

# The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1902

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

## Nothing ever like it in the Old Town!

Come to my Doors any Day and You will see the Crowds.

I told you I was going to do the Dry Goods business of the town this Spring. I believe I am selling more Dry Goods, Millinery, and Shoes for Cash than the next two largest stores in Newberry combined. We have just completed the largest week's business of the year. We have never sold as many handsome goods before in same length of time, which proves that lovers of fashion, wise and economical buyers know that this store furnishes them with the greatest trading possibilities.

**FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH** Of new goods to roll in tomorrow, why shouldn't we do the business of the town, we have sufficient capital. I learned the Dry Goods business under the best and most successful merchants in the South. The pace of silks and black goods still keeps up.

Another lot of that famous 36 inch Black Taffeta Silk, worth \$1.50 now only 96c. yard. Another big lot of Corded Wash Silks just landed. 25 pcs. Colored Taffeta Silks, Pink, Blue, Nile, Old Rose, White and Black at 49c. yard.

### Black Goods Department.

What a stock for a Newberry house to show bought from the largest importers in America—a big lot just opened. Black Brilliantines, Henriettas, Serges, Batiste, Melrose, Nunsveiling, Albatross, Poplins etc. Anything you can ask for in a black goods stock.

### Millinery Department.

People are coming from miles and miles around to buy their millinery here. You know what you paid for your hats before I put millinery and you know what you pay today. Every reason exists why we can save you money. We buy direct from

the biggest millinery people in the country. I can save you from 50c to \$2.00 on every hat you buy from us. I am going to make May the banner month.

### Special Hosiery and Underwear Sale.

100 doz. Ladies Hose, the regular 10c. kind, for this sale 5c.  
50 doz. Mens' Half Hose, the regular 10c. kind, for this sale 5c.  
50 doz. Ladies Drop Stitch Hose the regular 20c. kind, for this sale 12½c.  
25 doz. Ladies Drop Stitch Hose, 35c. kind, for this sale 22½c.  
100 doz. Ladies Undervests for this sale, 10c. kind now 4c.  
100 doz. Ladies Undervests for this sale, 12½c. kind now 8c.

75 doz Ladies Undervests for this sale, 15c. kind now 10c.  
50 doz. Corsets to go on sale tomorrow, all styles long, medium and short waist.  
40c. buys 50c. Corset, 65c. buys 75c. Corset, 80c. buys \$1.00 Corset.

### Money Saved is Money Made.

### Domestic Department.

We shall keep the ball rolling by such values we are spreading over this community. I have competition side tracked. I am selling goods for less than they can buy them. I am only beginning.

### Clear the Way.

300 bolts of Sea Island, the regular 6½c. kind, for this sale 4c.

500 bolts Colored Organdies piled on a big table, worth 10c. and 12½c., your choice of any yard in the lot for only 5c.  
2000 yards 36 inch Percale to go on sale tomorrow at only 5 cts. yd.  
150 bolts of Dimities, beautiful patterns, some worth 20 and 25 cts., now 12½ cts.  
500 bolts of Shirting Calicoes, the kind you pay 5 cts. at other stores, all new styles, to go on sale at only 2½ cts. yard.  
50 doz. Bud Spreads, slightly soiled, worth \$1.25, some worth up to \$1.98, to go on sale as long as they last for only 98 cts.  
Another big shipment of Table Linens, direct from Ireland, short ends 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ yard lengths, to go on sale at half price.  
Another big shipment of new Embroideries, just landed, ask to see them. Also a wagon load of faus to be sold at half price.  
100 pieces 35 inch Percale, worth 12½ cts. to go on sale at only 7½ cts.

100 doz. Men's Colored Shirts 45, 65 and 85 cts. worth double  
A big lot of Men's Undervests and Scrivens Drawers, the 60 cts. kind, to go on sale for only 40 or 50 cts. a suit.

### SHOES & SLIPPERS

The women who know the real value of Shoes, uphold ours as the best they can get. They know and believe in our quality, fit, wear and style. They also appreciate the fact that we quote lower prices on same quality than any other house in Newberry. I believe I have as many Slippers as all the stores in town.  
300 pairs of Oxfords, worth in any retail store \$1.00, now only 75 cts.  
200 pairs of Oxfords, worth in any retail store \$1.25, now only 95 cts.  
200 pairs of Oxfords, worth in any retail store \$2.00, now only \$1.49.

Remember Thursday and Friday are BARGAIN DAYS at the Greatest Store on Earth.

## MIMNAUGH'S The Cheapest Store in the Carolinas. MIMNAUGH'S

### THE CLEMSON INQUIRY.

#### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Three Important Matters Before Them—1. The Appeal of Cadet Thornwell—2. The Reinstatement of the Sophomore Class—3. The Fitness of President Hartzog for His Position.

#### [Special to News and Courier.]

Clemson College, via Calhoun, May 9—1.30 A. M.: The board of trustees of the college met in President Hartzog's office at 8 o'clock tonight to investigate the recent trouble here. Eleven of the thirteen members of the board are present, as follows: Col. Simpson, Senator Tillman, Messrs. Tindal, Donaldson, Norris, Evans, Bradley, Wannamaker, Hardin, Garris and Sease. Those absent are Messrs. Smythe and Bowen.

The board, after a brief secret session, announced that its session would be open to the public and that it was the intention to sift the whole matter thoroughly from every standpoint. As Senator Tillman expressed it: "We propose to get at the very marrow of the thing if it takes weeks."

There are

#### THREE SPECIFIC MATTERS

now before the trustees. The first question is as to the appeal of Cadet Thornwell from the decision of the faculty in suspending him; second, the question of the reinstatement of the sophomore class, and third, a fight is being made on President Hartzog, for today.

#### A COMMITTEE OF CADETS

claiming to represent the entire student body, preferred very grave charges against President Hartzog, asserting that he is almost, if not quite, wholly responsible for the existing trouble. This committee of students consists of cadets Claud Douthit, E. B. Boykin, M. E. Zeigler, D. Kohn, S. M. Ward, N. D. Walker, J. T. Robertson, B. H. Gardner and W. E. G. Black. It was agreed that all three issues should be tried together; that all the evidence should be taken in each case before the trustees announced their decision in any part of it.

The first matter presented to the trustees was the

#### APPEAL OF CADET THORNWELL,

through his father, Dr. J. H. Thornwell. It is as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Clemson College—Gentlemen: Edward A. Thornwell, a student of the sophomore class, through his father, J. H. Thornwell, hereby appeals from the decision of the faculty of the College, made on the 23d day of April, 1902, suspending the said Edward Allison Thornwell from College to the end of the present session, on the following grounds to wit: First. Because it has not been shown that the said Edward Allison Thornwell has been guilty of any offence against any of the rules or orders of said College.

Second. Because the act charged has never heretofore been considered by the students or treated by the faculty as an offence, but has been generally practiced and concurred in. Because the punishment which the president imposed is unusual and excessive for the offence charged.

James H. Thornwell.  
Edward Allison Thornwell.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

It was agreed that the grounds upon which the faculty suspended Thornwell should first be presented to the trustees, and Prof. Brackett, who was the professor in charge of the chemical laboratory, and who reported young Thornwell to the faculty, was the first witness. It was agreed that all the witnesses in the case should be put on oath. The testimony was taken by a stenographer.

While the hearing was in progress the room was crowded with members of the faculty, students and spectators. The most intense interest was taken in everything said and done. It was realized that Clemson College is passing through a crisis, and that the good name and reputation of more than one person is at stake.

#### POSITION OF THE FACULTY.

The faculty had appointed a committee to present a statement giving the history of the entire case. This statement was presented and covers a dozen typewritten pages. This committee, after presenting the statement, declined to put up any witnesses, or to cross examine witnesses who were put up, as that would make it appear that the faculty itself was on trial.

#### PROF. BRACKETT

gave his evidence as follows: When a student begins his course in chemistry certain apparatus is issued to him, for which a receipt is taken. At the end of the year, or when the student leaves college, such apparatus as is in good condition is taken back and credit is given therefor. But apparatus broken or damaged is charged against the student. When he receipts for the apparatus he is informed that he is personally responsible for all the apparatus received for except the Bunsen burner and rubber tubing, which are always kept out on the table, and for which the class is held responsible as a whole.

In reply to inquiries the following further statement was made by Dr. Brackett: That year after year test tubes and other apparatus have been repeatedly missed from the laboratories; that the attention of the students his almost invariably been called to the fact that the apparatus had been taken without permission; that the offence was a serious one and ought to be condemned by the students themselves; that no student had ever before been detected in taking apparatus without permission.

Dr. Brackett also made the following explanation as to how the offence was committed:

He was standing at his table surrounded by cadets with their note books or reports within two feet of the case just behind him, in which the test tubes and other apparatus were stored, when happening, by accident, to turn around, he found Cadet Thornwell reaching into the case. He asked him what he was doing there. The cadet turned with the tubes in his hand and replied that he was getting some test tubes. Dr. Brackett then asked him, "Don't you think that you ought to get them through me?" In reply to which the cadet mumbled something that was not understood. He then asked Cadet Thornwell how many tubes he wanted, and he said four, which were then issued to him, and the usual memorandum made, in order that they might be properly charged to him. As he walked off Dr. Brackett said to him, "Do you realize the seriousness of the offence that you have committed?" His re-

ply was again not understood.

Dr. Brackett further stated that after he called Cadet Thornwell's attention to the seriousness of the offence he waited a whole day for an explanation that the cadet might wish to make before entering the report against him. On the morning of April 23 he sent for Cadet Thornwell and asked him if he had any explanation to make. Cadet Thornwell said he had not come to explain, because he thought he had a right to take things without permission, and that the majority of his class were of the same opinion, and further that he thought punishment would be awarded in the same manner as when cadets are found with mess hall property in their possession—an offence which he stated was usually punished with about ten demerits.

Dr. Brackett said to the faculty that he was very much surprised at the cadet's statement that the majority of his class were laboring under any such misapprehension, and on reflection he had later requested the cadet to bring a statement signed by the members of his class who believed they had a right to take apparatus from the stock without permission. In regard to the statement signed by 61 members of the class and presented to faculty by the cadet, Dr. Brackett expressed it as his opinion that while probably intended to cover the point at issue, it really was not applicable to the case.

By unanimous vote of the faculty the charge against Cadet Thornwell for taking, without permission, the test tubes from stock in the chemical laboratory, was sustained.

During the discussion as to the nature of the punishment that should be administered there was no disposition on the part of any member of the faculty to regard the case lightly or to dismiss it without punishment. A motion that a public reprimand be administered was almost unanimously defeated. It was then resolved by a majority vote on roll call that E. A. Thornwell be suspended till the end of the present session.

Dr. Brackett was put through a long and severe cross examination by Dr. Thornwell and members of the board. He stated that, while he had reported the case to the faculty, he had voted against Thornwell's suspension. He said that so far as he

knew no specific rule had ever been issued against the taking of test tubes from the laboratory stock without permission, but that he had repeatedly warned the members of the class against it.

#### PRESIDENT HARTZOG TESTIFIES.

After Prof. Brackett got through President Hartzog was sworn. He testified that he took no actual part in the suspension of Cadet Thornwell; that he merely presided over the faculty meeting and saw that an impartial hearing was given the case.

The witness was questioned very closely by Dr. Thornwell in regard to certain letters that had passed between them immediately after the boy's suspension. It was brought out that Dr. Thornwell had written President Hartzog, appealing to him to reverse the faculty's decision or to carry the appeal up to the trustees, and that President Hartzog had not answered the letter. His excuse was that the matter had gone so far that it was going to be investigated by the trustees anyhow, and he did not want to prejudice himself or commit himself by giving a transcript of the testimony upon which the faculty based its action.

The taking of the testimony was very slow and tedious and was very minute on all particulars. Finally at 12.30 a. m., it was agreed to take an adjournment until 9 o'clock, when another start would be made. It is probable that the board will not get through before Saturday night.

Mr. Walter McIver, of Charleston, is here representing a committee of parents of students of the college living in the vicinity of Charleston, and several other leading citizens from different parts of the State are also here.

The committee from the sophomores to manage their case, are all here. They came in response to telegraphic summons from the board of trustees. This committee and the committee from the student body, which preferred the charges against President Hartzog, have their case and appeal well made out and their evidence and data systematically arranged. They have had a lawyer, Mr. B. F. Martin, of Anderson, to help them.

#### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Calhoun, May 9.—Cadet Thornwell, who was suspended, was the

first witness when the board met this morning. He told his story in a straightforward manner, saying he needed the tubes in his class work and went to get them in Dr. Brackett's presence. Brackett asked what he was doing and he said he needed some tubes and Brackett asked how many and gave him the required number. He said he had simply followed the custom that prevailed and had no intention of violating any rule. The tubes were taken in the presence of the professor and the class, and he thought he had a right to take them for the class room work; said he had never been warned not to take them without permission; said Brackett had told him after the faculty had acted that it was probably his (Brackett's) fault in not giving explicit notice. He claimed that he had no personal grievance against Dr. Hartzog.

Cadet Norton, who was next sworn, said he was in the class room at the time and did not regard Thornwell's taking the tubes as a serious offence. He corroborated Thornwell as to what Brackett said about not giving more explicit notice; all the students thought they had the right to take the tubes.

Cadet Hall was next sworn and testified practically the same as Norton.

Dr. Brackett was recalled and said he may have said he had never made a direct statement that students must not take chemical apparatus without his permission, and had said he may have been partly to blame. Said he had no ill will against any of the faculty and had nothing to do with any charges preferred against Dr. Hartzog.

Prof. Riggs addressed the board and said some stress had been laid on the fact that the rule had never been enforced, but the fact was there had never been a case like this and they had no precedent to guide them; that the element of personal dishonesty did not enter into it. He said Dr. Brackett had testified that when caught Thornwell had a guilty and frightened look.

Dr. Thornwell in reply asked the board to take all the facts and circumstances into consideration, that Dr. Brackett had stated that the boy had a frightened and guilty look and yet at the faculty meeting had voted

against his suspension.

This closed the Thornwell case and the board then took up the case of the sophomore class and decided that they would not receive a petition for reinstatement of the class as a body, but that they would receive them from individuals. Senator Tillman said that one petition was as good as one hundred; that what they wanted was to establish a principle; some rule for the guidance in cases of rebellion.

Cadet Douthit then took charge of the case of the sophomores, and presented the petition asking for reinstatement on condition that Thornwell be reinstated. Senator Tillman said that this was an implied threat and it ought not to be received. Douthit had one petition that did not have this objectionable feature and it was accepted. A lengthy statement was presented by Douthit, showing that the sophomore had attempted to appeal to the board and that they had been refused a permit to go to see Colonel Simpson.

There was a lot of testimony by Roberts and Zeigler, as to the purpose of the appeal to the board, all of which indicated that the class distrusted President Hartzog and were afraid to forward their appeal through him.

"At the afternoon session President Hartzog said as his personal character was involved he asked that the meeting be removed to the chapel where all could hear. Several cadets testified, the burden of whose testimony was that it was not the custom to allow students to leave the college during the week but on Fridays and Saturdays; that it was the general belief that President Hartzog knew why Cadet Hill wanted to see Colonel Simpson; that they would not appeal to the board through the president, believing he would bias their case; that there was no attempt or intention to coerce the faculty; that the class was willing to submit the whole case to the trustees, as they had confidence in them.

Col. Simpson asked to be sworn, as he had been dragged into the matter and gave a history of his connection with it. Quite a little breeze was raised when Attorney Martin, of Anderson, was on the stand by President's Hartzog's statement that

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