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October 18-19

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Special attention given to business entrusted to him by his fellow citizens of Lexington county.
Office No. 5 Lorraine Building, opposite City Hall, Corner Main and Washington Streets.
February 28-4f

DR. E. J. ETHEREDGE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Office next door below post office.
Always on hand.
Aug 12-6m

DR. C. C. STANLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Office in the Keckell Building, Corner Main and Washington Streets. Rooms Nos. 7 and 8, 2nd Floor.
October 16, 1895, 8m

PAY YOUR DOCTOR'S BILL.
I HAVE RENDERED FAITHFUL services to the sick, have waited patiently for my fees and now desire all to come forward and pay up, as I am needing money to meet urgent expenses. Do so within the next thirty days, please.
C. E. LEAPHART, M. D.
Sept. 29, 1897, 4f

CAROLINA
NATIONAL BANK,
AT COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE, TOWN AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
Paid up Capital \$100,000
Surplus Profits 100,000
Savings Department.
Deposits of \$5.00 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. W. A. CLARK, President.
Willie Jones, Cashier.
December 4-19

Want to Lexingtonians
HAVE YOU EVER VISITED
SOUTHERLAND'S?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?

With constant attention we study the styles and continually replenish our large stock with what is the newest and most desirable, and if you wish to save money, you cannot afford to remain in ignorance of the big values we daily offer in our handsome store room, 1635 Main Street.

Millinery.
A visit to this beautiful Department will convince you that we have everything new in Shapes, Birds, Wings, Feathers, and Ribbons of all kinds and colors, the correct styles for '97. As a leader see our \$3.00 Trimmed Hats for \$1.98.

Domestics, Trimmings, Etc.
A good Mother's Tick, 50 to 81 a yard.
A good Feather Tick 12 1/2, 15, 20c per yard.
5 bales 4 1/2 multiplied horse put 4c, yard
3 bales Dress 5 yds 1c per yard.

Linens, Damask, Doilies.
25 pieces Table Damask 12 1/2 worth 20c.
5 pieces Table Damask 5 worth 25c.
10 pieces Bleached and Tubed, a bargain, regular price 10c, our price 25c.
Dress Goods.
25 pieces Changeable Dress Patterns, 8 yards to a pattern, only 98c.
20 pieces Mixed Dress Patterns, 8 yards to a pattern, only \$1.25.
15 pieces Mixed Dress Patterns, 8 yards to a pattern, only \$1.65.
15 pieces Plain Dress Patterns, 8 yards to a pattern, only \$1.45.
Other Novelties in Ladies' Suits at \$3.99, \$5.50, \$4.50 and \$5.95.

A. C. SOUTHERLAND,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
October 13-14

THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVIII. LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1897. NO. 5.

GLOBE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

W. H. MONCKTON, JR., MANAGER,
1620 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.
Solicits a Share of Your Valued Patronage. Prompt and Polite Attention.

No Postal Savings Bank.

The Columbia State.
Here are a lot of reasons why Postmaster General Gary's scheme of postal savings banks should be opposed by every Southern Democrat in Congress:
1. It is paternalistic, and therefore undemocratic. The general government has no greater right nor reason to constrain the people to save money than it has to prevent them from spending it. These are matters peculiarly to be determined by individual judgment.
2. It is not a proper function of the Federal government to conduct a banking business. Our people have been for years endeavoring to make it abandon its monopoly of the note-issuing feature, because in this it has proved inefficient and oppressive, and it would be fully and justifiable for us now to invest it with the power to conduct the savings department as well. What the great government at Washington days hold on it does not readily release, and monopoly is the ultimate result of its entrance into any field.
3. It would be unfair to the existing savings banks for the government to enter lists against them. These banks are owned and controlled by citizens and are conducted with consideration for depositors as well as stockholders. They pay, in the south, 4 1/2 or 5 per cent. interest, almost twice as much as it is proposed that the government shall pay, and they are conservatively and safely managed. Yet at lower rates of interest the government banks would take a larger proportion of their deposits from them, because of the effect on the average mind of the superfluous pledge of the "honor and credit" of the United States as security. No complaint is made against the present savings banks except that there are not enough of them. But the need of them, in the south certainly, is more apparent than real. In most places building and loan associations are substitutes for them and pay far larger returns than any savings bank could. Moreover, by their system of fines and penalties they compel savings as bank accounts cannot do.
4. It would require the government either to hunt investments for

the money deposited—which would result in favoritism, the preference of those in the north and east over those in the south—or else take money out of the common treasury to pay the interest—which would be robbing the non-saving taxpayer to reward the saving taxpayer. If, on the other hand, the government should make a profit out of the banks, that profit made with the money of depositors, would go into the treasury to be applied to public purposes, and thus the non-depositor would profit by the savings of others. Looked at from any point of view the scheme is sure to result in inequity between those who save and those who do not.
5. The greatest practical objection to the scheme, however, is that it would drain the south's money away from the south, and God knows we have drains enough already in the pension list, the tariff tolls, the interest on loans, the dividends on mill and other investments, the surplus earnings of railroads, and so on. The money deposited in the postal savings banks of the most obscure places in the south would go to Washington, and there of thence would be invested by officials dominated by northern influences; the result of which would be that the south's balance in these banks would pretty accurately represent the sum of southern money held north. Our own savings banks keep their deposits at home; most of their investments are at home. It is far, far better for us that they shall continue to handle such savings as the existing drains northward permit us to make.
We have thought the question over long and carefully, with a desire to advise for the best interests of our people; and these are the conclusions we reach. The habit of saving is a good one, although often carried to excess. We would like to see every southern family with something laid by toward a competence, and we have hesitated to oppose any measure which might make saving easier. But we have been forced to the conclusion that this scheme promises harm to the south. Our savings banks can meet any real demand for a multiplicity of deposit points by appointing agents at all towns who will receive and forward moneys. Let us hold hard to what remains to us of banking functions. Let us keep our little hoards at home.

Facts About Cotton.

To the Editor of the Dispatch.
The word "cotton" holds an interest for many people and is closely related to the happiness and prosperity of many. We all want to know its future as far as we may. At the breaking out of the civil war the largest crop was 4,750,000 bales. This last crop of 1897 promises to reach very close to 10,750,000 bales or an increase of 6,000,000 bales. 1,250,000 bales more than double the largest crop prior to the war. Receipts the past week 532,534 bales, or at the rate of 2,280,000 bales a month. Too much for the buying capacity of the country to absorb so rapidly. Receipts so far, from Sept. 1st, this year 5,473,081 bales, over 700,000 bales more than the largest crop before the war, and for corresponding period of 1896, 512,000 bales; corresponding 1895, 1,735,008 bales, and for the large crop year 1894, 227,132 bales.
A correspondent writes me from northern Texas in reference to the growth of cotton in that section. Oklahoma and Indian Territory, that it is largely in the increase, and that Oklahoma and northern Indian Territory cotton is very fine, long fibre and much better than that raised in Texas, while the average yield of Oklahoma per acre is reported by the United States Government as larger than any other State.
The estimated increase of cotton production of the countries here referred to, is for northern Texas only 10 per cent. Oklahoma and Indian Territory 50 per cent. Other features of the growth of cotton culture in the West are the cutting up of large Ranch properties into small farms which will raise more or less cotton, and this is especially true of a rich section of Ranch lands west of Houston and north west of Galveston, and these are especially fine cotton growing lands. These facts force the old eastern cotton growing States to seriously consider the situation. West of the Mississippi river has a capacity for 20,000,000 bales of cotton in my opinion, and it can be raised in larger quantities per acre than east, hence for less cost. It would not be surprising if some day not far distant cotton was shipped from these great cotton fields to South Carolina cotton mills. It is now shipped from Indian Territory, Oklahoma and north Texas direct to France, Germany, England and other foreign parts, also to Boston and Eastern ports.
There are dealers in Gainesville, Texas, a small town within four miles of the Oklahoma line, who handle 50,000 bales of cotton and do not go on the street to buy it, but gather it in from small dealers exclusively.
What can be the outlook for people in South Carolina who depend on cotton? At this point in the subject I am halted. Yet the further investigation must be made. The sooner the better for us. R. N. L.

Their Tale of Woe.

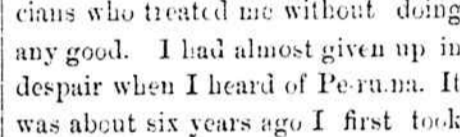
Boston, Dec. 7.—Although Boston is the centre of the cotton mill business of New England, the men prominently connected with the trade would have little to say concerning the action of the Fall River manufacturers in voting to reduce wages beginning Jan. 1. The treasurer of one of the Fall River mills who was willing to discuss the matter said he regarded this cut as the beginning of a serious time, not only for the Fall River print mills, but for all the cotton mills in New England. The key to the whole situation, he said, is the relative cheapness of southern labor, which could not be better shown than by the fact that it cost the same mill in Georgia or North Carolina 3 1/2c to produce a pound of material and in New England 6c. With this fact in mind it is evident that the cut of 10 per cent. is not going to help matters much and the only thing that will do any good at present will be a radical cut of say 20 or 25 per cent. This would inevitably bring on a strike, but with a cut of 10 or 11 per cent., he says there would be little likelihood of a strike, as the operatives are well acquainted with the conditions and know that a reduction of some kind is necessary. Even this would still leave a difference of about 25 per cent. on the cost of the labor in favor of southern mills, too great a difference to struggle against successfully.
In the first place, says the treasurer, the southern mills have every natural advantage; they have cheaper cotton and less burdensome taxation. Some of the big mills in Fall River, for instance, have a yearly payment of \$10,000, \$15,000 and even \$29,500 in taxes to make, whereas in Georgia and North Carolina the mills are in many instances exempted from taxation for 10 or 12 years. It is in labor, however, the great difference lies, according to the official quoted, for the labor in the south is as good as it is here and taken as a whole is about 33 per cent. cheaper. The southern laborers have had about 10 years training in mills started by experienced cotton manufacturers and attend as many machines and turn out just as good work as operatives in the best New England mills. Another great advantage the southern mills have is not being hampered by legislation. In Massachusetts the hours of laborers are limited to 55 a week, while in the south they are unlimited. The only hope for the New England mills, according to the speaker, is either in the improvement in the print cloth market, or in a general evening up of conditions between the north and the south.

Are You Nervous?

Mrs. C. C. Filer, 135 1/2 South Fourth street, Columbus, Ohio, writes to Dr. Hartman of Columbus, O., as follows: "For ten or fifteen years I have been subject to nervous dyspepsia. I would have spells of quivering in my stomach, with smothering feelings. My nerves were terribly debilitated. I was suffering from what is called nervous prostration. My stomach felt bloated, and I was constantly weak and trembling. I consulted several physicians who treated me without doing any good. I had almost given up in despair when I heard of Pe-ru-na. It was about six years ago I first took Pe-ru-na. I found it an immediate relief to all my disagreeable symptoms. It is the only medicine that has ever been of any use to me." Mrs. Lacie Wadde, Osego Lake, Mich., Box 67, writes: "For three years I suffered with enteral dyspepsia. I wrote to you for advice and you told me to take your medicines. It has been ten months since I began to use your medicines and I am perfectly well. I think your medicines deserving of much praise."
Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book on "Winter Catarrh." Address your letter to Columbus, Ohio.
Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1898.

McLaurin's Position.

Senator McLaurin is opposed to the postal savings bank scheme, unless material changes are made, because he thinks it would impose hardships on owners of real estate, especially farm lands. He says that the national banks, having no legal right to make loans on real estate, the private and savings banks are the principal sources from which such loans are necessarily obtained, and that the operation of the postal savings banks would drive all the idle money into the United States treasury and the national banks, leaving no place where land owners could borrow money. If the scheme be amended so that the money deposited in the postal savings bank can be loaned to land owners, Senator McLaurin will gladly support it.
Warriner—Persons who suffer from coughs and colds should heed the warnings of danger and save themselves suffering and fatal results by using One Minute Cough Cure. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. J. E. Kaufmann.



Notes from Lower Fork.
To the Editor of the Dispatch.
We had the pleasure of attending the teachers' meeting at Lexington last Saturday where we cultivated the acquaintance of quite a number of the teachers of the county who are doing a good work in instructing the youths of their county. The meeting was a success, every one feeling perfectly at home and free to express himself or herself on any question that came up. All useless and nonsensical formalities were thrown aside. The meeting on Saturday the 18th of December promises to be one of the best ever held in Lexington county.
Mr. W. W. Spence and his interesting family leave Wednesday for Newberry county where they will make their future home. He has a host of friends here who wish him much success in his new home, and will gladly welcome him back at any time.
Mr. Emily Younginger and bride of Irmo, worshipped yesterday at St. Andrew's church.
Mr. Charles Decker and wife, on their return home from Orangeburg, where they had been visiting the family of R. V. Nese, spent one night last week with Mr. and Mrs. William Huffman, the parents of Mrs. Decker.
The young folks of the neighborhood had quite a pleasant time last Wednesday evening at the hospitable home of Mrs. Ealy Hoffman.
Since my last letter the St. Andrews school has received several new pupils, making an enrollment of thirty seven.
N. O. Pyles.
Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. H. J. Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying H. J.'s Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Only the Best.

Should be your motto when you need a medicine. Do not be induced to take any substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.
Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.
Lemons, Bananas, and fine North ern apples, at the Bazaar.

The Juicy 'Possum.

When persimmons wrinkle in the wind, and the candy oozes out, when the berries turn to sugar, then the 'possum walks about; and the cur that slept in idleness while the summer's sun was hot, knows his time has come to stir his stumps, and find meat for the pot. And the nigger digs his taters and spreads them in the sun, and he cares no more for chicken, and he leaves his work undone; he pets his dog and spends his night in looking for a meal that's sweeter far than anything he can buy, or grow, or steal. O, the 'possum in gray, flanked deep with potatoes brown, needs nothing but persimmon beer to float it richly down. And the negro is a king—you couldn't make him vote, and he cares not for his neighbor's gold, his chicken nor his shot; he will not pick your oranges, he's rich as well as free, and swears that Florida's the land for him as well as me.

Are Your Hogs Sick?

The prevalence of disease among hogs in this section leads me to remind our people that the Department of Agriculture has issued an exhaustive bulletin on Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague. I sent out several thousands copies of this valuable work to people throughout the District, and interested some of the druggists in keeping on hand the remedies suggested by the Department. I will take pleasure in sending this Bulletin to any one, desiring it.
The medicine recommended by the department is a valuable remedy for the disease, but it is also valuable as a preventative. It would be wise, therefore to treat hogs that are apparently well.
It might not be amiss in this connection to remind our people also, that the disease is communicated almost entirely by contact with the diseased animals.
This renders it of utmost importance that sick animals be kept apart from other stock, and that the carcasses of hogs that have died of the disease, be burned or buried beyond the reach of dogs, birds and other scavengers. A dog or a buzzard that has been feeding on a diseased ear

Those Who Endure.

The pains of rheumatism should be remembered that a cure for this disease may be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experiment of those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism, and have been completely and permanently cured, prove the power of this medicine to rout and conquer this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and it neutralizes the acid which causes the aches and pains of rheumatism. This is why it absolutely cures when liniments and other outward applications fail to give permanent relief. Be sure to get Hood's.
Heavy storms prevailed on the coast of England last week, and much damage was done to shipping. Heavy snows fell in France.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion, and one-half cent for each subsequent insertion.
Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise for three, six and twelve months.
Notices in the local column 5 cents per line each insertion.
Obituaries charged for at the rate of one cent a word, when they exceed 100 words.
Marriage notices inserted free.
Address:
J. M. DARMAN, Editor and Publisher.

Declaration of Peace.

Signed by the Southern and Seaboard Roads.
Washington, Dec. 9.—The Baltimore Steam Packet company and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat company have adjusted their differences as to Chesapeake Bay traffic on a basis mutually satisfactory, and this adjustment carries with it an agreed policy of harmony and cooperation in the management of the rail lines of the Southern railway and of the Seaboard Air Line south of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and Norfolk, in Virginia, in respect to both freight and passenger traffic. The new agreement has been signed by President Samuel Spencer of the Southern, and President R. C. Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

FITZMAURICE'S - FITZMAURICE'S.
1701 MAIN STREET 1701.
Near Post Office.
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

\$2.50 PER PAIR	\$1.00 Per Pair.
150 PAIR ALL WOOL BLANKETS.	50 PAIR EXTRA HEAVY BLANKETS

DRESS GOODS. WOOL JEANS.
50 Pieces 30 inch Suiting 15c for 10c
20 Pcs 36 inch Henrietta 20c for 15c
20 Pcs 46 inch all wool 40 for 25c
25 Pcs Silk End Suiting 40 inch for 25c

SEA ISLAND.
3000 yds 36 inches Sea Island 30c
3000 yds 36 inches Sea Island 4c
3000 yds 36 inches Sea Island 5c
3000 yds Ticking 4c
50 Pcs Ticking at 4 1/2, 5, 6, 8 1/2c

CHECK HOMESPUN.
3500 yds Plaid 30c
4000 yds Plaid 4c
5000 yds Plaid 5c

SOCKS. SOCKS.
50 doz Socks at 50c doz
50 doz Hose at 50c doz

DRILLING.
25 ps Drilling for Drawers 5c
20 ps Drilling for Drawers 6c

BLACK CREEK LEAVES.
To the Editor of the Dispatch.
Go on Mike! The sweet fragrance or orange blossoms, makes one say, "Sing on O blissful, blissful music."
I and that boy Cupid have had one of the most awful times you ever dreamed of.
Mr. Lafayette Dunbar has gone from our midst to Brookland.
The beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. Jacob Haltiwanger is teaching instrumental music in our neighborhood. One young man at least, is captivated by the music.
What young man was that who wanted to put his sweetheart in a barrel of malasses?
Look out girls, a certain young man has bought a new buggy, a wagon and a new mule.
Mr. Bert Fallaw has rented Jones