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What Senator Teller Says

SILVER WILL BE A LIVE QUESTION FOR MANY YEARS.

Will be an Effort to Increase the Strength of the Army—Subsidy Shipping Bill Will Probably Pass—War Tax May be Reduced

Denver, Nov. 26.—Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, who left for Washington tonight, speaking of the effect upon the silver question the defeat of Bryan will have, said that he did not intend to abandon the silver question because of the result of the recent election.

"The silver question is not dead," he continued. "It will be a live question in American politics for years to come, and I am firmly of the opinion that we will ultimately return to the bimetallic system, in my judgment the only system that can secure stability of prices and equity between the creditor and debtor."

Speaking of important legislation to be enacted by congress during the coming session he said:

"I anticipate that there will be an attempt made to increase the regular army independent of any force that may be necessary for the Philippine island, to the extent of 100,000 as a permanent army. I doubt very much whether such a measure can be passed during the short session. So far as I am concerned, I am very much opposed to it and will do all I can to prevent it. I am quite willing that the government should have all the forces in the Philippine island that may be necessary to conquer a peace, if it is the policy of the administration to dispose of that question in that way. There will also be an effort to pass what is known as the subsidy shipping bill, which will impose a burden upon the people of any where from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year for a number of years to come. I don't believe it is a wise measure, but rather expect to see it pass during this session. For a while there will be, I think, a great waste of money. It is not as objectionable as the army bill.

"I think there will be, as there ought to be, an attempt to reduce the present war revenue tax and to get rid of some of its very objectionable features. I notice that the action of the cabinet appears to have been in that direction. I hope it may be done.

"Aside from these matters I doubt whether there will be very much other legislation attempted during the short session."

Senator Teller does not expect to participate in the senatorial contest in Colorado, but expects that the fusion forces will hold together in making a selection of a senator.

Wanted a Railroad Pass.

(From the New York Sun.)

The Democratic national committee met in Chicago in July, 1899. Mr. Bryan was there. Mr. Stone presided over the deliberations. Arkansas Jones was in Europe. After the meeting adjourned Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stone and all the others, including Frank Campbell, then Democratic national committeeman for this State, went on the junket to celebrate the opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal. The Hon Buck Hinrichsen, Altgeld's representative in Congress and right-hand lieutenant, was around, fussy and conceited, his waistcoat pockets stuffed with railroad passes, surface and steam, telephone and telegraph franks and all the privileges of a true Bryanite.

"Buck," said the Hon "Shirt Tail Bill," in his purring tones. "I see that you are bulging with railroad passes. Got me one back to St. Louis, will you?"

Before the Hon "Buck" had time to reply Mr. Campbell spoke up and said to Mr. Stone.

"Surely, Governor, you wouldn't accept anything from a corporation!"

"Wouldn't I, though; no, no, oh! no," replied Mr. Stone; "Just try me. Buck, get me that pass back to St. Louis. Don't forget it.

TILLMAN'S VIEWS.

The Pitchfork Senator Says the Fight Must Go Right Along on the Kansas City Platform.

The Cosmographic Company of New York has secured the following statement from Senator Tillman concerning the reorganization of the Democratic party:

I have your letter of recent date, in which you ask: "What is the future of the Democratic party? Must it be recast upon new lines or return to the original ones? Where shall the reorganization begin, etc?"

The smoke of the recent political battle has hardly cleared away or sufficient time been given to study the full returns of the election. Enough is known to show that the Democratic party is not dead, nor is it about to die. McKinley's election is attributed to two causes; vanity and ignorance. Under the first head would be embraced the use of money lavishly to control votes; the love of money above principle or patriotism, and the coercion of voters who were afraid of a return of hard times and loss of work. Under the second head would be embraced a large mass of ignorant foreigners who have not been assimilated or become Americanized, who are ignorant of our institutions and are more or less influenced by the ideas they brought with them from the old world. A large number of business men who thought prosperity was the result of McKinley's election, and who dreaded a panic if Bryan was elected. These were content to let well enough alone, having an eye solely to the business aspect rather than the underlying principles involved in the contest. They were ignorant and too cowardly, rather than venal.

The Democratic party does not need reorganization. It cannot be attempted until the next national convention is held and the most pitiable sight of a self-respecting man is the rush which has been made by the traitors who brought the party night upon death in 1896 to resume control.

The fight to restore the republic to the principles of the fathers and to stand by the Constitution which they framed, must go right along the lines formulated at Kansas City. "Nothing is ever settled until it has been termed in derision, will either triumph in the end or the republic is doomed. Like Nelson at Trafalgar, let us nail the colors to the mast and fight until the victory is ours. We cannot afford to despair of the republic and the trouble of the imperialists has just begun. Their program involves the continuation of high taxes, a large standing army, and the guarantee that prosperity which appears to have controlled the result of the election cannot last. If we fight as a party bravely and stand by our principles unflinchingly there is everything to make us hopeful of the future.

Yours truly,
B. R. Tillman.

Trenton, S. C.

IS HE OUR MOSES?

A Swindler Arrested in New York Said to be Carolina's Ex-Governor.

New York, Nov. 30.—Charged with obtaining money under false pretences, a man representing himself as Dr. William A. Ferguson, formerly of Galveston, Texas, but who is alleged by the police to be ex-Governor Moses of Charleston, S. C., was arraigned today before United States Commissioner Shields and held in bail of \$1,000 for examination on Thursday next. The prisoner is said to bear a close resemblance to the notorious South Carolina Governor of "carpet bagger" fame, whose record is in every police headquarters in the country.

"Dr. Ferguson" was arrested on Tuesday last, on complaint of Dr. Jarman, who alleged that Ferguson had swindled him out of a small sum of money and was continually annoying him. The federal authorities wish to send him to Washington, where he is wanted on charges of swindling. Dr. A. R. Shands, of Washington appeared against him today.

MORMONS GROW BOLD.

Said that a Church is Soon to be Organized in Columbia—They Are Indignant in the Way They Bring up the Subject of Religion.

(Columbia Record.)

Press dispatches recently announced that numerous prominent Mormons were assembling at Chattanooga for the purpose of pushing the Mormon propaganda in the South.

As is well known to public for several years Mormon preachers have been operating in remote rural districts in this State, where a number of converts was made. A year or two ago they held a conference in this city and it was then stated that there was something over one thousand converts in the State. The elders and preachers have been quietly at work ever since and it is likely that more converts have been made.

But the elders and preachers seemingly no longer intend to confine their efforts to rural communities. Three preachers have been at work in this city and it is stated that a church is soon to be organized at the Granby mill. The elders, or whatever they are called, have even grown bolder and are attempting to conduct their mission work right in the city. They go about it in a quiet and unobtrusive way and do not hesitate to broach the subject of their religion to most prominent and respectable families.

Gentleman mentioned an instance where two of them called at his residence. They first pretended to be looking for some place to board, and during the talk on that subject, they adroitly brought out something about their religion, prefacing it by the remark that it was misunderstood, etc. As soon as the subject was broached they were promptly dismissed. But it was brought out before they intended to make a house-to-house canvass.

The Mormon religion is very obnoxious to intelligent people and the boldness of these men in attempting to propagate their doctrines in the city is unprecedented. But it goes to show to what extent the Mormons are carrying their propaganda in this state.

NEARLY A HALF BILLION OF GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

More Yellow Metal in Uncle Sam's Strong Boxes than Ever Before—The Cause.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The largest stock of gold coin and bullion ever held in the United States is now accumulated in the treasury and its branches. The total has been rising steadily during the whole of the present year and the amount is now \$474,108,336, or about \$74,000,000 greater than at the close of 1899. The increase up to June 30, was about \$23,000,000, but since that time has been about \$1,000,000 for July, \$6,000,000 for August, \$10,000,000 for September, \$18,000,000 for October and \$17,000,000 thus far in November.

The gold is not all direct property of the United States, but is held against outstanding gold certificates. The amount of these, less the amount in the treasury and its branches, was \$230,755,800 Wednesday. All the remaining gold, amounting to about \$343,000,000 belongs to the treasury as part of the reserve fund of \$150,000,000, or the free fund of \$93,000,000 in the general cash. The influx of gold into the treasury comes partly from the new gold from the Klondike and other mines, but its retention is due to the pressure for currency, which leads to the acceptance of gold certificates and other paper money in preference to coin. The treasury has recently been shipping small notes in large quantities to New Orleans and other points upon deposits of gold in the New York sub-treasury by the New York reserve agents of the Southern banks.

The gold supply of the country on the last day of 1899 was estimated at \$692,917,212. The estimated amount Nov. 1, 1900, was \$1,080,027,407, and it is probable that the report for Dec. 1 will show at least \$1,100,000,000.

Money Making Time

GET INTO THE SECRET!

MAKE MONEY BY SAVING IT,

And Save It By Spending It Right

At The Right Place!

Now is the Time and Jamieson's is THE PLACE!

The honest values which have been offered in other seasons have always found quick buyers and this fall is no exception to the great satisfactory selling of our big stock. Don't throw away your money. Don't pay more for what you want and must have when we can save money for you, because we give you the profits on the goods which are well bought by us.

GREAT CLOTHING AND SHOE SELLING.

GREAT SELLING IN GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

GREAT SELLING IN HATS.

GREAT SELLING IN STAPLE DRY GOODS.

We intend to make our store the Leader for big events every day from now on and will save all our customers from 10 to 20 per cent on all that they buy.

LOOK AT OUR \$20,000 STOCK OF CLOTHING.

We are selling men's good wool suits at \$4.98 and splendid suits at \$5.00 to \$8.00 that would be greatest values at \$6.50 to \$10.00. Our \$10.00 line of suits going rapidly because they are good values and worth \$12.50. We have them in Colored Cassimeres and Cheviots. High grade suits in splendid assortments made well to wear well, in all colors from \$12.50 to \$20.00. We have never shown such values. Our big line of boys' and children's suits beats any thing we have ever shown and we have done some great things in selling clothing for children and youth.

Children's cheap suits 50 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.00. Better ones at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Some special bargains at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 that would be cheap at a dollar more on the suit.

The Shoe House of Newberry.

Everything in good Shoes you want. We have an easy job in selling them, and to get more at the same low price, for our Shoe trade.

Women's Shoes 78 cts., better than grades 98 cts. to \$1.00. A big lot of Women's kid, button and lace, Shoes worth \$1.25, to be sold at \$1.00.

Ask for the Harrisburg black bottom Shoe at \$1.50—the best goods ever sold for the price.

500 pairs men's highest brogans \$1.00. These are worth \$1.25. Men's lace or congress Shoes, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Great values. A full line of Zeigler Bros. fine Shoes for ladies and Lilly Brackett for men. The best goods that money can buy.

Call for the Messenger Shoes for boys, the best on the market. All must go for the price we put on them makes them move off. The right kind of foot wear at the right place does the business. Jamieson's is the Place to Buy Footwear.

YOURS TO SATISFY AND PLEASE THE PUBLIC,

Jamieson,

AT THE OLD CORNER.

TO REHABILITATE GALVESTON.

Matter Considered by a Big Convention Held at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 30.—The convention called to consider means of rehabilitating the port of Galveston and protecting it from storms such as that of September 8th, met here today with 500 delegates and fully 3,000 visitors.

The resolutions adopted express

grateful recognition of the generosity of the country in coming so quickly to the assistance of the people and earnestly solicits further contributions to supply existing wants.

The resolutions urge upon Congress the immediate repair and restoration of the port and harbor of Galveston, so far as it was injured by the recent storms.

Magistrates' Jurisdiction.

(Special to News and Courier.)

Greenville, November 30.—Today Judge Aldrich made a decision concerning the jurisdiction of magistrates, which will curtail the action of these officers in civil cases.

A case came before the Court on appeal from a magistrate's decision, the appeal had acted on a case outside of his magistrate territory. It has been the practice in this county

to try civil actions from any part of the county.

Judge Aldrich decided that magistrates have no jurisdiction to civil cases outside of their territorial limits.

The decision will end such practice so far as this county is concerned and, if the Judge is not reversed, will establish the practice for the State.