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TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

AN OVATION TO GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

SENATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL
MEETING IN NEWBERRY TUESDAY.

A Good and Orderly Meeting, Attended by
a Representative Newberry Audience
of About 800 Persons, Including
Ladies—Speeches Free from
Personalities—It Was a
Geo. Johnstone Day.

The candidates for the United States Senate and for the National House of Representatives from the Third Congressional District spoke in Newberry on Tuesday. The meeting, which was held in Jones' Grove, was attended by probably 800 persons, including a number of ladies. It was a representative Newberry audience, and during the morning hour all the speakers received close attention.

A JOHNSTONE DAY.

Col. George Johnstone was on his native heath, and the reception accorded him by the people among whom he has lived and worked and who know him best was cordial and genuine and heartfelt. His speech was one of his best efforts and was a gem of oratory. As he said in the opening of his address, there was no need for him to state his position to the people of Newberry, no need for him to tell these Southern people where he stood on questions affecting the interests and the prosperity of the South. There was deep feeling, a feeling fully shared by his close listeners, in the ringing eloquence of his words as he reviewed many of the incidents in his eventful life, incidents interwoven into the history of his county and State; and he was often interrupted by the applause of old comrades, who had been by his side in the efforts of which he told, to free Newberry County and South Carolina from the heel of the despot, and negro and carpet-bag government.

Some applause was received by Hemphill, Henderson, Evans and Latimer, but it was scattering, and was several times drowned by hurrahs for Johnstone.

The speeches were free from personalities and were in the main pitched upon a high plane. In fact, all six of the gentlemen aspiring to the Senate are brainy men and proved it on Tuesday.

The meeting was orderly throughout. Several times the speakers were interrupted by some one in the audience, but general good feeling prevailed.

Chairman Goggans presided in the usual fair and happy manner.

At night the candidates for Congress held forth at Senn's Store in West End. Hon. F. H. Dominick presided over the meeting and made a good chairman.

Following is the story of the morning meeting:

THE EXERCISES

were opened with a fervent and eloquent prayer by Rea. W. L. Sea brook.

Chairman Goggans, in a few brief introductory remarks, bespoke for all the candidates the earnest attention of the audience, and introduced the candidates for the United States Senate.

HON. WM. ELLIOTT,

of Beaufort, was glad to be here to assist in doing honor to his opponent, Col. George Johnstone, a native of this city. It was a bad thing on an occasion like this to be on the firing line, and it was particularly unfortunate to be the first of thirteen.

He had had the honor to represent part of this State in Congress for fourteen years, and gave his record, and discussed some of the measures which, during his service, had come before that body. He had advocated a measure to allow the election of United States Senators by popular vote, but this measure had been so amended by the Republican majority that under it, instead of the will of the people, the will of the authorities in Washington would be registered; and with this amendment no Democrat could vote for it.

There never had been a time, for a number of years, when the Democrats

had such a fair prospect of victory. The Democratic minority in Congress had been accused of doing nothing to oppose the Republican majority, but the accusation was not true. The Democrats supported the Republican measure to reduce duties on sugar imported from Cuba, and when the bill came up proposed an amendment striking a blow at the great friend of the Republican party, the sugar trust, and after this the Republicans fought it tooth and nail, with all the power at their command. But the Republicans were defeated by an overwhelming majority, and it was announced to all this land that sugar could come in free of duties.

Under old Democratic doctrine, he had always advocated every measure conducive to an increase of local self government.

The most important matter for consideration today was trusts. The Republicans had sought and were seeking to give Congress such power over the trusts that all power of the States over them would be destroyed,—a blow at local self government which the Democrats were consistently opposing.

He had gone to Congress, not because he wanted to go, but because he was chosen by his people to fight negro supremacy in his District. Since he had held that position he had devoted himself to the material upbuilding of his State and had brought more money into this State than any other Congressman.

Discussed, in conclusion river and harbor appropriations, and the good which they have done.

HON. J. J. HEMPHILL,

of Chester, said Col. Elliott had taken occasion to tell of a number of things he had done in Congress, and it was good and well. But the question was whether that was the best that could be done for the Democratic party. Seeking appropriations and trying to kill a bill here and there—that was not the policy of the Democratic party in the olden days. And now that all trouble had passed aside in South Carolina, the hope of this country lay in the fact that one man would be selected out of these six who would contribute his share to putting the party upon the high plane it then occupied. He wouldn't be in the race if the only thing he believed he could do was to get to the Republican corner and get a nubbing here and there. The Democratic party needed to get control of the government, and that was what these people wanted.

There was a cardinal difference between the Democrats and Republicans. One of them stands for the rights of the people. The other believes that every time a man is born into this country it is only another contribution by the Almighty to the great mass upon which taxes can be laid. They believe a man is born to be taxed. That was the Republican idea, and they have the system of tariff taxation, by which a man is taxed from the time he is born till his winding sheet is wrapped around him and he goes to his last resting place. They taxed the people, by this method, more than was necessary for the support of the government because they wanted the people to buy from the Northern manufacturers. His doctrine was that a man had the right to spend the money he made wherever he pleased. That was good Democratic doctrine and he held to it. He did not want to say much against the Republicans, because he made allowance for them. A Republican was a man who was born wicked, and grew worse every day he lived, but he couldn't help it. He discussed the ship subsidy bill.

The Republicans proposed that all the people should be taxed at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year for twenty years, which amount was to be turned over to the ship owners in order that their ships may fly the American flag. His idea about that kind of thing was, whenever you get a chance bit it.

He concluded with the thought that the hope of the people was not to get small appropriations here and there from the Republican party, but to put the grand old Democratic

party once more in power.

He sat down amid some applause.

HON. JOHN GARY EVANS,

of Spartanburg, always felt at home in addressing a Newberry audience. His ancestors on his mother's side were here born and reared. But he had no time to throw bouquets at the fair women and ugly men before him.

The South and West were the agricultural parts of the nation. This country might be divided into three great divisions, the agricultural South and West, the mining far West, and the manufacturing North, East and West. It was the duty of a statesman to seek to reconcile these conflicting interests. Each wanted as much as it could get, and it was but natural and just that it should.

We produce the wealth of the United States? If we can find this out, it is the duty of the government to protect him. The wealth of the government comes from exports to other countries. The Southern farmer last year produced 10,000,000 bales of cotton, only 4,000,000 bales of which were consumed in this country. 6,000,000 bales were shipped, which brought in gold to this country \$321,000,000. Not only that, but other farm products brought into this country \$927,000,000. The manufactured products brought into this country last year only \$421,000,000. You will see from this that the foundation of this government is the Southern farmer. He was the wealth producer, and deserved protection first. And yet he was the poorest man in the country today. Where was the trouble? Not in the foreign policy of the government. The Philippine question had been settled anyway, and he was in favor of holding the islands for a time until they were enlightened, and then turn them loose on condition that they refer to this government every dollar spent, with the reservation, however, that this country should control their foreign policy. The Republican party wanted to hold them because their products could compete with those of the Southern farmer.

The internal policy of the Republican party was what hurt the Southern farmer—the policy of protecting trusts and manufacturing interests at the expense of the agricultural interests. The question of tariff for protection had divided this country into the two parties and had made the South Democratic and the North Republican.

But how are things to be remedied? Shall we send a man up there to say, "Give me a little crumb, boss, and I will lick your boots and say you are the best Republican I ever saw"? The appropriations could be got that way, and the Republicans would only be too glad to give them.

No, the only remedy lay in an alliance with New England. She was today ready for tariff reform, ready to join hands with the South on a just and equitable measure. We thought we saw a light in the West and followed it and it proved to be a jack-o lantern, because the West is the home of Mark Hanna, where tariff lunatics are bred, and where votes can be bought like sheep. The only hope of the South was to join hands with the Democratic New England of old, and he believed New England was ready and willing for the bargain.

He concluded with some little applause.

HON. A. C. LATIMER

was glad to come back and see the men whom for ten years he had striven to serve in Congress. The people wanted a man in the Senate who could voice the sentiments of the people. There was not a man here today who could go to the Senate and change the Republican party's policy of protective tariff just discussed.

His distributing seed in the South and the appropriations he had secured for the South had been condemned, but he wanted to ask, what was got before he went? All the South could get was seed, and bulletins and appropriations, and he had got all he could. And yet he had been condemned for getting a few seed—and it had even been said the

seed were rotten—and that this was all he had done. The speeches condemning his course in this matter amounted to nothing, and had only been made to fool somebody. What the people wanted was results. He couldn't change the Philippine policy and the protective tariff policy. He condemned it and voted against it, and could do nothing more. He had been condemned for getting a small appropriation for Newberry College, and it had been said that he did not get it. It was true a lawyer had a contract of about twenty years standing, but he had planned and introduced the bill, and he got the results.

He was having the soil surveyed now in order to let the farmers see what crops could best be grown.

Had got some of the new public land for the thirteen original States, which had got none until he went to Congress.

Practical results were wanted, and lawyers were not the only men in the county who could get them. Are you going to put these lawyers in Congress just because you think they can speak?

Voices: "No," "no."

He had never spoken in Congress unless he had something to say, and when he did he could say it about as well as any one else. He didn't believe in buncombe.

Wanted business lines and business methods and practical results. Wanted Northern capital in the South first of all.

HON. D. S. HENDERSON,

of Aiken, knew from his experience in twenty-four counties of this State, that the people were discussing matters and thinking for themselves upon the great questions before them, and this was a healthy state of affairs. He didn't claim to be better than any of his opponents. He had been told that it was useless to come into the Third District, but he didn't believe it.

In the Senate something more was wanted than a mere bureau man, a man who can secure appropriations and seed from the Republican party. Next to the President a senator had the most power of any man in these United States.

The people had been told today that there was no use to discuss tariff and ship subsidy and other things, they couldn't be changed. That was exactly what the Republican party wanted the Southern people to think. They were perfectly willing to give them a few little appropriations and bundles of seed if they would only let their pet measures alone.

Mr Latimer didn't like lawyers. Yesterday he met Mr. Latimer's son. He never met a more noble looking young man. He was studying law, and he (Henderson) told him if he ever came before the people of the Third District seeking votes, he hoped the fact that he was a lawyer, would not be used against him.

He condemned the Republican party in the Philippines, and believed in speaking out against it. Everybody is in favor of honest expansion, and the Democratic party under the lead of Jefferson expanded and took in Louisiana. We have expanded to the Pacific, but it was with the consent of those people. The American nation was in the Philippines today with the Bible in one hand and the rifle in the other. On humanitarian grounds and also for the reason that the products of these islands would compete with those of the South, he condemned the policy of holding the islands.

The worst enemy of this country was not trusts, imperialism, etc., but the producers of these things. In concluding, he paid a compliment to Mr. Johnstone. He's a gallant fellow and long may he live! (Applause.)

HON. GEORGE JOHNSTONE

was received with great applause and hurrahs for Johnstone.

He especially thanked his people for their generous, kind reception. He also thanked them that they had been true Newberry people and extended a cordial welcome to his

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competitors, for there was not one from whom he had not been the recipient of kindnesses and for whom he was not glad for the reception extended them.

There was no use for him to discuss issues. These people knew him. Were he to tell them he condemned the Philippine policy, the answer would come back hot and fast. We knew it before you spoke. We knew you would not favor a policy of slaughter.

So it was with ship subsidy and the tariff. We of the South have lived thirty-seven years since Lee's surrender, and produced thirty-seven cotton crops, and you would tell me that you knew as well as I that the Southern people have dug from the soil 300,000,000 bales of cotton amounting to a money value of \$9,900,000,000. You would know where I stood on the tariff.

What was the use for him to discuss national issues? The Southern people knew where he stood on all questions affecting the South.

But it would not be amiss to re-

view some of the events which he and these people had encountered together. In 1874, without solicitation on his part he was sent to the Legislature. In 1876—there were whitened heads here who knew the facts—he was not a candidate for any position. All he wanted was a white government. But these people knew the trials of that hour, how he closed up his law office and for sixty days rode through the county. How they together in the midnight hour had broken into the secret counsels of the Republican party and routed their ranks.

He referred to the Smyrna riot, in which only a hair's breadth stood between him and death. These people remembered the howling mob that trailed at his heels for six long miles, when he was only saved by the generous soldiers who gathered round him when he reached the city.

Time rolled on and there was a vacancy in the Legislature and these people nominated him and placed him in the legislative halls of South Carolina. There was not then a

white hair in his head. The part he had taken in reducing the debt of his State and county was remembered.

My friends, time went on. Eight years of your kindness kept me there, and at the end I asked you again to let me retire to private life. Your debt had been funded, the county debt retired, and election frauds eliminated. Six years later you placed me in nomination for a seat in Congress. Two years I served you there, and those are mistaken who say I brought not a dollar into my district. Look at the Mexican War pensioners for an example!

But he had fallen short of what he wanted to do. He wanted to lay the foundation of a further career of greater usefulness. His career was cut short. He complained not of that. But he was grateful that from the day he entered public life under all circumstances for a quarter of a century the votes of Newberry County had been at his back, and God knows how grateful he was!

(Continued on fourth page.)