES! CAPES!

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100 Capes, a beauty, for only 35c, other stores ask you - - - - - \$.75 |
| 100 " " " 85c, " " " - - - - - 1.25 |
| 100 " " " \$1.10 " " " - - - - - 1.50 |
| 100 " " " 1.50 " " " - - - - - 2.00 |
| 100 Plush Capes, a dandy, 1.98 " " " - - - - - 2.50 |
| 100 " " " 2.40 " " " - - - - - 3.00 |
| 50 " " " 2.98 " " " - - - - - 3.75 |
| 50 Plush Capes, a hummer, 5.00 " " " - - - - - 7.00 |

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

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|----------------------------------------------------|
| 50 Blankets, as long as they last, 49 cents a pair |
| 50 10-4 " " " 75 " |
| 50 11-4 " " " 98 " |
| 50 11-4 " " " \$1.49 " |

Ask to see these four Numbers.

SHOES! SHOES!

We have the greatest Shoe Department in Newberry. If you want stylish, nobby Footwear that is up to the highest standard, come and see me. I carry more Shoes under tables than most dealers have in their entire stock. Come to headquarters, you are always welcome at

Mimnaugh.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Mimnaugh.

A BURNING ANSWER

MRS. FELTON'S REPLY TO A VILE SLANDER OF MRS. GRANNIS.

The Latter Charged That the Majority of the White Women of the South Had Negro Blood in Them.

The following is a letter from Mrs. Felton, who has taken such a prominent part with pen and tongue in the recent race war in North Carolina. It was an editorial in reply to a speech of Mrs. Felton that caused the negro editor, Manly, to leave Wilmington and caused his office to be destroyed.

The letter is as follows:
Cartersville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1898.
To the Editor: A friend has sent me a clipping from the New York Herald, of late date, in which appears the report of an address made by Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, of New York city, during a colored citizens' meeting in Cooper union, which took place one night of last week. This woman "set the audience wild" when she said:

"I am only here tonight to represent womanhood. Now we all know that the white women and girls of the South are full of colored blood."

At this a wild uproar ensued. The colored men and women jumped up in the aisles to cheer. Many laughed and gave vent to hysterical exclamations. Others mounted their seats and waived their hats. Mrs. Grannis added "that in her opinion the churches should be in sackcloth and ashes over the effects of the race war in the Southern States."

Dr. Parkhurst sent a letter of profound sympathy with the meeting.

Other letters were received from William B. Odell, Jr., (candidate for United States Senator, as I am informed by William O'Leary and others) and a gentleman of Brooklyn.

The meeting was an attack on the white women, and it was the only one of the kind in the South. It would appear from her presence at

CAN'T BE REDUCED.

THE TAX LEVY MUST STAND AS IT IS.

Treasurer Timmerman Thinks So If Necessary Expenses are to be Met--Loss of the Phosphate Money.

(Columbia Record.)
In view of the fact that taxes are being so slowly paid, evidently from the low price of cotton, people are beginning to discuss the question whether it will not be possible for the legislature to reduce the levy at the coming session.

Dr. Timmerman, treasurer of the State, is probably more familiar with the financial condition of the State than any other man in it. In speaking on the general aspect of affairs he expressed the opinion this morning that the levy could not be reduced, provided even the necessary appropriations for the government are counted as they are. There is no extravagance in appropriations. On the contrary there is in many instances a disposition shown to cut down the expenses of the departments absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of the government.

Dr. Timmerman planned that the great loss of the revenue from the phosphate industry made it impossible to reduce the levy. This meant a loss of several hundred thousand dollars which annually went into the treasury.

From interviews and letters published in the county papers it is evident that legislators are set on cutting down expenses, many of them advocating the reduction of salaries of officers. Such bills come up yearly, but generally amount to nothing. Even if they were sealed as some legislators want them the situation would not materially be affected; the levy would not be decreased.

It seems that the only thing to do is to grin and bear it, now that we are in hard luck, and hope for better times to come.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S SCOUT.

He Was Wounded Sixty-seven Times and Decorated by the Czar.

(From the New Haven Register.)

Major Lamar Fontaine, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, is probably one of the most interesting veterans of the Confederacy. He is the only representative of Camp Sam Camnaeck, of Coahoma County, Miss., and during his stay in the city will be the guest of Capt. John Milledge on Trinity avenue.

Major Fontaine has been a soldier nearly all his life, and the story of his adventures in all parts of the world sounds like fiction.

He served in the Russian army during the Crimean war, and at the siege of Sebastopol was decorated by Czar Nicholas with the Iron Cross of Honor for daring bravery during the battle. At the time of the memora-

ble charge of the Light Brigade at

Balaklava Major Fontaine was sixteen miles away, but could hear the guns and see the smoke of that famous battle.

After leaving the Russian army he travelled about the world in company with an uncle, but was living in the South at the opening of the civil war, and enlisted as a private in the 10th Mississippi Rifles, but later was transferred to Company K, 18th Mississippi regiment. While a member of this regiment, in August, 1861, he wrote the well-known poem, "All Quiet Along the Potomac," which has since been widely copied all over the world.

He began his war work with the Confederate army as scout and courier for Gen. Jackson. He served in the same capacity with Gens. Stuart and Johnson, and briefly with Gen. Lee. He took part in twenty-seven pitched battles, fifty-seven skirmishes and over a hundred individual skirmishes, in which blood was shed. Although he was but a private in the ranks, he was at one time entrusted with a carte blanche order on the treasury of the Confederate States. He was known in all branches of the Confederate service as the best marksman with rifle or revolver in either army. He was wounded sixty-seven times, and thirteen times his lungs were pierced. Five times in the course of the war he was reported dead. On two occasions he was able, with the aid of mirrors, to look into apertures in his flesh and watch the beating of his own heart.

Major Fontaine has kept a complete diary for nearly forty years, and this in itself is an unusually interesting work, comprising a number of volumes, and containing much valuable information. He also has many documents signed by prominent officers of the Confederate army bearing testimony to his remarkable marksmanship.

"Yes," said Major Fontaine last night, "it would seem as though I had spent the most of my life on the battlefield. My life has been rather eventful in a way, and I think that I have had a few interesting experiences."

"These documents I have saved all through the war, and while they may be interesting and valuable, I care for them only for the sake of my children. It will be something to leave them when I am gone, and I have managed to preserve them in good condition for the last thirty years."

Major Fontaine is a man of distinguished appearance, and wears a complete uniform which was made especially for him to be worn at the reunion of veterans. He is a civil engineer by profession, and is engaged in business with his two sons at Lyon, Miss.

Col. Joseph Henry, of Vanceburg, Ky., is the great grandson of Patrick Henry and the only living direct descendant of the patriot.

THE STATE REFORMATORY.

Question May Come Up for Discussion at General Assembly--The Rev. C. C. Brown Returns from Inspecting Tour of Northern Institutions, Makes a Report to the Governor Suitable Superintendent.

(Columbia Register.)

The question of establishing a State reformatory will be brought up for discussion probably at the next session of the general assembly. For some time this question has been agitated and the plan has met with some consideration. There are many who contend that the establishment of a reformatory is imperative and should receive the sanction of the legislative body this winter.

A few weeks ago the Rev. C. C. Brown of Sumter, who is a member of the committee appointed to inquire into the workings of reformatories, went to Elmira, New York, to visit the institution at that place. He has just returned and writes Governor Ellerbe as follows concerning his investigations:

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to be able to say to your excellency that I have completed my round of investigation, and am at home again. I confined my investigations to the institutions at Elmira and Rochester, or possibly I should say to the Reformatory at Elmira alone, for the others are not worthy to be compared with that one.

Your letter of introduction gave me an open sesame, and I was treated with marked kindness. Especially as I under obligations to M. Z. F. Brockway, superintendent at Elmira.

As soon as we can have a meeting of our committee, I shall have a report ready, and then I hope also that I may be allowed to present the case as I now see it to the members of the legislature, or to a committee appointed by that body.

I am glad to be able to say that the trip cost only about half what I anticipated. I made more than two thousand miles of travel, going almost entirely in sleepers on night trains, so as to have daylight for my visitations, and on my return find that I have expended only a hundred and two dollars and eighty cents. Whatever proportion of this you feel is just for me to pay in fulfillment of promise, I am ready to pay; so in sending a draft, you must feel free to deduct what you see fit.

I devoutly hope to see a reformatory set up in our State. To set it up, we need first a man of the right sort to put at the head, and then a small appropriation for laying the plant. I believe it will be easier for us to get the money than to get the man.

However, I need not discuss plans now. Allow me to say, sir, that at a convenient time to you, it will be my delight to have a talk with you concerning the whole matter. To have your sympathy and co-operation may

mean success to the enterprise; to

have success would mean to yourself a sort of lasting monument to the memory of your administration. I think I may be able to make this plan when I have an opportunity of talking with you face to face.

Speaking of White Control.

A very significant editorial from the columns of The Chicago Times-Herald will be found elsewhere.

That editorial, discussing the race war in North Carolina, deprecates the possibility of such a condition of things, and is at some doubt as to whether the troops of the nation could be lawfully employed for its suppression. Then going on, The Times-Herald remarks that it is easy for the Caucasians of the north to condemn the attitude of Southern Caucasians while they themselves are free from the aggravation which has thus moved the white men of the south. It is then that The Times-Herald comes to this declaration:

We have just held elections in the north, and we need go no further than Cook County to find that no representatives of the negro race is chosen to an office. We do not find in national affairs that the President has invited a single negro to his cabinet, or appointed negroes north of Mason and Dixon's line to federal offices.

This simple declaration carries with it more weight than could a double-column of editorial invective, because it states a fact, tersely and bluntly. The people of the north are committed to a certain policy, and because of his opposition, is determined that the negro shall not hold office. Thus, though the white men of the north and the white men of the south march in different directions, they reach the same goal, and that is white supremacy. Such a statement as this, coming from The Times-Herald, recognized as one of the leading republican organs of opinion, and being closely knit to the administration, proves that at last the people of the country have awakened to a great fact--one which has always been apparent to the people of the south, and which they were satisfied would in time become equally apparent to the people of the north.

Having thus reached the conclusion of a question which has been one of irritation for thirty years, the south feels repaid for the stand which it has taken in defense of triumphant Caucasianism. But while rejoicing in this culmination, the south understands the negro better than the north, feels that he should have an opportunity to live and that for this purpose he should be protected in his personal rights, his family ties, his opportunity to make a living and in all that goes to create true human happiness. There is only one point at which exclusion comes, and that is when they attempt to encroach upon the rulership of the white race.

Admiral Dewey, the greatest naval hero of the war, commands today the highest price in the literary market. He has thus far refused all bidders. The editor of McClure's magazine cabled to him recently an offer of \$5,000 for one short article on the Philippines. Admiral Dewey's response by cable was: "Thanks, but I am too busy"

Lieutenant Hobson, the Merrimack hero, received offers of \$5000 each from two magazines for an article describing his exploit at Santiago. Lieutenant Hobson, though a modest hero and a sincere, straightforward officer, put himself in the hands of a lawyer, who managed to obtain \$5,000 for the article which Lieutenant Hobson is soon to write. The Century got it.

DEWEY REFUSES \$5,000

It Means a Few Hours' Work for a Magazine Article. But the Hero Cabled, "Thanks; Too Busy."

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These prices put the naval hero above the literary genius, although twice within one year Rudyard Kipling has been offered by a newspaper \$1,000 for 1,000 words and has declined it. The regular price paid for the long stories of this extraordinary young man is now \$150 a thousand words and for his short stories from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each.

Conan Doyle received only \$250 for the first of the series of Sherlock Holmes's adventures. Several American publishers are ready to pay him \$2,000 an article for anything else as good. The prices of first class authors are getting higher every year.

Kipling has been paid 50 cents a word for a poem, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps \$3 per line for poetry.

Nobility.

(From the Humanitarian.)

Certainly nobility is of blood and birth, and he who would be immortal must have care for his posterity. Nothing can be more absurd than the fuss our gentry make concerning titles and places of precedence. They are of a mind with those foolish old courtiers of Louis XIV., and think that nobility consists in "Le droit du monarque dans le enroule du roi." They forget that what is called blue blood is often very bad blood. I know a family of long descent and high communion which has been "decorated" in almost all possible ways. Nothing can ennoble it. Nearly every member of it is marked by some consciousness of physique--some leanness of conduct; and this notwithstanding inter marriages and the introduction of new blood. This stock may safely be bucked to produce in every generation one or more profligates of dishonorable life. Every member of it has a certain liability of shame. The poison in the blood has had its inlet through vice, and must have its outlet in suffering. Ultimately it will bring about the extinction of the race. The wicked, Plato has truly said, are wicked because of their organization--their parents, and not they, should be punished.