

The Lexington Dispatch.

G. M. HARMAN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893.

The Critic Criticized.

The Dispatch has nothing to regret nor to take back in regard to its utterances concerning the redistricting and the railroad bills. What it said then was the deliberate conclusion of a thoughtful study of both measures, and had no reference whatever to the gentlemen who fathered them, and as such it certainly had the right to give expression to its opinions on measures so vital to the prosperity and progress of our beloved State without regard to the opinions of others. It believed, and does now believe, that the redistricting bill was unwise in principle and that the thought of such a monstrous wrong was conceived in a spirit of revenge for the defeat of Dr. Stokes and not out of any consideration of right and justice. The Dispatch is confirmed in its belief from the developments coming to the surface since the appearance of those editorials that had it become a law, it would have worked infinitely more injury to Lexington than it would have to Charleston, for the reason, as Dr. Shuler aptly says, "Charleston can take care of herself," and Lexington would have been placed back in the race for political preferment for at least the next ten years to come. Lexington, for the reason of which Dr. Shuler complains, is entitled to the representative, and the Dispatch is prepared to say that, had the agricultural interest of this county named a man, Maj. Brawley, in recognition of the justness of the claim of Lexington, would have made way for him, and this county would have had the honor of seeing one of her true, tried and loyal sons, watching the interest of not only Lexington county, but of the entire First Congressional District, with that devotion and fidelity which has ever characterized his public life and won for him the love of his constituents and the esteem of his compatriots. But Lexington "sold her birthright for a mess of Orangeburg pottage," and she, of all the other counties, should be the very first to accept the result with good grace. But, instead of doing this some of her citizens are trying to do the very thing again by placing Lexington in a position to be the tail swinger to pull some other county out of the Republican mire. But, as this bill was continued until the next session of the General Assembly, these citizens are trying to say on the subject.

In regard to the railroad bill, no citizen who will study it with an unbiased mind can help but conclude that, under the present financial condition of the country, the bill placed burdens upon the railroads which they could not bear without impairing their efficiency as common carriers, and to enforce its provisions would amount, to all intent and purposes, to annihilation. The intention of the Farmers' Alliance, as the Dispatch understands it, is not to destroy railroads by harsh legislation, but to prevent railroads from making unjust discrimination against places and individuals. If this be true, where does the complaint of discrimination against the roads as operated in this State, come from? Certainly not from the people, for they as a rule, have been remarkably silent and hence, it must be taken for granted that they are well pleased with the management of the roads. To enforce such a law as that passed by the last Legislature can only tend toward the injury of the public generally. If the income of a road is not sufficient to meet its running expenses retrenchment must necessarily follow and the greater the retrenchment necessary and this will cause a reduction in the wages of its employees, and as bad pay makes poor work, the road beds and rolling stock cannot be kept in good condition, thereby endangering life and property, expensive and protracted law suits will result and decay and ruin will mark the operation of the law.

The Dispatch said nothing against Messrs. Duncan, Thomas and Sligh. At the time the editorial was published they had not been elected Railroad Commissioners, hence it must have taken a long stretch of imagination to construe the remarks of the Dispatch into an insult to these gentlemen, and can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that the Doctor had on such a full head of steam as to becloud his vision. The Dispatch believes that the Commission will deal as leniently with the roads as the law will permit, but who will undertake to answer for the action of future Commissioners. It is not men the Dispatch is discussing but measures and it sticks to it that the redistricting and railroad bills are unwise, harmful and should never disgrace our statute books.

Under ordinary circumstances the Dispatch would have made an effort to ascertain the views of its readers on these bills, but when it is remembered that the bills were before the

Legislature for action, to have done so would have been too late as final action on these bills would have been taken. But for the information of Dr. Shuler the Dispatch will say that it finds more citizens opposed to those bills than favoring them, especially in this case in reference to the redistricting bill.

The Dispatch is as much opposed to rings as is Dr. Shuler, and it is a broad assertion and not susceptible of proof to charge Charleston with practicing fraud in the primary election, for she certainly had the votes, and even a larger number, which she gave to Maj. Brawley. But even granting that frauds were perpetrated in that city, it is no excuse for the perpetration of such a great wrong as that proposed in the redistricting bill. The Dispatch is on record as opposing rings whether existing in city, town or country.

"Lexington in Arms." (2) A statement has gone abroad that the people of this county were indignant over the passage of the Evans' Dispensary, and that they would desert the Reform Movement in consequence. It has also been given out that the town council had met and reduced the liquor license from \$200 to \$5. These statements are incorrect. There doubtless has been some discussion of the law both pro and con, and in some few instances there might have been some indiscreet expression of opinion, but in the majority of cases the severest criticism of the law came from men who have always opposed the Reform Movement and probably always will. It is safe to say that but few votes, if any have changed either way. The town council granted licenses at the old rate for the year conditioned upon the dispensary law being declared unconstitutional by the courts. These remarks are called forth by some severe criticisms of some of our exchanges upon the people of our county and our town council.

On the first page of this issue of the Dispatch is printed under the caption of "A Voice of the Past," a communication from Governor Williams of South Carolina and Major General Andrew Jackson. The communication was originally published in the "Carolina Telegraph," in Columbia, S. C., by David P. Hillhouse, Friday, March 22d, 1816. The copy of this issue was found among the papers of the late General Paul Quattlebaum, a high toned and patriotic citizen of this county. It will be remembered that historians differ as to the State in which Major General Jackson was born. In his reply to Governor Williams, General Jackson refers to South Carolina as his native State. This, we think, should settle this question.

The Dispatch is strictly a Democratic newspaper, owing no allegiance to any faction of the party. Its sympathies naturally are with the Reform wing for reasons too well known to need repeating here, but it cannot and will not sneeze every time the leaders of that wing takes snuff. It reserves the right to criticize the public acts of public men whenever the occasion requires and no consideration of fear or favor will deter it from so doing. It will always endeavor to avoid personalities in the discussion of matters of interest to its readers and confine itself to the merits of the subject under consideration.

The Pennsylvania railroads, it is said, have combined to crush out organized labor. This is wrong. Labor has more cause to organize against the unjust demands and oppression of capital than capital has to organize against labor. There is much to admire and but little to condemn in organized labor. It elevates labor, making it better and more reliable, better and more intelligent citizens and raises the standard of its moral and social condition.

The News and Courier is authority for the statement that Governor Tillman has succeeded in placing the entire issue of State bonds. This is indeed gratifying news to the Reformers and the friends of Governor Tillman. Where are his traducers now? Thus another glorious victory has been achieved by the "Plow Boy Governor" and another link in the chain of confidence in his ability has been forged which binds the people to their great leader.

Kiernan, the well known labor agitator, who was discharged last year by the Richmond and Danville Railroad company for making and alleged incendiary speech, and afterward appointed Trial Justice for Columbia by Governor Tillman, has been re-employed by the railroad company.

Col. James A. Hoyt has charged the name of his paper, "The Enterprise and Mountaineer," to "The Greenville Mountaineer." A new heading, and type has been added and the paper otherwise improved. Mr. Hoyt is a good newspaper man and deserves success.

Jas. G. Blaine, Secretary of State has been lying at the point of death for some days.

Editor Gantt, of the Register has been appointed by the State Board of Canvassers, Messenger to convey South Carolina's electoral vote to Washington.

Two bars in Greenville have closed and their proprietors have left for more inviting fields where the dispensary bill is unknown.

Gov. Tillman says that the Evans dispensary law will go into effect July 1st, 1893, and that all violating the law will be vigorously prosecuted.

The Columbia Evening Record will be sold under foreclosure proceedings in the city of Columbia next Saturday.

Two Orangeburg bars have closed up voluntarily. The dispensary law should have the credit.

Extracts from a Private Letter. RAMSEY, Ark., Dec. 6th, 1892. My Dear Friend: We have so many hundreds and thousands who have not the courage to vote for their own interests or their children's freedom. Silver and gold are weighty, but moral courage is heavier. I see I can say nothing to you elevating your views. You are already in advance of me. I thought I was about as resolved to resist the old parties as any man, but I am forced to admire your pluck and about all that I can say is, never back down. I was national before the war and have been since, and was scoffed at scorned but I was of unflinching material—am so yet. Have found Republicanism a failure as well as Democracy. If the people don't obtain relief through the People's party, they and their children are slaves. If the people don't stand for themselves, soon will they be as the Irish. (We had better use the ballot box and avoid the necessity of the cartridge box.) I thought I had been using strong language but marked articles in the papers sent beats me, but suits me. I think it lucky that Cleveland was elected. It will give the people a little more time to reflect and see their blunders and the need of revolution. Great efforts will be made to show what wonders Cleveland will do for the people to direct their attention from his real designs i. e. helping the banks, railroad corporations, millionaires, plutocrats, etc., to more establish his reign. Subsequently Democracy tried to destroy the Union. Fishback, our newly elected Governor, says, "the Democracy did not secede or make war to save slavery it was only for power, for ambition to have a county where they could hold their own."

Johnathan Keigler, Jonnie Geiger, M. A. Shull, W. A. Swartz, J. H. Wilson, Stewart Rucker. I could give a hundred or more testimonials but the above is sufficient.

For corn or cotton it is one of the best fertilizers in use. It pays well on old lands. Mr. Wamamaker says it paid him better on his old lands than any fertilizer he ever used.

Mr. J. H. Wilson used 200 pounds per acre on old lands and made 1200 pounds of seed cotton per acre, on the same lands where he did not use it he only made 200 pounds cotton per acre.

Price: \$16.00 per ton at store, \$16.50 per ton delivered at Depot. P. J. Rucker, Agt., Columbia, S. C.

Dots from Brooks. To the Editor of the Dispatch: We are having beautiful weather after having a big snow during the holidays.

The year '92 has past. Life and death, joy and grief, success and failure have marked life's pathway. Memory will cherish much too sacred to be forgotten while oblivions must veil the hoarded secrets of many crushed hearts until that day where death shall unlock its silent chambers. The past cannot be recalled. The hidden future is before us. The lessons of other years admonish us to remember.

We have a progressing school at Cedar Grove. About seventy scholars are enrolled. Mr. T. D. Risinger, Principal; Miss Carrie Craps, Assistant. More education is the cry of the day.

Maj. J. H. Koon has a singing class at Cedar Grove. The class is progressing. We are fond of good singing.

The health of this community is good. Mrs. Elizabeth Hallman and son of Orangeburg, are visiting relatives in this community.

The breezes of orange blossoms are strong. We hope to enjoy a wedding dinner ere long. January 6th, 1893.

Real Merit. Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more, proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use.

This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses, by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

Guano. Here is what the following gentlemen have to say in reference to the "Royal Tiger" Guano. We paid P. J. Rucker sixteen (\$16) dollars per ton for it and it proved to be as good or better, than any high grade Guano. Greard Muller, Johnathan Keigler, Jonnie Geiger, M. A. Shull, W. A. Swartz, J. H. Wilson, Stewart Rucker.

Notice, Alliancemen. The members of Lexington County Alliance will meet on January 13, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. The Alliance will meet promptly in the court house. Geo. Sawyer, Pres. J. D. Farr, Sec'y. Dec. 27, 1892.

COLUMBIA, NEWBERRY AND LAURENS RAILROAD. Time Table No. 1, to take effect Sunday, June 6th, at 12:01 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Table with columns: No. 63, Stations, No. 62. Rows include Columbia, Newberry, Laurens, etc.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. F. W. HUDKOPFER and REUBEN FOSTER, MANAGERS.

Table with columns: S. Bound, No. 11, No. 12, Daily. Rows include New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

Table with columns: North Bound, Daily, Daily. Rows include Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, etc.

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

"OLD RELIABLE" SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY. TIME CARD. CORRECTED NOVEMBER 20, 1892.

Table with columns: South Bound, No. 12, No. 20. Rows include Charleston, Summerville, Branchville, etc.

Table with columns: North Bound, No. 31, No. 1A. Rows include Charleston, Summerville, Branchville, etc.

Table with columns: South Bound, No. 1, No. 37. Rows include Charleston, Summerville, Branchville, etc.

J. L. MINNAUGH & CO.

GREET The People

OF LEXINGTON

ONCE MORE

CLOAKS, CLOAKS!

CLOTHING.

SHOES.

Ladies' Shoes.

Carpet Department.

J. L. MINNAUGH & CO. COLUMBIA S. C.

GRAND DISPLAY NEW GOODS.

GENTLEMEN, LADIES, MISSES, BOYS and BABIES. We have the Handsome Kind of Ladies' Slippers for evening wear ever brought to Columbia, in all Colors.

1,000 Wax Dolls to be Given Away. One to every purchaser of a \$1 pair of Shoes and upward.

SEASONABLE GOODS. Having purchased the largest assortment of Christmas goods ever brought to this city which will arrive during next week, we find we need more room, and in order to have it will close out about

5,000 PAIRS OF LADIES' SHOES AT 50 CENTS A PAIR. 2,750 Yards Dress Goods, in Remnants, regardless of cost. The remaining stock of Cloaks and jackets at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Stamped Linen Department. Where you can find Doilies, Bibs, Tray Covers, Splashes, Sideboard and Table Mats, Ties, Head Rashes, Cuff and Collar Bags and many other articles useful and suitable for Christmas presents.

McCree's Improved Racket. COLUMBIA, S. C. November 2-1y.

To the Citizens of Lexington. As I am determined to close out all my Vehicles regardless of cost, I will sell you anything in this line at a much lower figure than you can obtain anywhere else.

J. S. DUNN, 136 MAIN ST., COLUMBIA, S. C. Jan. 21, 1891-1y

EDMUND'S BARGAIN HOUSE. THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR R. H. EDMUNDS, JR., COLUMBIA, S. C. TO ANNOUNCE THE UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS WHICH HE IS OFFERING IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS AT THE POST OFFICE BLOCK DRY GOODS STORE. COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec 17-1y