

The Lexington Dispatch.

G. M. HARMAN, Editor. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1892.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.

FOR PRESIDENT: GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ADLAI STEVENSON, of Illinois.

Maj. Brawley and Dr. Stokes at Chapin.

We attended the excellent cue furnished by Mr. P. M. Frick in the thriving town of Chapin on Saturday, and found here citizens cheerful, happy and prosperous.

The discussion on the National issues of the day between Maj. Brawley and Dr. Stokes drew an attendance of between two and three hundred persons, many of whom were ladies. The speakers were accorded a respectful hearing, as they always should be.

He had now no further object in public life than to do some little service to the State during the years that were left to him. When he was a beardless boy he had taken up arms in her defence, and risked his life in her service, and so far as he knew himself he was inspired by as good motives to serve the State as he was then.

By the favor of Providence and by his own industry he was in a position to be somewhat independent, in a modest way, of the emoluments of public office, and its honors were only dear to him as they were worthy obtained. The mere office itself had but little attraction, and if the people thought that they could be better served by some one else he was ready to take his dismissal.

DR. STOKES

was then introduced to reply to Maj. Brawley.

He said that the day was passed when their votes could be influenced by whisky or money or any consideration save reason.

I am here, said he, in the exercise of my right as a candidate to appeal to your reason. It is proper for me to state that I should not have been a candidate had the distinguished gentleman, who now occupies a seat in Congress by your votes, represented the party and the people who sent him there.

In proving what I say I shall refer to his record in the kindest spirit recognizing his right to think and act as he has, but at the same time holding that his public acts are public property.

I hold that he has not been true to the Democratic platform of South Carolina, upon which he was elected, and which was a compact between him and his people. The South Carolina Democratic platform, upon which he was elected, contained an unequivocal free coinage plank. Yet Mr. Brawley voted and spoke against free coinage after he got to Washington. While his election was before the people he said not a word about his opposition to free coinage, but as soon as he got his commission and had left the people behind him, he used his utmost endeavors against that part of the contract between him and his people.

Not only was he in opposition to his own people, but he was in opposition to the National Democratic platform of force when he was elected, and in open opposition to the Democratic platforms of twenty-eight States.

He says it was a matter of conscience, but his apology was a poor one. I hold that he should have made known his position to the people before the contract was closed, and if he found he could not carry out the contract after closure, then, by every token of honor and honesty, he should have released the other party to the contract—he should have placed his resignation in the hands of the Governor. But he repudiated his part of the contract, leaving the people to carry out theirs.

Again, he did not represent the masses of the people. In this country there are two great forces. On one side a few people, comparatively, who, by legislation, have gotten control of the money of the country. Six corporations and ten individuals control \$1,000,000,000 of the \$1,380,000,000 in circulation. On the other side are the great masses who are at the mercy of the corporations and the money trust.

In every case where Mr. Brawley has been tried his vote and voice have been recorded in favor of the few and against the people.

In the effort of the people after '76 to rid themselves of the fraudulent millions laid upon them by Radicals, Mr. Brawley represented the bondholders who were trying to saddle upon the people this fraudulent debt.

When the people, oppressed by the railroads, tried to regulate them by a railroad commission, Mr. Brawley, as a railroad attorney, strenuously fought in the interest of the corporations. It was his right to do so. There is nothing necessarily disreputable in being the paid attorney of a corporation, but it is a pertinent question for the people to ask whether they will entrust such an attorney with their legislative interests. This is a position which no man should voluntarily assume, and to which no people should subject themselves.

Mr. Brawley is outraged at the idea of paying the public debt with dollars that have in them only 70 cents worth of silver, notwithstanding the reason why silver is worth but 70 cents is the passage of the very act we complain of—but he has no word of sympathy for the industrial classes when by the act of 1873 half the money that could pay the public debt was wiped out, thus virtually doubling the debt.

Under the quickening currents of an increasing volume of currency, enterprise and prosperity would take the place of stagnation and ruin. Money would be seeking investment instead of enterprise and energy seeking in vain for money. There would be competition among lenders and interest would be lowered. Money seeking investment would find our fertile lands, our magnificent water powers, factories would hum and labor would find employment.

If silver comes here from other lands it will stay here for investment. Mr. Brawley says that for every silver dollar that comes here under free coinage we must give a gold dollar or cotton. This is the most irrational proposition imaginable. Everybody knows that under free coinage the silver would be shipped here, coined into dollars, and the dollars sent back to the shipper of the bullion. Where then does the gold dollar come in?

He thinks the recent Democratic convention were small potatoes and few in a hill, at least the delegates to Chicago. When I get too big to affiliate with the majority of my party I shall not ask that majority for their votes.

Mr. Brawley condemns me for what I said in an interview, but says nothing about such Democrats as Gorman and Morgan who uttered almost precisely the same language.

Maj. Brawley—They didn't say that a third ticket would be put Party in the field within twenty-four hours and that they knew what they were talking about. (Voice: Put it to him Brawley!)

Dr. Stokes—I said I would not go with them into the third party, yet he claims I meant to put the people there.

Dr. Stokes was not in favor of State banks of issue as it would give the "wild cat" banks a chance to put their currency in circulation, and the people would not know how to distinguish between good and bad.

MAJOR BRAWLEY made a rejoinder in which he showed that he was entirely in touch with the plain people. There is no issue of personal character involved. Nobody doubts that Dr. Stokes is an honest man or that I am. If so, let him speak. I think Dr. Stokes thinks he thinks a great deal more of the dear people than possibly I pretend to, but I have no idea he is nearer to the people than I am.

I was not born with a silver or a gold spoon in my mouth. I started after the war with nothing but debt. I defy any man to say he is more in sympathy with the plain people than I am. I don't belong to that mythical aristocracy that for certain purposes some people pretend is governing South Carolina.

I have never known the time the plain people of Lexington could not vote for whom they wanted. Yet it is pretended that this is a time when the plain people can do a great deal better than ever before. Have you any more liberties or privileges? If any man can bring about an era that will be a great deal better I would like to see him sent to Congress.

DR. STOKES

closed the discussion with the rejoinder. He spoke of it not being a safe principle to send corporation lawyers to represent the people, and Maj. Brawley replied that he did not represent any corporation since going to Congress. Mr. Stokes said that his firm did.

After Dr. Stokes closed, Messrs. Nelson and Patton addressed the audience in behalf of their candidacy for Solicitor. Both made good speeches which were well received. Col. Talbot was called for and responded with a short, pithy speech. Mr. O'Brien made a ten minute speech in behalf of temperance.

A platform was erected on which the young people were dancing when we left.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Dispatch, Lexington S. C.

Dear Sir: The friends of N. W. Brooker of the Columbia bar, are urging him to enter the race for Solicitor of the 5th circuit—his announcement will most likely appear next week.

Mr. Brooker is a native of Lexington, has lived in Edgefield for the last 23 years, 15 years of which has been devoted to law—has for six years a director of the S. C. Penitentiary. He is well known and very popular, and would make a good Solicitor.

Club Meeting.

The Hollow Creek Democratic club will meet at Mt. Pleasant, Saturday at 3 p. m. to transact business of importance.

L. A. SEASE, PRES.

On the Round.

Glorious land of freedom! For more than a week, with a legion of candidates I have been engaged in attending campaign meetings. We have had fun, enjoyed Lexington's proverbial hospitality and ate hash with its gulping down in a ravenous quantity.

Throughout these meetings all has been glad some, peaceful and full of the jokes of the halcyon days of South Carolina. We campaigners can never forget genial old Red Bank with her cheering music, pretty women and chivalric men. At Scott's in Black Creek, we knew cheery John Sciffill before we went there, but he opened wide his heart and his home showing abundance of milk and honey, flowers and, withal, the home of plenty, joy and gladness. We had a good meeting there. The barbeque and hash were fine, the women were pretty and the babies, nearly all named Ben Tillman, were fat and promising. Next day at Boynton Academy opened up brightly with a people blessed by plenty of hog and hominy and the prospect of a plenteous crop. A goodly crowd was in attendance. All the candidates spoke, or announced and suffered the ordeal of a catechism. It was a good day for old Boynton Academy. On the following day the new town of Gaston on the South Bound, wore her gala attire and, like the other places, furnished a barbeque fit to feast the gods with "Doc" Goodwin to raise Joe Reeder was on hand at Boynton and Jimmie Smith fixed matters in beef, pork and mutton, so that all went merry as a marriage bell. Candidates differed but they didn't quarrel, but fell happy.

Just as on former days, Dr. Stokes opened for Congress, Solicitor Nelson and his competitor, Patton, followed; then came the speeches of Davis and Eifrid for Senator, followed by a legion of other candidates—all good, genial fellows anxious for votes, closing, as all these meetings have, with a speech from Boynton O'Brien, who, not being a candidate, touched upon the prohibition question—a topic too delicate for candidates. Here, too, the barbeque was splendid as managed by Messrs. Ables and Goodwin.

Next day at Culler and Saylor's was an old field day with a basket dinner, free to all, which did credit to her fair woken. The candidates and O'Brien spoke here, and everywhere was yet editor of the Dispatch present devouring mutton and hash, but, like a good fellow, making friends for his paper.

Most of us skipped the classic shades of New Brooklyn and went to Chapin. Your correspondent spent the night at the hospitable home of Mr. Arthur Nunamaker, and next morning was rejoiced to find Chapin so progressive and "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." There was a grand barbeque, characteristic of these sturdy Dutch Fork yeomanry—say, a better, nobler people never breathed the breath of life. The grand feature of the day was speeches from the Hon. W. H. Brawley and Dr. J. W. Stokes, his competitor for Congress. Both have many friends there. Brawley is loved for his talent and warmth of soul, and the coolness of Stokes is accepted as natural. Brawley is growing with the people, Stokes has attained his growth.

The candidates and people look to Stansell Hutto's barbeque on the 28th of July, when all lower Lexington will meet the host of candidates to hear them, and Lexington's Brass Band, Brawley and Stokes for Congress; Nelson and Patton for Solicitor, and Col. Talbot will unite with the candidates to make this the grandest meeting of the campaign. He who goes to Hutto's barbeque will find a rich treat in music, feast and eloquence.

The ball rolls on. Tillman will be elected and, when the clouds roll away, the white wings of peace will hover about a well fought political field while glorious old Lexington will loom up as the banner Democratic county in the cause of Tillman and Reform.

FESTUS.

Campaigning, July 18, 1892. Prohibition Meeting. LEXINGTON, S. C., July 18, 1892. In accordance with a call issued by the State Prohibition Executive Committee, the citizens of Lexington C. H. and vicinity met in the court house at 10 a. m., July 18th, for the purpose of organizing a Prohibition club in Lexington. The house was called to order by Mr. Irion Harman. Upon motion, temporary organization was formed with Geo. Sawyer, Esq., Chairman and John E. Hood, Secretary. The following resolutions presented by Marion Harman were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this organization shall be known as the Lexington Prohibition Club. And be it further, Resolved, That the object of this club is to obtain consent of action among those who believe that alcoholic liquors should not be sold as a beverage, and further, to increase the membership of this club. To get laws enacted that will prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors in South Carolina, save for medicinal or mechanical purposes. And it is further Resolved, That at one who is

entitled to a vote in the Democratic primary soon to be held in South Carolina, and agrees to support the object of this club, may at their request, become an active member in this club with their names enrolled as such.

After which there was an enrollment of members, thirty-two in number. The election of officers resulted as follows: Jas. E. Hendrix, President; F. J. Harman, 1st Vice President; John M. Caughman, 2d Vice President; John E. Hood, Sec.; A. R. Taylor, Treas.; T. S. Harman, Chaplain; Willie E. Harman, Cor. Secty.

By motion it was ordered that ladies and minors should be admitted as honorary members, those so desiring.

By motion it was further agreed that the following should be the platform of this club, and, furthermore, that this club should recommend the same to the County Prohibition Convention to be held here on the last Saturday of July, for their adoption.

Sec. I. That we object to license in any form under any circumstances for the sale of liquor as a beverage in South Carolina.

Sec. II. We believe in the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes. Prohibition by the will of the people expressed in due form of law with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.

Sec. III. We believe in the creation of a healthy, public opinion upon the subject by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to enlightened philanthropy.

Sec. IV. We earnestly desire the election of good and honest men to administer the laws.

Sec. V. We believe in persistent efforts to save individuals and communities from so dreadful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulties until our success is complete and universal.

By motion the president was authorized to appoint a committee of five to arrange program and work for future sessions, the same to be named at the next meeting.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Dispatch.

On motion meeting adjourned with prayer by the Chaplain to meet again in the court house, July 23rd, at 5 o'clock p. m. All persons interested, both ladies and gentlemen, are earnestly requested to be present. JAMES E. HENDRIX, PRES. JNO. E. HOOD, SECTY.

A Mistake.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I have recently been informed that the impression has been prevailing in portions of Edgefield and Lexington county that the three dollar poll tax advocated by Gov. B. R. Tillman was to be the only tax which would be collected. This is a great mistake. It does not in any way reduce the tax on personal or real property or the constitutional tax of two mills but adds two dollars per year to the present poll tax. Gov. Tillman who gets a salary of \$3,500 per year could very easily pay this but the man who from his farm earns not more than a scanty living would find his burden increased by this tax. By whom and for what end the error above referred to is being circulated is not known, but it should be corrected. J. E. LEESVILLE, S. C., July 18th, 1892.

Baptist Union.

The Lexington Union meeting will be held at New Hope Baptist church, July 30-31th, 1892. Queries Deacons and their duty—Discussion to be opened by J. T. Sawyer.

Pastors and their duties—To be opened by J. G. Fallaw.

Introductory sermon, by Rev. Evans Hall.

Missionary, by Rev. N. G. Cooner. Each church is earnestly requested to send one of its Deacons as a delegate. We expect during the meeting to have an address on temperance by Dr. E. C. Ridgell.

McCreary's WINE OF CARDUI, for female diseases.

Notice to Candidates.

The Executive Committee having assessed each candidate five dollars, except Coroner, who is assessed one dollar, I will be at the court house on Monday, the 25th inst., to receive the fees as assessed, and to have the pledges signed as required by the rules of the party.

This assessment was made in order to get a fund with which to print tickets, instructions for managers, etc. Very respectfully, W. H. SHARPE, Clerk Dem. Ex. Com. L. C.

P. S. Take notice that the fees must be paid by the 10th of August.

Lutheran Church in Summerville. SUMMERVILLE, S. C., July 16. [Special.]—The Lutherans here have made negotiations with Judge Pressley for the purchase of a lot on Main street near the new town hall, where they will very soon erect a neat church edifice.

WINE OF CARDUI, a Tonic for Women.

Red Bank Items.

RED BANK MILLS. July 18, 1892. To the Editor of the Dispatch: We will again endeavor to give you a few notes from this place.

Saturday was our pay day here and of course every one was made happy.

Things in general are moving along in about the usual way. Mr. John Gunter spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents at Ridge Springs.

The dove has returned and of course brought with it the olive branch. As Messrs. Fields and Bethea have returned from their visit to North Carolina.

The public school of this place was opened last Monday morning with Miss Mary Wingard teacher. May her stay with us be pleasant and her labors be crowned with success.

The dark angel of death visited our village on the night of the 16th, and took from our midst little Lucy, the two-year-old infant of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Jones.

One by one the jewels are gathered into the kingdom, but may their seraphic spirits hover about the afflicted one as guardian angels and direct their footsteps in the narrow way that leads to eternal rest and peace.

Mr. John Green formerly Superintendent at this place but now of Columbia, with his daughter Miss Virginia are visiting Superintendent Hillton. Come again and often.

Mr. A. E. Wingard spent Saturday in Columbia.

Mr. Editor, in our last we touched on the prohibition question we knew when we did it, that it was a subject upon which good men differ widely, we also knew that it was one upon which we would have to vote in August. Now to bring the subject more fully before the people your correspondent will debate the subject publicly with any man living in Red Bank at any time prior to August 30th, 1890.

Anyone desiring to take issue with me can be put in immediate communication by applying to Mr. T. A. Shipp. But it is fully closing time for AN OPERATIVE.

B. B. B. Botanic Blood Balm. It Cures SCORFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being a powerful blood purifier. It is a household remedy for all BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION. PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1892. (Trains run by 75th Meridian time.) VESTIBULED—LIMITED.

Table with 3 columns: Station, S. Bound, N. Bound. Includes Lexington, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah.

Table with 3 columns: Station, No 9 Daily, No 11 Daily. Includes Lexington, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah.

Table with 3 columns: Station, No 12 Daily, No 10 Daily. Includes Savannah, Charleston, Lexington, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah.

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SLEEPING CAR SERVICE. On trains 9 and 10 Pullman sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, Danville, Va., and Augusta, Ga., and Salisbury, and Columbia and Augusta.

ALL KINDS OF SHOES. Shoes for Men. Shoes for Ladies. Shoes for Misses. Shoes for Boys. Shoes for Children. Shoes especially for everybody in Lexington County.

LEVER & STORK, THE LEADERS, 160 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

SECOND SUMMER SALE, AT McCreey & Brother's.

We announced at the beginning of the season that during the heated term this House would offer sterling value to cash buyers.

Sharp reductions almost never in two the prices on Cash, Plain and Colored Embroidered Skirting, both in Ladies' and Misses Lengths; just the article for present wear. Inspection will lead to the discovery that Big Values are to be found in the White Goods Department just now.

The figures on the tickets indicating the prices on a lot of Fine Colored Gauze and Morning Fans have been changed and will be offered at this sale.

410. It is the number of our new Unadorned Shirt, just opened; the price is 50c., and we hesitate not that any customer compare it with any shirt in this or any market at the money.

MEN'S STRAW HATS. We purchased heavily of these goods, especially in the finer grades, and as the season is advancing the entire stock is offered during this sale at broken prices.

SHOES. The sales in this department up to date are in advance of previous years. The reason is easily explained. The immense stock to select from with quality and price command the trade here. Look out for a big drive in Low Quarter Shoes and Slippers.

TRUNKS. In the rear of the store to the right we show the largest line of Zinc-covered Trunks ever shown in this House. Prices range from \$3 to \$15.

M'CREERY & BROTHER, UNDER GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, Notions, Fancy Goods, Etc. AT THE

BANKRUPT STORE, POST OFFICE BLOCK, COLUMBIA, S. C.

C. F. JACKSON, MANAGER. Dec 17-ly

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

Is a Strictly Mutual Company, and has no stockholders to be enriched by the Profits on your money. Its first cost for insurance, is a little higher than that of "CHESAPE" STOCK OR ASSESSMENT COMPANIES.

But its Final Results Cannot be Beaten by any Company any where. An Insurance Contract is not a thing of a day, a year. It is a life time investment, and you ought to be careful how you make such an investment. Cheap Insurance is like a cheap Plow or a cheap Gin. It will work fairly well for a while. A very little while, and then you know how it is yourself.

GERNARD & HYATT, GENERAL AGENTS, COLUMBIA, S. C.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT. REMOVES CORNS, BUNIONS AND WARTS WITHOUT PAIN.

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T. BERWICK LEGARE, DENTAL SURGEON. OFFICE OVER BUSH'S JEWELRY STORE, MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Professional Card. DRS. LEAPHART & BECKHAM OFF. For their professional services to the citizens of Lexington County. They have established an office in Mrs. Klappan's house at Red Bank Factory, where one of the firm will be found on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Their office in this place is in the front room of Mr. C. M. Bird's office.