

The Biggest In Our History

WAS LAST MONTH'S BUSINESS.

NO SUCH AN ASSORTMENT, NO SUCH STYLES AND NO SUCH VALUES CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. DON'T LAY BEHIND WHILE OTHERS are forging their way to chandise in upper South the public to judge. This store business that is being done under this roof proves that spot cash buying and spot cash selling is the only way to do business. If you are a stranger in Newberry and you don't know where Mimnaugh's store is, all you will have to do will be to follow the Crowds.

Monte Carlo Coats And Jackets!

We have on display one of the Swellest lines of Coats and Jackets at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Newberry. Fully 25 per cent. less than such qualities sell for. Come and get your size before the stock is broken.

The Lead in Dress Goods Selling.

It is not a matter of speculation as to who carries or does the largest Dress Goods business in this town. I could not do this if I did not offer the people the largest stock, the best styles and the lowest prices in this section. Come to my store and buy your winter outfit.

A GREAT RUSH IN MILLINERY.

One Thousand Dollars worth of New Millinery just opened. What other Millinery Store has got the nerve to buy one thousand dollars worth of Millinery as a little filling in order? This is more Millinery than most of the Millinery stores of Newberry sell in a year. Come direct to us for your hats--No fancy prices here



SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.

SHOES bought from Mimnaugh must have the most satisfactory qualities, judging from the quantities we are selling. Never before has our Shoe sales been so large. The reasons for it are not hard to find. First comes our Cut Price on everything sold; second the largest variety in each line to select from. Fifty cases of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes just landed.

I Can Fill Your Bill From A to Z.

100 pcs. Canton Flannel, not a piece in the pile that's not worth 12 1-2c and 15c. I place the lot on sale at 8 1/2c. and 10c.
5 bales Celebrated Sea Island worth 6 1-4c. to go at 4c.
3 bales 36 in Drill to go on sale 5c.
100 pcs. Onting, Heavy Fleece worth 10c. and 12 1/2c to go on sale at only 8c. yd.
50 pcs. School Boy Jeans worth 25c. now 19c.

50 pcs. School Boy Jeans worth 33c. now 24c.
200 Men's Overcoats--compare prices with the Fake Cost Sale and you will see who buys the cheapest.
100 Boys Knee Suits to be sold at half price.
Underwear for Men, Women and Children at Cut Prices.
100 Large Trunks worth \$3.00 to go at \$2.00.
100 Large Trunks worth \$4.00 to go at \$3.25.
50 Large Trunks for almost a song.

Come to Newberry's Greatest and Only Cut Price Store Where One Dollar Does the Work of Two.

MIMNAUGH'S.

The Cheapest Store in
The Carolinas.

MIMNAUGH'S.

GEN. CORBIN'S REPORT.

MAKES MANY RECOMMENDATIONS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The losses to the Army by Wounds, Disease and Desertions--Would Furnish the State Militia with Better Arms--Opposed to Early Marriage of Younger Officers.

The annual report of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, Washington, shows that during the fiscal year there were 35 officers killed in action or died of wounds and disease, 21 resigned and 68 retired. Of the enlisted men 1,227 were killed, died of wounds or disease, 35,806 were discharged on the expiration of service, 5,698 were discharged for disability or dismissed by order of Courtmartial, 4,667 deserted, 2 were missing and 208 retired.

Gen. Corbin, in calling attention to his former recommendation that the rank and pay of military attaches abroad should be increased, suggests that retired officers of high rank might be selected for this service. While the number of attaches have been decreased, the service has improved because of the reciprocal relations that have been established with the war departments of the several Governments where officers are stationed. He cites the two cases where the military attaché at Paris secured the model of the Lebel rifle and the French saddle from the French Government.

THE VALUE OF MANOEUVRES.

In reviewing the report of the officers who participated in the army and navy manoeuvres last September, Gen. Corbin says that much valuable information was acquired. He says:

"The manoeuvres have proved that the rank and file of our army can be depended upon in every emergency; that apparently impossible tasks can be accomplished under the spur of necessity, and that there is an immeasurable gulf between practice and theory. The lessons learned by both officers and men are of more practical value than years of ordinary garrison routine and instruction."

He strongly recommends that similar exercises be conducted annually and made to embrace each year a new theatre of operations, so that the benefit may be shared by the different garrisons in the several fields of defence.

The adjutant general has obtained the number and kind of arms in the hands of the National Guard in the several States and finds less than 4,000 United States magazine rifles in their possession. Of the multitude of other types he said: "This heterogeneous collection of obsolete arms is a very serious detriment to the efficiency of the entire National Guard, which, in organization, drill, instruction, etc., assimilates closely to the regular army, and should be armed with the same arms as the latter. If called into service under this deplorable condition much trouble and vexatious delays are involved in providing the different kinds of ammunition required, and in urgent or unforeseen contingencies may lead to disastrous results."

Gen. Corbin recommends legislation providing that Maj. Gens. Merritt, Brooke and Otis, now on the retired list, be given the rank of lieutenant general.

MARRIED LATE HIMSELF.

He has the following to say concerning early marriages:

"The early marriage of the younger officers of the army, many of whom are entirely dependent upon their pay and allowances for support, is greatly to be deplored and should be discouraged. A young officer should have but one allegiance, and that should be the service. Those without private means must necessarily divide their pay between the demands of their office and family. A considerable number are required for service in the Philippines, where living is expensive, and the accomplishment of this tour of duty results in actual hardship to officers with families."

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

Gen. Corbin has the following to say regarding the canteen:

"The restoration of the exchange as it existed prior to the passage of the Act of February 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange."

In conclusion he says: "The instruction of our men in vocal music would be a step in the direction of contentment and better discipline. Every regiment should have its marching song. Frequent practice in singing, particularly during the long winter evenings, would do much to make our men satisfied to remain in quarters and away from the baleful influence of the bar rooms that exist in too great numbers in the vicinity of all our military posts. These bar rooms are under the protection of the license and laws of the several States and are beyond the control of the military authority."

SOUTHERN'S NEW FLYER.

1374 Miles Between New York and New Orleans in 33 Hours.

The Southern Railway's new mail flyer from New York to New Orleans, which made its first trip Sunday a week ago, is the fastest regular train ever run through the South. The distance from Jersey City to New Orleans is 1,374 miles, and this was covered in the rattling good time of thirty-three hours and five minutes. From New York to Atlanta the flyer is run as a mail train strictly. It has no passenger equipment, but after passing Atlanta it picks up a coach for New Orleans. Already the business people along the line from Washington to Atlanta have expressed a desire to have passenger accommodations provided, but this will hardly be done. The train was made up especially for the quick movement of mail and its schedule cannot be maintained if passengers are handled. From Atlanta the Central Railway of Georgia has put on a fast mail service to Southwest Georgia and points in Florida, which really amounts to a saving of twenty-four hours to some sections. Beginning November 15 the sunbe, limited will meet the flyer in New Orleans and without delay will pick up the mail from San Francisco. The service from New York to San Francisco via New Orleans will be the fastest ever provided heretofore.

After having carried the point of a knife blade in his brain for twenty years a man in Chicago recently underwent a successful operation for its removal. The blade had broken off in the skull and the point was inserted squarely in the brain.

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

SOME DISSATISFACTION AS TO CHARACTER OF THE RENOVATION.

Plans were Considerably Changed by Architects, and the Appropriation Being Insufficient, Paris Will Suffer.

[The State.]

Washington--Upon the return of President Roosevelt and his family to Washington last week the White House once more comes into its rights as the home of the chief executive. Although the President spent a night in the White House before going on his Virginia hunting trip his family have not occupied the building since last June when repairs began. The Roosevelt children were greatly interested in the many changes made in their home and as soon as they arrived from the station started on an inspection tour of the building from top to bottom. A number of the apartments are still in the hands of the architects, making it impossible for Mrs. Roosevelt to put in operation the elaborate scheme of entertainments she has outlined until after Thanksgiving and perhaps until after Christmas.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$165,000 for repairing the White House. The understanding of the architects were to be confined to making the necessary repairs to the building, refurbishing it and restoring the White House as far as possible to its original lines. Severe criticisms are multiplying here in regard to the liberty which Mr. McKim, the architect in charge, has taken in changing essential features of the building, and it is not unlikely that the whole matter will be ventilated in the halls of congress this winter. It is said that the architects already confess that the money in hand is insufficient to complete their original plan of renovation but the President has refused to ask for an additional appropriation and has issued his ultimatum that the building must be made ready for occupancy with the funds available and at the earliest date possible. This will cause certain parts of the White House to suffer for furnishings, it is feared, and there will be painful contrasts between the luxury of some apartments and the barrenness of others.

FEATURES OF WHITE HOUSE CHANGES. Chief among the features of the

restoration of the White House as it was in former days is the rebuilding of the east and west terraces. Marble balustrades will border these terraces and it is claimed that the change will give additional floor space on the first floor that will relieve the congestion suffered by the reception rooms at the public reception rooms in the winter. The terraces cannot, however, be used in inclement weather. Enlargement of the State dining room 30 feet in length constitutes another change, though the removal of one of the windows in this room the space of one foot cannot be rightly termed a restoration. The remodelled State dining room which formerly seated but 50 guests will now accommodate twice that number with ease. When President Roosevelt gave the State dinner to Prince Henry last winter it was necessary to use the East room as a dining room to accommodate the large number of guests. Extensive changes have also been made in the East room. It has been paneled in white wood and new flooring laid. This was the room in which President Adams' wife used to do her washing. It is the one apartment of the White House that has been open to the public in the past. Whether this custom will be abandoned remains to be seen.

THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

The first cabinet meeting to be held in the President's new office took place last week. It is said that the architects endeavored to make this structure as plain as possible lest congress become so satisfied with its appearance as to decline to appropriate funds for a new executive building. Public opinion co-opts their success in this respect. A plain brick one story structure painted white, the President's office looks like a respectable mill office in a Southern town. In this building are a cabinet room, a private office for the President, Secretary Cortel's office, a room for his assistant secretary, and rooms for the telegrapher, executive clerks, for the press and for files. It is claimed by the architects that the new office building gives the President 75 per cent. more floor space than was available in the White House. One objection that newspaper men find to the new building is the number of entrances to the President's office. In the White House the entrance to the President's office was

through the main door up one flight of stairs, making it impossible for a visitor to gain an audience with the President without colliding with representatives of the press. It will be quite possible for the President to admit all of his visitors through a private entrance in the new office and the press men may have to lengthen the stakes and stand guard at the White House gates

THE HABIT OF LYING.

Ways in Which Prevalence May Be Developed.

(Chicago Tribune.)

How does one become a liar--that is to say, how does the child discover a lie and habitually make use of it?

We can admit that at the beginning there is absolute sincerity. The child through all its first years neither lies nor dissimulates. Its sentiments, its desires, translate themselves into words and into acts. Its body is the constant and perfect expression of its inmost being. Such is the starting point--sincerity, absolute transparency.

There is a multitude of little lies tolerated which we treat as pardonable. We tell the domestic to say we are not at home when we are; we say we are happy to see some one and directly after speak of having been annoyed. No more is necessary. The example has been given.

We lie to the child himself. We are pressed by his embarrassing questions and in order to free ourselves from the embarrassment, reply with what is frequently a falsehood. Some fine day he discovers the truth, and the evil is done. The gravest case is when the child is taken as an accomplice in a lie or when his mother tells him, "Above all, do not tell this to your papa." This is the ruin of all morality. The third stage is the first encounter of the child with society; the first shock with social life. The child who tells all he knows, sees and hears, all that he would better have left unsaid, is called the "enfant terrible." His parents do not tell him to lie, but they tell him it is not necessary to tell all he thinks. This is extremely serious, as it teaches the child that he cannot show himself as he is. This is the revelation of the lie obligatory. Above all, among his comrades he quickly learns to dissimulate, because if he is naive--expresses all his joys, pains, de-

sires--they make sport of him; nay, worse, they abuse his confidence; the hopes, projects which he has confided to them become day sees used against him.

Thus the impossibility of living without lying is revealed to him. Society excuses certain forms of lying which are inspired by a feeling of politeness, modesty, shame.

The child becomes a liar because all the world about him lies. The distinction between the liar and the man of sincerity is only relative. There are in reality only two categories--those who content themselves with the lies exacted by social life and those who have habituated themselves to lying more than society wishes to lie because of some personal interest.

An important cause in the development of lying in children is the employment of excessive and ill advised punishments. The child who becomes a liar is the one who lives in perpetual terror of reproaches, humiliation or strokes. The lie for him is a supreme resource.

ANYTHING ANYWHERE.

Brief Paragraphs Giving Some of the Happenings of the World of Men.

George Vest, Jr., the son and private secretary of Senator Vest, of Missouri, was found dead in his room at the Columbia hotel, in Washington, Thursday morning. Convulsions, due to acute gastritis, was the cause.

Eight men were drowned, three vessels driven ashore, and every lighter on the Nome beach wrecked in a storm at Seattle, Wash., last week.

The Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, a New Jersey corporation, will build a large bleaching and finishing plant in Greenville, to cost not less than \$200,000.

Carolina defeated St. Albans in a football game played in Columbia Thursday. The score was 5 to 0.

J. B. Lathan and George Lathan, cousins, prominent farmers of Pickens County, became engaged in a quarrel on the day of the election, in which J. B. Lathan was fatally shot.