

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

MIMNAUGH LEADS THEM ALL!

Little they thought a few years ago when I started a little store down town, "Columbia Trash," my competitors called it, I struck out boldly to give you system of merchandising, and today I have the biggest store in town, the biggest stock in town and sell more goods in a day than some of the would be merchants here sell in a week. We have been honored repeatedly since this store was opened with tributes to our pluck and enterprise---**This Store Was Needed.** We have no old fashioned pokey high price systems and today stand before the public on our merits as the great underseller of Newberry.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, April 2nd,

We start the greatest sale ever held in Newberry. We are off in the lead and have made up our minds to do the greatest spring business ever done here--Make or Break. The main thing is to get here with your money before your neighbors get all the Snaps.

Black Dress Goods and Silks.

We must win because we have the winners.
3 pcs 36 inch Black Taffeta, regular \$1.00 kind, cut to 85c.
5 pcs 36 inch Black Taffeta, regular \$1.50 the never split kind, 97 1/2c.
4 pcs 36 inch Black Taffeta, regular \$1.75 the never split kind, \$1.17 1/2.
25 pcs Corded Wash Silks just opened, regular 60c and 75c kind, 45c yd.
25 pcs Colored Taffeta Silks, blue, pink, old rose, cream, black and white, the regular 50c and 60c quality, Mimnaugh's price as a flyer, 38c yd.
No shop worn goods here, nothing but the newest of the new.

Black Dress Goods.

This is where we do the business--bring your pocket book along, spot cash or no go.
A forty foot display of fine black dress goods--Black Henriettas, Serges,

Brilliantine, Sicilian, Albatross, Nuns Veiling, etc. You will always find us first in quality, first in styles, first in variety, first in low prices.

Grand Millinery Display.

This department has been crowded for the past week with future orders and many new ones coming in daily. When you want a hat or bonnet come to my store, I will do everything in my power to give you most style and quality for the least money.

One, Two, Three--Go!

Compare my prices, I will not only meet but beat any price quoted.
100 bolts of Shirting Calicos, the regular 5c kind, now 3c.
2000 yards 36 inch Percaloes, the kind they are going wild over, 5c a yard.
2 cases 40 inch standard Printed Lawns, regular 10c kind, now 6 1/2c.

2 cases short length White Lawns, regular 10c quality, now 5c a yard.
10 bolts of Cottonades for men's working Pants, regular 20c quality, 10c.
10 bolts Sea Island, the 6 1/2c kind Mimnaugh price, 4 1/2c a yard.
100 doz Towels, as long as they last, two for only 5c.
10 bolts of fine 9-4 Bleached Sheeting, regular price 25c, now 18c.
5 bolts of fine 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting, regular price 20c, now 15c.
200 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, two spools for only 5c.
100 bolts Kid Cambrie Dress Lining, all colors, regular 5c, Mimnaugh's price 4c.
10 pcs Bed Ticking, the regular 20c kind, now only 12 1/2c
10 pcs Bed Ticking, the regular 10c kind, now only 6c.

Spring & Summer Hosiery & Corsets.

Our Hosiery Department is loaded to its utmost capacity with the

newest hosiery that is to be had for this season. Wear our several designs of open work lace effect at 25c, they are unmatchable.
100 doz Black Cotton Stockings to roll in this week for ladies, misses and children, ask to see them.
100 doz Misses' and Children's Hose, regular price 10c, now only 5c.
We are strictly headquarters for anything in the Corset line, any size or style, short, medium, long, straight front.

OXFORD TIES AND SLIPPERS.

Still they come. All the new styles in Oxford ties and Slippers are to be found in my Shoe Department. We are still the sole agents for the famous Drew Selby & Co, the queen of shoes. A thousand dollars worth of Lewis A Crossetts shoes for men just opened. Don't think of buying anything until you have inspected Mimnaugh's Great Dry Goods Emporium. Visit our store tomorrow and throughout the week.

Mimnaugh's, The Leading Store of Newberry, S. C., Mimnaugh's,

STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WANTED THE CONVENTION HELD IN CHARLESTON.

The Committee Thought Otherwise--Senator Tillman Present--First Political Gathering of the Campaign Was Held Last Thursday Night. The Call Issued.

[The State, 5th.]

The State Democratic executive committee met in the office of the Secretary of State last night and fixed the date for the meeting of the State convention. An effort was made to have the convention meet in Charleston, but some of the members thought they caught the odor of a "bigger in the wood pile" and this proposition was voted down. At the meeting last night 26 of the 40 counties were represented. Senator Tillman was here by virtue of his position as member of the national committee. Col Willie Jones, chairman of the committee, presided, and Mr U. X. Gunter, Jr., the secretary, was also present.

The members present were: A. W. Jones, Abbeville; W. W. Williams, Aiken; J. Perry Glenn, Anderson; S. G. Mayfield, Bamberg; G. Duncan Bellinger, Barnwell; S. G. McCoy, Berkeley; W. F. Stevenson, Chesterfield; Louis Appelt, Clarendon; L. J. Williams, Edgefield; T. H. Kitchens, Fairfield; D. H. Traxler, Florence; M. L. Donaldson, Greenville; D. H. Magill, Greenwood; M. B. McSweeney, Hampton; J. A. McDermott, Horry; D. G. Richards, Kershaw; J. H. Wharton, Laurens; D. J. Griffith, Lexington; W. D. Evans, Marlboro; Cole L. Blease, Newberry; W. J. Stribling, Oconee; W. O. Tatum, Orangeburg; Willie Jones, Richland; R. B. Watson; Saluda; Altamont Moses, Sumter; J. C. Wilborn, York; U. X. Gunter, Jr., secretary; B. R. Tillman, member of the national Democratic executive committee.

There was considerable discussion caused by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Magill that no member be allowed to vote unless that member had been regularly elected. This was supported by Mr. W. D. Evans, and Mr. Blease, Col. Wharton and Mr. Altamont Moses opposed the motion. Senator Tillman said in reply to Mr. Moses that it is some times the case that members of the

national Democratic committee are represented by proxy. It was decided to let members present, by proxy or otherwise, participate in the proceedings and in the votes.

INVITATION FROM CHARLESTON.

When this matter was settled, Col. Jones announced that the committee had received a request that the meeting of the State convention be held in Charleston. He read a telegram from Maj. J. C. Hemphill, manager of the department of promotion and publicity, offering the convention the use of an auditorium and assuring the members of a warm welcome. There was also a telegram from Capt F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition, in which he asked Senator Appelt and Mr. J. C. Wilborn to use their influence to have the convention meet in Charleston.

In accordance with these invitations, Col. Wharton offered a resolution that the May convention of the State Democratic convention be held in Charleston. In supporting his resolutions, Col. Wharton spoke in glowing terms of the exposition and stated that the railroad fare from most of the towns in the State would be lower to Charleston than to Columbia on account of the exposition rates.

The matter had been discussed among the members of the committee during the afternoon and it was pretty well understood that there was no serious objection to calling the convention to meet in Charleston. But the proposal was fought by a number of members of the committee.

Mr. Blease offered a substitute for Col. Wharton's resolution. The resolution fixed Columbia as the place for meeting and the 21st of May as the date. In supporting his resolution, Mr. Blease spoke in highest terms of Charleston and the exposition, but it would be contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the Democratic party for the meeting to be held outside of Columbia.

Mr. L. J. Williams said this would be a very radical step--for the convention to meet in Charleston. The railroad fare might be cheap, but there were other expenses to consider.

Mr. Bellinger contended that the first thing to consider is whether or not it would benefit the Democratic party for the convention to meet in Charleston. He intimated that cer-

tain issues might arise which could be better discussed in Columbia.

Mr. Wharton again spoke in favor of Charleston. The constitution of the party is silent on the place of meeting, and this very silence shows that the wisdom of the members of the committee is relied upon. Mr. Appelt also favored Charleston.

Mr. Wilborn explained how he had received a telegram from Capt. Wagener. Senator Tillman asked if Mr. Wilborn had been fishing for an invitation. Mr. Wilborn then prodded Senator Tillman. He spoke in warmest terms of praise of the exposition and said that he felt his State pride drop a little when he looked upon this magnificent exposition and saw how poorly it is being patronized. By holding the convention there, the State Democracy would endorse the exposition. He referred to the fight which Senator Tillman and the other congressmen had made for an appropriation for the exposition.

Mr. Blease--And Senator Tillman got it, too.

Mr. Wilborn Got it in the neck. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilborn then went on to say that it had never been explained why St. Louis got \$5,000,000 and Charleston could not get a few thousands. The reason of it is that we are Democrats down here and they are Republicans there, and that is why he would like to see the Democrats of the State endorse the exposition.

Mr. W. J. Stribling of Walhalla, said that the fare from that place would really be \$2.50 cheaper to Charleston than to Columbia, but the other expenses would offset this difference. Furthermore the members of the convention might fall into the hands of the Philistines--the blind tigers.

Mr. Ketchins of Fairfield, remarked banteringly that as this invitation had not come unsolicited, it had better not be accepted.

The motion was put and Mr. Blease's substitute to hold the convention in Columbia was carried by a vote of 21 to 7. The seven were: Cunningham, Appelt, Traxler, Magill, Wharton, Watson and Wilborn. As there are 400 members of the convention, they would have had a lively time together in Charleston, and Columbia could spare the convention for once. There seemed to be a hidden reason for objecting to

the proposed change in the place of meeting, probably some expect matters affecting the organization of the party to come up, and think it best for such matters to be disposed of away from the enchanting music of the midway spiels.

One of these matters of party policy is the attitude of organized Democracy toward the so-called "Commercial Democrats." Mr. Blease last night introduced a resolution to the effect that the committee advise the convention to add a new section to the oath to be taken by candidates in the State primary, so that they would be bound to support the platform of the national Democratic party. But he withdrew the resolution at the suggestion of Col. W. D. Evans, who declared that it would be somewhat like arrogance for this committee, which now goes out of existence, to make any such suggestion to the convention.

CLUB MEETINGS.

There was no further business and the committee adjourned. Under the constitution of the party the Democratic clubs in the State meet to reorganize on the last Saturday in April, the 26th this year. The county conventions meet on the first Monday in May, the 5th day, and elect delegates to the State convention which meets in Columbia on the 21st of May.

COTTON MUST GO UP.

The Supply is Well-nigh Exhausted and the Demand is Enormous.

New York, April 3.--"I cannot emphasize too strongly the strength of the present cotton situation. Receipts indicate absolute exhaustion, while exports which are again double the receipts, reflect the eagerness of the demand. The only large quantity of cotton that is left available to meet the enormous demand is the stock at New York and New Orleans. At other points existing stocks are nearly all sold or contracted for.

"It appears to me now that the physical impossibility of getting enough cotton to keep the world's spindles going will be apparent sooner than I had anticipated, and I continue to believe in a very prompt reflection of this fact by an immediate and sharp advance in the market. Theo H. Price.

HOME FOLK IN WASHINGTON.

Senator McLaughlin Looking After Koester's Interests--Blalock is with Koester and Shows no Malice.

[Special to News and Courier.]

Washington, April 3.--Internal Revenue Collector Koester and Loomis Blalock, who came near being collector, were among the South Carolina visitors at the Capitol to day. In company with Senator McLaughlin, Mr. Koester saw several prominent Republican Senators relative to Mr. Koester's nomination, which is held up in the finance committee. It is generally conceded by the friends of Mr. Koester that his interests will not be advanced by forcing a contest over the confirmation in the Senate. Under the circumstances an understanding has been reached by which the nomination will not be pressed during the present session of Congress. In the meantime Mr. Koester will continue to discharge the duties of his office, with the assurance that if his administration of the office continues to be acceptable to the president he will be reappointed immediately after Congress adjourns. This understanding is satisfactory to Mr. Koester and he will proceed to discharge his duties to the best of his ability.

Mr. Blalock says he is here on purely private business and is not seeking public office. He and Mr. Koester and Senator McLaughlin lunched together at the Capitol, and their relations were thoroughly cordial.

PRESS ASSOCIATION TRIP.

May Be Made to Boston if About Twenty Members Will Go.

Preparations are being made for the meeting of the South Carolina Press Association on May 28th at Georgetown. The meeting promises to be well attended. President Null is trying to make arrangements for a trip to Boston over the Merchants and Miners line. Should twenty or twenty five members wish to go, the trip can be arranged. The program would include a day in Charleston and from there by rail to Norfolk. The party would then take a steamer to Boston, and those that desired could go on to Providence, R. I. The trip would consume about a week.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

CECIL RHODES, WHO SLAUGHTERED MYRIADS IN CONQUEST.

Planned for a Universal Peace--To This End Provided Scholarships at Oxford from Each State in U. S. and from Germany.

London, April 4.--The will of Cecil Rhodes provides for the establishment of colonial scholarships; two American scholarships to each of the present States and territories of the United States, and five scholarships for students of German birth, all the scholarships to be at Oxford. The German scholarships are to be nominated by Emperor William.

Commenting on the bequests, Mr. Rhodes in a codicil telegraphed from South Africa, said:

"For a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world and educational relations form the strongest tie."

Mr. Rhodes' will is a remarkable and voluminous document of more than 3,500 words. It was executed in 1899. There is a codicil attached on the day of the deceased's last departure from England and another cabled from Cape Town, leaving £4,000 yearly to keep up the spot in the Matoppo Hills where his remains are to be buried. The will further directs that a railroad extension be made into the Matoppo Hills, so that visitors may go there at the week end to inspect the "majesty and glory of their surroundings."

Mr. Rhodes explicitly says he is to be buried in an aperture cut in the solid rock, surmounted by a brass tablet bearing the words:

"HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF CECIL JOHN RHODES."

No one else is to be buried there who has not deserved well of his country.

Mr. Rhodes bequeaths all his landed property near Bulawayo and Salisbury, both in Matebeland, to trustees whom he directs to cultivate the lands for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia. His celebrated country place at Groot Schuur, not far from Cape Town, Mr. Rhodes leaves as a residence for the "prime minister of the federal government of South Africa," with £1,000 yearly for its maintenance.

Regarding the American scholarships Mr. Rhodes says:

"I desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which, I implicitly believe, will result from a union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States who will benefit by these scholarships, an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; but, without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth."

Territorial scholarships, once established shall not lapse upon the admission of the territory to Statehood.

Another provision is that no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of race or religious opinion.

Mr. Rhodes desires that the students should not patronize any particular college but distribute themselves throughout the university. The trustees are allowed to suspend or remove any scholar, at their discretion.

Mr. Rhodes expresses the hope that the trustees will arrange an annual dinner and reunion for the students and scholarship graduates who are able to attend and invite thereto as guests "persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in my will."

MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE.

Disastrous Fire in Atlantic City Which Destroyed a Number of Fine Hotels--Several Lives Lost in the Stampede.

Atlantic City, April 3.--The fire was checked at two thirty. The city was saved from destruction by the engines from Philadelphia and Camden. The flames begun afresh at 3 o'clock and are still burning. The hotels Windsor, Luray, Stratford, Berkeley, Bryn Mawr, Rio Grande, Marvin, Stickney, Evard, Tarlton, Young's Ocean Pier and about eighty buildings are damaged or destroyed. Two policemen, two firemen, three musicians are known to be burned to death in the Berkeley Hotel. Hundreds were injured by the flames and in stampedes.

The damage is estimated at two and a half millions. It is believed the fire was the work of incendiaries.

Thieves began looting the deserted buildings. At midday the militia was called out and many arrests were made.