

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1901.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

PRICES

To Catch and Hold the Crowds!

This house stands between the people fake sale. You get no "pig in the bag" here. The great crowds of last week show that this house grows stronger in the Confidence and Esteem of the trading public. I have never been able to serve you in the past as I can now. MIMNAUGH sets the pace for Modern Merchandising in this city and has done more to knock out old foggies and high prices and put high class Merchandise within the reach of all than any store that has done business in Newberry. No matter what prices are quoted, I will be lower.

THIS WEEKS BILL OF FARE!

I expect my stock of Dress Goods and Silks is as large as all the other stock in Newberry put together. Two hundred and fifty pieces of Silk to select from.
\$1.12½ Buys a 36 inch Black Taffeta, other stores ask you \$1.50 a yard for the same quality. Don't buy your black skirt or silk waist until you see our line, the most up to date line in the up country.

MILLINERY!

I can show you more Millinery than all the other stores in Newberry combined. We have no old Styles to show you, but the latest creations in French and American Millinery. When you want a Hat or Bonnet come to my store I can save you 50 per cent on your purchase.
100 Ladies Trimmed Hats, \$1.40, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, worth double. We lead them all on hats.
1,000 yds White Lawn, Short Length, 6½c, 8½c, and 10c.

25 pieces Colored Organadies regular price \$3½ now 5c
25 " " " " " 12½ " 8½c
25 " " " " " 20 " 12½c
25 " " P. K.'s the price is 8½c
The biggest line of wash goods ever shown in Newberry, Come to Headquarters.
50 dozen Ladies ready made skirts 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
50 dozen Ladies ready made shirt waist 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c.

MILLINERY!

5 bales Celebrated Sea Island 7c quality price 41.
2 cases 36 inch bleaching, the price is 4c
100 pieces Fruit of Loom Bleaching the price 7c
100 pieces Kid Cambric all colors, regular or quality 3½c
5 pieces Bleached Table Linen the 50c kind 25c yd.
5 " " " " the 65c kind 40c yd.
50 dozen Bleached cotton Towels 7c kind 1c each
25 " " " " 12½c kind 8c each.
50 " large size Linen Towels 25c kind 15c each

100 Large Bed Spreads 75c worth \$1.00.
50 Large Bed Spreads 98c worth \$1.25.
50 Large Bed Spreads \$1.35 worth \$1.65.
50 Large Bed Spreads \$1.98 worth \$2.50.
50 doz Ladies Vest Special the 7c kind only 5c.
50 doz Ladies Vest Special 8½c worth 12½c
10 pieces Bed Ticking the 7c kind only 5c yard.
10 pieces " " " 10c " " 7½c "
10 pieces " " " 15c " " 12c "
2 cases Shirting Prints only 1c yard.

Slippers, Oxfords and Shoes

We have the prettiest line of Ladies' Oxfords and Strap Sandals ever shown in Newberry. We are the only house in Newberry that sells Drew, Selby & Co.'s Fine Shoes for Ladies.
300 prs. Drew, Selby & Co.'s Ladies Oxfords \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. 25 cases just opened from one of the largest Slipper factories in the world.
5 cases Oxfords, regular \$1.05 kind \$1.25 a pair
10 " " " \$1.40 " \$1.00 "
10 " " " \$1.25 " 90c. "
10 " Lewis A. Crossett's Fine Shoes for men. Remember we sell them with a guarantee. If they don't give satisfaction you get another pair free. Ask to see them. Prices \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

CLOTHING!

The Variety of Values—First Quality and Style. Second—Price.
If low prices coupled with bright, new merchandise ever had the power to make a store the centre of attraction then there is no mystery about this way the store is crowded daily.
100 Men's Suits just opened, all the latest styles, \$4.95 worth \$6.50.
100 Men's Suits just opened, all the latest styles, \$5.25 worth \$8.50.
100 Men's Suits just opened, all the latest styles, \$8.50 worth \$10.00.
100 Men's Suits just opened, all the latest styles, \$9.98 worth \$12.50.

CLOTHING!

200 Boys' Suits (Mrs. Jane Hopkins' none better), \$1.98 worth \$2.50.
20 Boys' Suits (Mrs. Jane Hopkins' none better), \$2.49 worth \$3.00.
50 doz. Boys' Knee Pants, the price is 25c. pair.
50 doz. Boys' Knee Pants, the price is 49c. pair.
90 doz. Men's Shirts just opened; the price 19c. worth 75c.
80 doz. Men's Shirts just opened, the price 75c. worth \$1.00.
25 doz. Men's Pants piled on forty foot counters, half price, 98c., \$1.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00.
50 doz. Men's Straw Hats just opened. Ask to see them.

MIMNAUGH

-MIMNAUGH

THE LEADING DRY GOODS AND SHOE HOUSE OF NEWBERRY, S. C.

MEANING OF THE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE ACT

ATTORNEY GENERAL GIVES AN OPINION AS TO THE PROVER

Construction of the Act Exempting Students of Reputable Medical Colleges in This State, Having a Four Years' Course, from the Burden and Expense of an Additional Examination by the State Board of Health

[Special to The News and Courier.]

Columbia, April 11. — Attorney General Bellinger has announced an important opinion relative to the Medical Student Exemption Act, which will be of interest to the fraternity. The opinion is rendered at the solicitation of Dr. S. C. Baker, secretary of the State board of examiners, and is as follows:

Replying to your letter of the 5th inst. in your letter you ask for a construction of "An Act to amend Subdivision 7 of Section 970, Vol. 1, Revised Statutes of South Carolina, as to the qualifications of physicians, so as to exempt graduates of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and all graduates who present a diploma from a reputable medical college in this State. Approved the 15th day of February, A. D., 1901." In this act subdivision 7 is amended so as to read as follows: "Nothing in this section shall apply to regular graduates holding diplomas issued by any college established in this State, which has a four years' course of instruction, and a standing of not less than 75 per cent. on examination, and make satisfactory evidence of their standing to the board of examiners, nor to commissioned medical officers of the United States army or navy or United States marine hospital service, nor shall it include physicians or surgeons residing in other States and called in consultation in special cases with physicians or surgeons residing in this State." It is to be noted that while the title of the act mentions specifically the Medical College of the State of South Carolina the body of the act has no reference to this particular college; this being accounted for by the fact that in the senate all special reference to this college was stricken out and the provisions of the act made applicable to "any college of established reputation in this State, which has a four years' course of instruction and a standard of not less than

75 per cent. on examinations," by amendment. It is a difficult matter to give any satisfactory construction of this act as a whole for several reasons, among them: Grammatically there is faulty construction, as is evident when the words, "and make satisfactory evidence of their standing," etc., are construed with what precedes. The sub-division is in one sentence and cannot be parsed by any rules of grammar, but taking for granted that the word "make" should be read "making," so as to have reference to the graduates, we pass to another difficulty. The section in which this sub-division is to be found contains all of the statute law of this State relating to the powers and duties of the State board of medical examiners, and by this Act nothing contained in this section shall apply to the regular graduates therein described. That is, such graduates are not subjected to any of the provisions of this section, such as examination application for license, registry by the clerk of the court of the county for the payment of any fees to the board, for the reason, as above stated, that such requirements are to be found nowhere else in the statutes than in the section from the operation of which they are expressly exempt. Yet, in addition to the requirement that the graduates shall hold a diploma issued by some college of established reputation in this State, which has a four years' course of instruction, and a standard of not less than 75 per cent. on examination, he is required to "make satisfactory evidence of his standing to the board of medical examiners," no provision being made for the licensing by the board of the applicant, nor the payment of any fee for the making of this "evidence," nor the manner in which the board shall signify its approval or satisfaction in the premises.

I shall now proceed to attempt to answer the questions propounded by you without quoting the same in extenso. By this Act the graduates therein named are exempted from registering in the office of the clerk of court in the county in which they reside. Before the graduate can avail himself of the benefits of the Act he must submit to the board of examiners his diploma, and the board must be satisfied from evidence submitted that the college issuing such is one of "established reputa-

tion in this State and has a four years' course in instruction and a standard of not less than 75 per cent on examination." The board cannot subject the graduate to the examination provided for in Subdivision 3, of the section, and, inasmuch as the fee therein mentioned is to be paid by the "applicant for the examination," the graduate cannot be required to pay any fee. You say that within the past few years a number of graduates from the Medical College have failed to pay the examination fee and were refused license by the board; have these rejected men now the right to practice under the Act or does examination under the Act apply only to men graduating after the passage of the Act? "Is it requisite that the graduates of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina show that they are graduates after a four years' course of study before they can reap the benefits no matter how short a period of study the college authorities may see fit to require?"

To this I answer that the clear meaning of the Act is that the graduate has covered "a four years' course of instruction," and upon examination of the same has come up to "a standard of not less than 75 per cent." Graduates of the college who hold diplomas issued before the four years' course was established cannot claim the benefits of the Act, inasmuch as such diplomas were not issued by a college having a "four years' course of instruction." In my view of the Act it must be left to the college authorities to plan or map out "a four years' course of instruction," and this, as I understand it, would mean that ordinarily four years would be consumed by the average student in covering the course, but it is not required that four years' actual study and attendance upon the college should be shown by the student, inasmuch as under extraordinary circumstances the full course might be taken and mastered in less time. I think that the Act leaves details of this character to the faculty of the college, demanding, however, that its diploma after its establishing such a course shall hold out to the world that it is in effect a certificate that the graduate has passed all the examinations required by the course and comes up to standard fixed and advertised.

In one portion of your letter you ask: "Shall the board hands off and take no action upon graduates from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina?" In answer to this I say that the board is a branch of the government of this State, composed of officers appointed by the Governor and, under this Act, are burdened with the duty of receiving "satisfactory evidence" of the standing of the graduates. Yours respectfully,
G. Dunnean Bellinger, Attorney General.

TRAINING STATION FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

Port Royal Loses Dry Dock But Gains Important Prizes.

Washington, April 11.—Admiral Crowninshield, who has just returned from an inspection of southern ports with a view to the establishment of a naval training station, has recommended to the secretary of the navy that the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., be utilized for this purpose.

The secretary heartily approves of the recommendation and informed Congressman Elliott today that the buildings at Port Royal would be used and improved for the accommodation of from 500 to 1,000 boys, chiefly from the south. The station he told Mr. Elliot, would be made a most important one. The machinery now at Port Royal dry dock will be transferred to Charleston in accordance with the recent act of congress removing the dock station and new buildings, will be erected near Charleston for its reception, it being impossible to remove those at Port Royal.

TO LAY UP TORPEDO BOATS.

During Time of Inactivity They May Be Sent Port Royal.

Washington April 11.—Secretary Long has appointed a board for naval officers, headed by Capt. Converse to consider the desirability of having the torpedo boats rendezvoused at some central point, where they may be taken out of water during periods of inactivity. It has been expected that Boston would be designated as the point, but the question is still open and is now felt that Port Royal S. C. and other points on the coast may be considered by the board.

CATHOLICS FIGHTING THE STATE SCHOOLS

AND TEND TOWARDS ABSOLUTE CONTROL BY LEGISLATION.

A Conference of Educators Declare the Danger Threatening the Liberty of Conscience—An Appeal for "Fair Play."

Chicago, April 12.—A declaration of the Catholic position on education in the United States was adopted today at the closing session of the national conference of the Association of Catholic colleges. The resolutions comprising the declaration received the unanimous assent of the representatives from the different colleges—practically the entire collegiate system of the Catholic church in America. The delegates on adjourning were enthusiastic over their labors, feeling confident that the conference has been a marked success.

The declaration adopted was as follows:

First—That this association of Catholic colleges request its president, Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, respectfully to call the attention of the bishops of the United States, at their annual meeting to the work of this conference in regard to our collegiate conditions and especially to the importance of the high school movement.

Second—That the tendency of educational legislation forces us to warn our Catholic people of the systematic and well defined effort in certain quarters toward absolute State control in education, thereby threatening and crippling all private educational effort, thus depriving a large class of the citizens of the liberty of maintaining schools in which their religion shall be made an essential element.

Third—That we remind legislators of the rights of conscience guaranteed to us by our American citizenship and call their attention to the system of schools which our people have maintained at great expense and sacrifice.

Fourth—That we protest against the unfair and unjust discriminations resulting from much of the educational legislation and we appeal to the mindedness and sense of justice of the American people to protect us from such illiberality.

Fifth—That this conference of Catholic colleges convinces us that

we are justified in asserting that our college system deserves the generous cooperation of all interested in higher Catholic education; and we pledge ourselves to use every effort to perfect still more our collegiate conditions.

Sixth—That we call upon Catholics to recognize the imperative need of a more perfect organization of our educational system and we assure them that with a fuller development of the Catholic high school we shall have a complete system, with its headship in the university, and thus we shall continue to maintain a high collegiate standard.

Words of cheer from across the sea were received in a cablegram of congratulation from Pope Leo XIII at Rome. The message read as follows:

Rome, April 11.

Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Conference of Catholic Colleges:

The holy father thanks you for the good wishes expressed by you in the name of the Conference of Catholic colleges and bestows most heartily the apostolic benediction.

(Signed) Cardinal Rampolla.

The cablegram was in answer to a message which the convention sent to the pope when it convened.

The following officers were chosen to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., rector of the Catholic University, Washington; secretary and treasurer—Rev. John Conway, S. J. Gonzaga college, Washington.

Great interest is attached to the closing address of the president of the conference, Mgr. Conaty, of Washington, D. C. With a vigor and polished eloquence that held his auditors till the last word, he spoke as follows:

"The study afforded to us of the plan and purpose of the educational legislation should open the eyes of all to the dangers which threaten our liberty of conscience by the tendency toward absolute State control over all agencies in education, thus crushing all individual effort and crippling all attempts at private schools in which our religion is made an essential factor. We are citizens as well as Christians and we refuse to bend the knee to the fetish of State paternalism and claim by virtue of our citizenship the right to educate our people in schools which our con-

science approves. We appeal in the name of the spirit of common citizenship to the spirit of justice and fair play and we stand ready to defend our claims in the name of true education. We warn a Christian people that Christianity is in danger from the arrogance and tyranny of legislation which not only drives positive religion from State schools, but also aims to crush the private schools in which religion dwells as its very soul. The showing of the trend of the legislation we place before our people the dangers to which our system of schools is exposed.

"Our watchword be, the Catholic system of education for our people—no link missing in the golden chain which binds mind and heart to the great truth of God. Our schools, our colleges our universities, the safeguard of our conscience, the protection of our liberties, the guardian of our knowledge, the emblem of our citizenship."

CIDER CURES SMALLPOX.

Such is the Claim of an Arizona Physician Who Told It.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Phoenix, March 26.—Arizona physicians have just completed exhaustive tests and found very satisfactory results from the use of apple cider as a preventive and cure for smallpox.

The past winter, an unusually severe one in the southwest, has been a widespread epidemic of smallpox in the extreme southern part of Arizona and northern Mexico. Six weeks ago an attendant at the post-house in Jerome discovered by accident the use of pure apple cider was helping his patients, one of them having received a quantity from the east and distributed it among his fellow sufferers. Drs. Wood and Lunt made test with cider on other patients and found most gratifying results. A pint each day, in doses each hour, drove away the eruption in from five to fifteen days and ten patients were entirely cured and discharged within a month. Other tests were made among the Mexican residents along the international line where there were cases of a more violent nature. In every instance where pure cider was used cures were effected and fifty barrels more of the apple juice have been ordered from Illinois and New York, to carry experiments further into Mexico.