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## The Lantern, Chester S.C.- November 9, 1897

J T. Bigham

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### Sorghum as a Forage Plant.

Waldo F. Brown, in Practical Farmer.

I doubt if any of our readers are aware of the fact that sorghum forage is becoming one of the important crops of the United States. Its growth for this purpose was first begun in the West and had attained large proportions in Kansas before it was used in the Eastern States. As far as I know I was the first man who grew sorghum for this purpose in Ohio, in 1893. I base this supposition on the fact that in traveling in institute work, and inquiring among the farmers in two States and many counties at that date, I could find none who knew anything about sorghum for this purpose. In Kansas several kinds of non-saccharine sorghum were used, and from a recent article by the Secretary of Agriculture of the State, I noticed that some of the percentages of some of these have largely declined, while that of kafir corn has increased. The saccharine sorghums have been used to some extent there, however, and one of the largest firms of cattle growers there had wintered 1,800 steers on sorghum of this variety grown for forage. The growth of this plant in Kansas had not attained sufficient proportions to be a matter of record until 1893, at which date 75,000 acres were grown in the State. But in 1897 the statistics show that 352,000 acres were grown in Kansas, and that seventy counties of the State produced from 1,000 acres up. Six of the counties produced over 8,000 acres each, and Barber county produced over 13,000 acres. In growing this plant for forage, the seeding is usually done with a wheat-drill or broadcast, and is quite heavy, running from one bushel per acre up to as high as three bushels in some instances. In Kansas, with their warm soil and season, there are usually two cuttings made from a single seeding, the first being cut before it heads, when three feet high, and cured as hay; the second crop being allowed to mature, and is cut with the binders and cured in the shock. Our clay soil in Ohio we are not able to grow two cuttings, but the crop will mature enough for feeding green in about ten weeks if not sown until the weather and soil are warm. It has not been grown enough yet in Ohio so that we could determine the best stage at which to cut for winter curing, but I am inclined to believe that it is best to leave it until it is in full head and the seed beginning to mature. Thick seeding is important; probably not less than two bushels per acre when it is to be cured, as large stalks contain so much sap that the juice is likely to sour in them instead of drying out. The yield varies with the season and with the soil, but on moderately good corn land, eight tons, cured, per acre has been grown. One exceedingly valuable characteristic of this plant is its ability to withstand drought. My experience with it the first three years taught me this, for without exceptions they were years of almost unparalleled drought. I have reached the conclusion that one can practically insure against drought by growing sorghum, as I have never seen a season so dry that a large growth of it could not be grown. We can commence cutting it for green feed, (feeding somewhat sparingly before it heads) in from eight to ten weeks from seeding. I have frequently begun in July and continued until cold weather, feeding from the field and then feeding the cured product through the winter. It has proved a valuable food for dairy cows, and in several instances I have known milkmen to say that without it, it would have been impossible for them to have furnished their customers with milk through some of our protracted droughts. My first experience with it in 1893 was with a fourth acre, from which I fed nine cows full throughout the winter, giving them three full feeds a day,

when pastures were so burnt up as to furnish nothing for them. The product of a single square rod, cut, and weighed green, was two hundred and forty pounds, and in feeding the entire lot I do not think ten pounds were wasted. In 1895, the readers of several agricultural papers for which I had written, began sending to me for seed, and I sent out probably forty bushels that year. In 1896 the demand was greater, and one hundred and fifteen bushels were sent out from my place, and in the Spring of 1897 I sent out two hundred and fifty bushels. I have heard from many of those who grew this in States as far apart as Connecticut and Mississippi, and without a single exception they have been greatly pleased with it. One man from the vicinity of Indianapolis, in 1895, wrote me that he had fed from a single acre, fifteen head of grown cattle for two months, and many other reports have been as favorable. From the five years' experience that I have had with it, and what I have learned from other sources, I believe that by its use the amount of stock kept on any of our farms could be easily doubled, and that the introduction of this plant for this purpose is one of the most important improvements in agriculture of late years.

Butler County, O.

### The Farmer in Hard Times.

This is the way we live out on the farm.

We were walking down town the other morning and caught up with a merchant, who remarked: "I have made up my mind to go out on the farm; in fact I made an offer for a farm yesterday, and had the owner accepted it I would have been out this morning arranging to move."

"What put you in that notion?" we asked.

"Well," said he, "I went out last Saturday to the country to visit a friend of mine, an old man 85 years of age, living on an eighty-acre farm, and was so charmed with his life that I made up my mind to have a farm of my own. Why, that man does not know what had times are except as he reads the newspapers, and he cannot understand them. He pays no rent, he has his own firewood, he buys no vegetables, he has milk to feed to the cats and corn to throw to the birds, fruits for the picking, butter and chickens to his heart's content, spring lamb when he wants it, and ham that melts in your mouth. He took me out for a walk. There, said he, 'is my corn of '95 and there's '96, and unless the price gets up I will wait for '97 and '98'. His wheat and oats were in the bins, and I asked him what he lived on. 'Why,' said he, 'I took some butter and chickens and eggs to town the other day and got a buggy load of stuff for them, enough to keep me six weeks; and I have \$1.05 left and don't know what to do with it!'"

"I tell you," said he, "I'm going to quit business in which there is no money, go on a farm and pay for it and live." — *New York Farmer.*

"Responsible citizenship," said President McKinley in Cincinnati, "comes from direct participation in the conduct of the government." Judging from his appointments President McKinley is bound to make every Ohioan a responsible citizen if it takes all the offices on the list. — *Chicago News.*

It seems never to have entered the heads of the experts who are puzzling their brains to account for the increase in insanity—that the trouble is caused by the big telescopes bringing the moon so near to the earth. A telescope has just been erected that brings Madam Luna within 100 miles of the mundane sphere. — *Richmond Dispatch.*

### Fights Savage Dogs.

As a contestant in the pit against the most savage of dogs that can be matched against him a mill laborer of Bridgeport, across the Schuylkill river from Norristown, comes forward as the latest candidate for notoriety. He has entered the lists as a professional dog-fighter, ready to do battle against the fiercest of brutes trained for fierce combat against their kind. A deadly contest with a ferocious mastiff or bloodthirsty bulldog is to him a mere matter of terms or money consideration, and no element of danger or degradation seems to deter him from the consideration of such a proposition.

The man is James Gough, an employe of Isaac Smith's woolen mill. In a public tavern in Bridgeport last week, as a result of a wager, he fought and "cowed" two fierce brutes, that were set upon him, and declared that he would conquer or kill any animal that could be placed against him in combat. Gough is a meek-looking man, but bears the reputation of being very courageous, and has, a long record of battles with dogs, which, in every case, resulted in his victory.

Gough lives in a dingy little house on Fourth street near Grove, in lower Bridgeport. He works in the finishing department of Smith's mill, doing laborer's work around the factory. Occasionally after working hours he may be found in a saloon near his home, where the recent fights with the dogs took place. He refers to these encounters as "mere child's play," although the onlookers declare they were terrified over the combats. One of the dogs, an ill-tempered brute, was so thoroughly conquered by the beating it received that it would allow the laborer to hold his hand in its mouth, and the other, a ferocious animal of great strength, fought with its human opponent until it was thoroughly exhausted.

The dog-fighter, when seen at his home one evening after his fights, stated that he would engage to do battle with any dog living. "This is not a new business with me," he said. "When I lived in England, my native land, I fought several brutes, and conquered or killed them all. In Manayunk and West Philadelphia, during the time I lived in Philadelphia, I had several fights with dogs, and whipped them all. And I will go into a ring or pit now and fight any brute that may be pitched against me, although at present I have no money to wager on myself. But I tell you the odds are against the animal, for I can master any fighting dog that ever shows its teeth."

"How do I fight a dog?" he answered, in response to a query. "Well, I let the brute make a rush and try to fasten its fangs into me. Then I grab it with my hands and clutch its throat. If it is a big dog I fall on it with my knees and crush in its ribs, unless its owner admits defeat, or else strangle it to death. If it is a dog of light weight I can kill it with my hands alone. Of course, it requires quick work, but I am willing to run the chances."

"Hydrophobia? You can't scare me over hydrophobia. I have had scores and hundreds of tears and bites on my hands and arms, and none ever gave me trouble after the wounds healed. I don't believe in such a thing as a man going mad over a dog bite." Then Gough related his experiences with two or three mad dogs which had bitten him, to prove that there was no truth in the "hydrophobia theory," as he called it.

One of the men in the room with Gough during his interview asked him if he would fight in a pit against a bulldog, owned in Philadelphia, weighing 20 pounds, which has a very ugly reputation. His reply

was that for \$50 he would fight the dog, either with or without a collar on the brute. "I will fight it to a finish," he said, meaning, the dog's death, "or until the owner is done, but, pshaw!" he continued, as he puffed away unconcernedly at his pipe, "it is nothing to fight and conquer a dog. Give any man a quick and steady nerve, and he will snapper and strangle any brute that ever drew breath."

### Mr. Van Wyck's Family.

The people of this State have been watching the municipal contest in New York with more than ordinary interest owing to the fact that the man who has now been elected mayor was born in this State. When it was known yesterday that Mr. Van Wyck had been elected the people of Columbia talked of his past history and an interesting story as to the man who was a carriage driver in the Van Wyck family at that time was recalled.

During the day reliable information was obtained about Mr. Van Wyck's South Carolina history from a lady who formerly lived near the family. Here is what she said:

Robert Van Wyck, the newly-elected mayor of Greater New York, was born in Old Pendleton, S. C., and spent the early part of his life there. He has one brother, Augustus, who is living in New York City. Another brother, was killed early during the war in the northern part of Alabama. He was a Confederate soldier. His children live in Anderson, S. C. The remaining brother, William, died in New York. His sister is the wife of General Hoke of North Carolina. The father of this family was from New York. This mother was a daughter of Mr. Sam. Maverick, who lived and died in Pendleton. Mr. Maverick was the owner of more real estate than any other one man in the State. His possessions lay in South Carolina, New York and Texas.

"One of Mr. Maverick's sons, Augustus, went early to Texas and was engaged in the war between the Texas republic and Mexico, and was at one time made a prisoner by the Mexicans. His home was at San Antonio, where his descendants still live. He was associated with Crockett and barely escaped the massacre at the Alamo. At his death he owned more land in Texas than there is in the State of South Carolina and his cattle were so numerous that it was impracticable to brand them. The "no brand" was the mark of his ownership, so that to this day unbranded cattle are called Maverick's."

"At one time the Van Wyck family brought to Pendleton: Walter Gibson, as a carriage driver. Gibson married a Miss Lewis and gave up driving. Then he wandered away to one of the Sandwich islands, and eventually became practically the owner and king of the island. He was prime minister, and, though under the monarchy, he was practically dictator of the government." — *State.*

### It is Made The Facts.

The determination of the court of appeals not to hear the appeals of the state in the Bamberger original package matter is quite a serious decision for the dispensary.

It means that original package dealers may continue business unmolesated until next April at least, that being the time for the reassembling of the court. This presupposes that the legislature will continue the dispensary method of dealing with the liquor question, and there are certain to be herculean efforts on the part of some people—principally the officeholders under the law—to convince the legislature that the best policy will be to perpetuate the system. It must be admitted that the busi-

ness has fallen off at a rapid rate since Judge Simonton's decision, it being estimated at one-third less. The report of the commissioner for the month of October shows a decrease of over \$43,000 as compared with the same month last year, and it is reasonable to suppose that this state of affairs will continue. It must be remembered, too, that the money now coming into the treasury from the dispensary was made before the original package stores were allowed, and, therefore, the ability of the officials to turn cash over to the state now is no criterion from which to draw conclusions as to what it will be able to do later on. Commissioner Vance is rather inclined to believe that the decrease in the sales and earnings is due chiefly to the low price of cotton. This may have something to do with it, but not to a great extent, for it is evident from reports received from different parts of the state that the o. p.'s and blind tigers are flourishing like a green bay tree. If people have money enough even with five cent cotton to buy outside the dispensary, they certainly would have enough to buy from it, if they chose.

The fact might as well faced that the dispensary is tottering and unless it can get a prop from some source it will have to be abandoned. There is no sense in trying to persuade one's self that some other cause besides competition is cutting down profits. The facts are all against it, and the only proper thing to do is to evolve some plan to meet the emergency.

We believe license under the constitution is the only practical, business-like method of treating the question. Prohibition would simply mean free liquor, and might be a liquor at that.—*Columbia Register.*

### State and Federal Authorities both want Groeschel's Liquor.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—United States Marshal John P. Hunter received a telegram today from the deputy marshal at Chester stating that he was in full and entire control of the original package agency of Bluthenthal & Bickart at that place, which the State authorities are trying to get hold of. The deputy stated that he had placed a seal on the door of the agency and in addition was guarding the place.

It is not known what steps the State will take to dislodge the deputy and to assume charge of the property itself. It seems that a clash between the Federal and State authorities is imminent over the possession of the "B. & B." agency, and the people of the State will watch the subsequent proceedings with interest. The fact that the deputy marshal is in control today is a victory for the Federal authorities, as the possession was taken in disregard of Attorney General Barber's orders of yesterday to Marshal Hunter, that the liquor was the property of the State, and that he should not touch it. Marshal Hunter did not allow the attorney general's orders to frighten him or cause him to deviate in the slightest degree from his position. In fact Marshal Hunter acted all the more determinedly and promptly when he received Gen. Barber's notice. Marshal Hunter did not like the tone of the order of the attorney general, and he lost no time upon its receipt in communicating with his deputy with the results stated above.

"Why don't you run a newspaper like that?" a merchant said to a reporter, the other day, throwing out a Chicago daily. "For the same reason, you don't run a store like that," the reporter replied turning to a full-page advertisement of a Chicago house showing a twelve-story building. The merchant looked attentively at the picture a moment and said, "I never looked at that way before." NO.—*Ex.*

The inventor has already gone so far as to calculate that the railway companies of Europe would save some thousands yearly by abolishing the notices: "Wait until the train stops."

Washington, Nov. 3.—Mr. J. E. Eckels, the comptroller of the currency, will accept the presidency of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, to which he was elected yesterday. Mr. Eckels's term of office does not expire until April, 1898, but owing to the urgent solicitation of the directors of the bank he will assume his new duties on Jan. 1. During his term as comptroller Mr. Eckels has won a national reputation as a financier and his administration is generally regarded as exceptionally able. It is understood that his successor will be Mr. C. G. Dawes of Illinois.

Has the art of wagon driving become obsolete? Is that why two mules are pulled to death at a time?

### Fulton's First Passenger.

There was a little incident in Robert Fulton's life about which few people know, and which he never forgot.

It took place shortly before the return trip of his famous boat's voyage by stream up the Hudson river. At the time all Albany locked to the wharf to see the strange craft, but so timorous were they that few cared to board her. One gentleman, however, not only boarded her, but sought out Fulton, whom he found in the cabin, and the following conversation took place:

"This is Mr. Fulton, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you return to New York with this boat?"

"We shall try to get back, sir."

"Have you any objection to my returning with you?"

"If you wish to take your chances with us, sir, I have no objection."

"What is the fare?"

After a moment's hesitation Fulton replied, "Six dollars."

And when that amount was laid in his hand, he gazed at it a long time, and two big tears rolled down his cheeks. Turning to the passenger, he said: "Excuse me, sir, but this is the first pecuniary reward I have received for all my exertion in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion with a little dinner, but I am too poor now even for that. If we meet again I trust it will not be the case." As history relates, the voyage terminated successfully. Four years later Fulton was sitting in the cabin of the "Clermont," then called the "North River," when a gentleman entered. Fulton glanced at him, and then sprang up and gladly shook his hand. It was his first passenger, and over a pleasant little dinner Fulton entertained his guest with the history of his success, and ended with saying that the first actual recognition of his usefulness to his fellow men was the six dollars paid to him by his first passenger.

### Trains That Never Stop.

A new system by which passengers may be taken on or from trains without the necessity of stopping has been recently devised by an ingenious engineer, who proposes to exhibit his plan at the Paris Exhibition in 1900.

This fact is accomplished by means of a moving station platform. The inventor proposes to use for the purpose a circular disk, the outer circumference of which is to travel at the same rate of speed as the passing train. When entering the platform from a staircase in the center there will be no danger, since the speed at this point is comparatively low, nor will it be felt much when going toward the edge of the turning platform, for the increase in speed is gradual and anticipated.

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Trip to the Country.

This reporter spent a portion of last week in the eastern section of the county. It does not seem to be that we had a good time. It is simply impossible to visit the people of this section without realizing this pleasant fact.

We left on Wednesday morning, and for a while had the pleasure of Mr. I. McD. Hood's company, who was on his way to Richburg.

In the afternoon we met Mr. Peter Hollis, a member of the Legislature. We were not long in discovering the fact that he was more concerned about the low price of cotton than he was about the dispensary law. He is deeply impressed with the seriousness of the situation, and thinks that the farmers must take some united action that will lead to the reduction of the cotton acreage. The solution of the whiskey problem, in his opinion, is a prohibition law, if it could be enforced. As he is doubtful on this point; he favors the enforcement of the dispensary law.

We arrived at Rodman's Wednesday evening. There we met an old friend, Mr. S. J. Lewis, who has been merchandising at that place for several years. His many friends will be glad to hear of his success in the mercantile business. He was the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners several years since, and was an efficient and faithful official.

Rodman has a merchant by the same name. He is also largely interested in farming. It was our pleasure to meet at this place Dr. R. L. Douglas. He is a popular physician, and gets his share of the practice of the surrounding country.

Thursday morning we set out for Edgmoor. In one of his cotton fields, superintending his laborers, we passed Mr. W. C. Hicklin, who has one of the best plantations, and is one of the best farmers in the county. This year he will make about twelve bales of cotton to the plough. He also makes fine corn crops, as he has built a levee along the bank of the creek to prevent the flooding of his lands. He was somewhat depressed in consequence of the low price of cotton, and thinks that farmers should act together, and work only ten acres to the mule in cotton in addition to the cultivation of other crops. He was just back from Yorkville, where he had gone to attend court in the capacity of a witness in the S. M. Neely case. The defendant was found guilty of an assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.

About dinner time, arriving at Mr. John H. Drennan's home, we broke bread with him. He brought out his large, home-raised mule, 15 1-2 hands high, which he contemplates taking to the State Fair. Edgmoor was reached in due time. There we met Rev. E. F. Griffith, pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of that place.

Dr. W. W. Fennell, the physician of the town, was absent. Consequently it was not our pleasure to meet him.

The merchants of the place are Messrs. S. E. Clinton, J. D. Glass and J. M. Crawford.

Mr. R. A. Willis, telegraph operator and depot agent, acting on the scriptural injunction that it is not good for a man to be alone, will soon take unto himself a wife. The stringency of the money market is no obstacle to the consummation of matrimonial contracts.

It was our pleasure to meet at Lando Dr. A. P. McNeill. He has a nice home on the opposite side of the creek from Fishing Creek Factory. He has a splendid plantation, having some lands that produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. He is one of the few farmers in the State that produces real sugar cane. He is originally from Greenwood, but having married in this county, has cast his lot with the people thereof.

The Manetta Mills, formerly known as the Fishing Creek Factory, are located at this place, and are said to be in a prosperous condition. Mr. B. D. Heath, of Charlotte, is the president, and Mr. C. A. Davis is the superintendent.

The mills have orders ahead for several months for all the yarn they can manufacture, and at a good price.

There are two mercantile establishments at this place. Robinson & Co., and the Manetta Mills Co. The former firm has been doing business there about twenty years, and has been quite successful. It lost some trade from the construction of the G., C. & N. railroad and the opening of several stores along the line of that road.

The Manetta Mills Co. also have a store at Lando, and it is doing well under the successful management of Mr. Steele.

Putting this flourishing place behind us, and with our face toward Lewisville, we took our departure. Passing the home of Rev. C. B. Betts, we stopped to see him, but he was off in the field, engaged in some agricultural work. Though denied the pleasure of seeing him, the greater pleasure of seeing his wife was ours.

We stopped to see Dr. J. F. Atkinson, with whom we shared in the perils and dangers of a Tennessee campaign during the late war. He was favored then on all occasions with an exuberance of good spirits, and is similarly blessed now, notwithstanding the universal cry of hard times.

We had a pleasant visit at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kitchens. In this household we were struck with the comfort and happiness that falls to the lot of a farmer who wisely and successfully manages his affairs. He enjoys an independence that an Astor might covet.

Our next stop was at the large and beautiful store of Whiteside & Reid, at Lewisville. This is one of the most reliable and substantial firms in the county. The style of the firm for about twenty years was Whiteside & Marion, but, the latter pulling out, Mr. Reid took his place.

Dr. A. Boyce Marion, a practicing physician of Brooklyn, New York, is now in Lewisville, visiting his brother, Mr. Taylor Marion, and attending his father, Mr. J. A. Marion, who lately had a stroke of paralysis, and is in a very critical condition.

After so many years, we were glad to meet our old friends, Mr. I. N. Whiteside and Mr. Taylor Marion. Time has dealt kindly with them both, for care does not seem to have ploughed a single furrow on their brows since we last saw them. Two better men this county does not afford.

We were pleased to meet our young friend, Dr. J. P. Young. He is a good physician, and success crowns his efforts in alleviating the ills to which flesh is heir.

Bidding good bye to our Lewisville friends, we turned our face homewards.

We stopped a while with Mr. John Kee. He is a successful farmer and a good man.

Our next stop was at Chester, realizing the fact, notwithstanding the kindness of friends, that there is no place "like home, sweet home."

Are You Going to—  
**MARRY?**  
If so, Have Your—  
**INVITATIONS**  
Neatly Printed at—  
**The Lantern Job Office.**

**NOTICE!**  
What is it? Why, it's a big rush to get to the **KIMBAL HOUSE**. Where is the Kimbal House? Down on Gadsden Street. What house is it? Why, at that noble—  
**Big 4 Restaurant**

where meals and hot lunches are served from morning until night. The bill of fare hangs between the two dining rooms all the time. **FRESH FISH and OYSTERS** daily, and served on short notice. Fancy Groceries and Confectioneries. We also keep **ICE** on hands all the winter. Your humble servants,  
**JOHNSON & CO.**

Ten to One.

Yesterday Mr. A. H. Wherry, of Lewis, came to town with his wagon to get supplies on the lien? No, no. He came loaded—with what do you suppose? The articles and their proportion were significant, one lone bale of cotton and about ten bales of peavine hay.

He got his cotton cut and "started." He carried his sample around and asked the buyers what they would give for it. They bid by fractions of a cent, till he finally closed at 5 1-8.

He went back to his wagon to find that several persons had stopped to enquire what he would take for his hay. They didn't "cut" it or "bid" on it; they only asked, "What will you take?" He named his price and got it.

Ten to one is good; some insist on "sixteen to one," and we are not sure that they are wrong. We do feel sure, however, that either ratio, if applied in the right order to hay, grain, and the like on the one hand and cotton on the other, will bring better results than any financial scheme that can be devised by the government, good and important as the scheme may be.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A woman has discovered that Shakespeare's plays were all written by a woman. She must have been as fast as the "coming woman."

The Confederate veterans are condemning the usurping of titles by colonels, majors and captains who know nothing of military service. We believe that in many cases the title seeks the man, at least the aforesaid colonels, majors and captains do not seize them with any great violence, yet it is true that most of them resist very mildly.

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

The 13th is the date of the primary election in York for representative to fill the place of L. K. Armstrong, deceased. Horace E. Johnson, of Bethel, and W. J. Cherry, of Rock Hill, are the candidates.

From Rock Hill Herald.

The woodmen of the world will have a "log rolling" at their camp Monday night to which a number of guests have been invited. A big time is expected.

Rev. Oliver Johnson is conducting a meeting at Catawba A. R. P. church. He is being assisted by Rev. C. E. McDonald, of Winnsboro.

Little Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of Hon. W. B. Wilson, accidentally swallowed a pin Wednesday night. It lodged in her throat for a short time, giving her considerable pain, but since then has not been annoyed.

Mr. T. M. Oates returned from Baltimore Thursday, much benefited by the Pasteur treatment. He learned upon arriving here that one of his little boys had had his arm broken last week while attempting to ride a cow.

Messrs. A. E. Smith and B. M. Fewell, of this city, were among the jurors drawn to serve at court this week. As it did not suit them to leave their business at this time, they each paid \$20, the forfeit required by law.

It is only three weeks hence until the meeting of the State Baptist Convention at this place. The railroads are offering reduced rates and a large crowd of visitors will be here. The convention comes at the invitation of the city council, the ministerial union, and the Baptist church, and our citizens will endeavor to make the visitors enjoy their stay.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, has been invited to address the Cotton Growers' Convention in Columbia Wednesday night.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

The Lantern Job Office.

Bids Invited.

Chester S. C., Nov. 8rd, 1897. Sealed bids are invited in Supervisor's office Monday, Dec. 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for superintendent and matron for the ensuing year for county Poor House and Farm. (Bids invited separately.) Supt. of county chain gang. County physician for jail and poor house, by salary, by the year, including all surgical operations, appliances and examinations, county furnishing all medicine. An attorney for the ensuing year, by salary. Also by a request of grand jury at October term of court, all overseers who have not worked 6 days during the year are urged to call out all hands liable to road duty and work the unexpired number of days, before the close of this year, in repairing their sections and all small bridges on same. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of county board of supervisors.  
T. W. SHANNON, Supervisor.

Pocahontas Lump COAL.

No Scot, No Clinkers! The best soft coal in the world for Grates and Stoves. It holds FIRE like hard coal.

POCAHONTAS STEAM AND SMITH COAL

Burns up clean with little smoke. It has no equal. We have the Agency for this Celebrated Coal and we are in position to figure on large contracts.

COAL Always on Hand.

We have rebuilt our coal bins, which were recently burned.

Yours truly,  
**ROSBOROUGH & McLURE**

Do You Chew?

Try Fischel's Tobacco.

Do You Smoke?

Try Fischel's Cigars.

Do You Eat?

Try Fischel's Fancy Groceries.

Have You a Girl?

Bait her with Fischel's Fancy Candies.

Have You a Beau?

Decoy him into Fischel's.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. B. CALDWELL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Walker Bldg., Chester, S. C. Prompt and careful attention given to all business. Will practice in this and adjoining counties.

Teachers and Others

Having official business with me will please take notice that my office days are MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.  
W. D. KNOX, County Superintendent of Education.

THEO. L. SHIVER, POPULAR BARBER.

NEXT DOOR TO FAIRVIEW HOTEL.

J. W. CROCKETT, BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER. Next door to Stahl's Jewelry Store.



THIS PLAT BELONGS TO

Jos. Wylie & Co.

KEEP TO THE GRAVELED WALK THAT LEADS INTO THEIR MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.



# THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Advertisements inserted under this head at ten cents a line. No advertisements inserted as reading matter.

Wanted—A few copies of THE LANTERN of Oct. 22nd.

Stationery—Envelopes and writing paper of high grade and low price at THE LANTERN office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. BRANDT—Tells how to judge the "Best Silverware Made."  
JOS. A. WALKER—Announces removal.  
JOHNSON & CO.—Of the "Big 4 Restaurant" tell where the Kimball house is.  
SUPERVISOR SHANNON—Invites bids.  
ARE YOU GOING TO MARRY?—Is the inquiry of THE LANTERN Job Office.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The Wallace Shows will be in Rock Hill tomorrow.  
The sewer company struck rock rich on Wylie street, wherefore they are much determined.  
Capt. J. K. Marshall has an invitation to be the guest of Col. Wiley Jones in Columbia during the fair.  
A good number of our citizens attended the Baptist Association Sunday.  
The electric lights will be turned on for the first time in the opera house next Saturday night.  
Dr. Moffatt who is now in Chester, thinks of locating in the South, as the climate of Ohio is to severe for him.  
Much to the credit of our excellent mayor and council, work on the sewerage ditches was not allowed on Sunday.  
Mr. George Simpson says he can't speak for clay lands of blackjack, but he knows how cotton is on sandy lands—it's short.  
Mrs. Robert Wylie had a stroke of paralysis Sunday morning, rendering her unconscious. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Love.  
Attend the lectures of Prof. Holmes tonight. The time is too short to have the lecture generally advertised, but this is the only time he has at his disposal.  
Fire! fire! was the cry last night about 8:30. It created some commotion and the bell rang for half a minute then all was over. A lamp had fallen in the Fairgrounds.  
We trust the commissioners will agree to the arrangement to have the walk in front of the courthouse paved. It can't be kept in good condition in any other way.  
The sentence of Mr. S. M. Neely, convicted of assault and battery upon Mr. John H. Neely, is twelve months in county jail or pay a fine of \$150.00. He paid the fine.  
Ed Caldwell, colored, an employee of Mr. P. L. Hasdick's, shot himself recently while hunting rabbits. The wound, which was dressed by Dr. Young, is not dangerous.  
All the property owners from corner of Main and Wylie streets to the postoffice will lay cement pavement provided the county will lay the same in front of the courthouse. The matter will be brought up at the next meeting, and from all indications it will be ordered done.  
The latest intelligence respecting Mr. H. N. Qbear is extremely sad. He is very ill, and is not expected to live longer than two or three days. His wife, Mrs. E. Qbear, has gone to Washington to be with her sister in this time of her great sorrow.

The State has managed to get possession of Groeschel's liquor.  
The ability of Rev. D. N. McLaughlin as a preacher was illustrated in his sermon on Sunday. The subject of his sermon was "Moral Courage as illustrated in the Life of Daniel."  
The principal topic of conversation among the farmers is the low price of cotton. They look at the situation through extremely blue spectacles. They can take comfort in the reflection that if we lived through a terrible civil war, we can survive the present price of cotton.  
If the Manetta Mills, formerly known as the Fishing Creek Factory, can make a good profit in manufacturing yarn, why cannot the Chester yarn mill do the same thing? The taking of such action by the Receiver as would give a satisfactory answer to this question would delight the stockholders.  
Rev. Mr. Greer preached a very interesting and instructive sermon at the Methodist church last Sunday on the subject of missions: It was full of facts calculated to arouse not only every Methodist brother, but every member of every evangelical church to the necessity and duty of contributing to the missionary cause.  
The Ladies' Benevolent Society, at its regular monthly meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. G. B. White, president; Mrs. S. M. Jones, first vice-president; Mrs. George Gage, second vice-president; Miss Hannah Heyman, treasurer; Mrs. A. M. Aiken, secretary; Mrs. John G. White, assistant secretary; Miss Nettie Melton, collector. The meetings of the society will be held at Mrs. Campbell's the first Thursday of each month, at 4 o'clock.  
Messrs. J. R. Alexander, N. P. Alexander, T. B. Woods, J. G. White, J. L. Hardin, R. S. Davidson, W. N. Walker, J. F. Honeycutt, Richard Woods, Miss Marion Leckie and others, at present unknown to us attended the meeting of the Chester Baptist Association at Calvary church on last Sunday. They enjoyed the occasion very much, particularly the young unmarried men of the party. There was a large attendance at the association, and much interest was manifested.

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## Cotton Market.

We are indebted to Mr. G. D. Heath for the following quotations of the cotton market:  
Good Middling, 5.20.  
Middling, 5.00.  
The tendency of the market is downward. Receipts large.

## For Boys and Girls.

In what two senses is it true that "one is known by the company he keeps?"  
THE LANTERN will be sent free two months each to the boy and girl that send the best answers by November 15th. The answers of the successful boy and girl will be printed in THE LANTERN, with their names.  
Genius in the Family.

William F. Kline, who is mentioned in another column as having attained distinction as an artist, is a grandson of the late C. Holst, of Chester, his mother having been Miss Lavinia Holst. His grandfather is remembered by our older citizens as a man of unusual brain and originality, and many anecdotes are told in which he figured.

## Handsome, manly, talented.

Charles A. Gardner, known as "Karl the sweet singer," the peer of all German comedians, will appear in his clever comedy, "Karl the Pedler." The naturalness of the action of the piece is considerably heightened by the introduction of plenty of singing and dancing, by a company of exceptional strength and excellence. Mr. Gardner will render all of his famous songs "Apple Blossoms," "The Milk Girl," "Jack in the Box," etc.  
Opera House, Saturday Night, Nov. 13.—Usual Prices.

## PERSONALS.

Mr. Lee Deihl, of Rock Hill, spent Monday in town.  
Mr. C. B. Betts spent last Sunday in Rock Hill.  
Representative S. T. McKeown, was in Chester yesterday.  
Miss Mary Joe Witherspoon visited friends in the city Saturday.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rice paid this office a pleasant call last Saturday.  
Miss Nettie Melton, will go to Columbia today to attend the Fair.  
Miss Katie Mabley, of Blackstock, is at Mrs. Mabley's on Saluda street.  
Miss Mary Davidson is visiting friends in Elberton, Ga.  
Mr. T. N. Berry, of Chester, was in the city this week.—Rock Hill Herald.  
Miss Helen Marshall will spend the winter with relatives in Tennessee.  
The friends of Miss Della Atkinson were glad to see her in the city on Saturday.  
Miss Ethel Means goes to Columbia today to attend the ball and the fair.  
Miss Mary Emma Carlisle, of Newberry, is expected Friday to visit Miss Bessie Lindsay.  
Mr. A. L. Gaston goes to Clinton tomorrow to attend the Cornelson-Bailey wedding.  
Mr. Jacob Rice, of Union, spent Monday in the city, visiting his son Mr. J. A. Rice.  
Miss Clara Bell Whiteside, returning from Charlotte, spent last Friday night with Miss Josie Black.  
Mr. T. H. Leitner leaves tomorrow morning for a week's visit to his parents, at Camden, S. C.  
Capt. W. B. Thompson and Mr. J. E. Craig, of Blackstock, were in the city on business yesterday.  
Miss Sallie Broome, of Gainesville, Fla., who has been visiting Miss Leila Lathan, leaves today for Augusta.  
The friends of Mr. Joseph Wylie are glad to see him on the street again. He has been a great sufferer from a carbuncle.  
Miss Florence Craig, of Columbia, sister of the South Carolina poet, J. Gordon Coogler, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coogler, on Saluda street.  
Master Robert Marshall has returned from the Exposition and a visit to relatives in and around Nashville. He is enthusiastic over his trip.  
Rev. Mr. Neville, pastor of the Yorkville Presbyterian church, arrived in town last evening on his way to the State Fair.  
Dr. Marcus B. Heyman has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent in the New York hospitals for the insane. He will come home this week on a few days leave of absence.

## Daily Paper in Chester.

Mr. E. G. Sandifer, of Paw Creek, came up and spent Sunday with THE JOURNAL. Mr. Sandifer, who is a newspaper man of talent and experience, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Crawford, of the Chester, S. C., Bulletin, and will soon begin the publication of an afternoon newspaper in Chester.—Lincoln, N. C., Journal.

## The Public Works.

When Wylie street is completed, west end of Main street, from the crossing of Centre street to Mrs. Brandt's residence will remain to be done, as also a gap in the main on Tan Yard branch, below Columbia street, and the main down the valley from the rear of the Jail to Tan Yard branch.  
The water works job is about completed, with the exception of the standpipe, and it is up a little over two-thirds of its height.  
But for the broken parts of the arc light engine, the electric light plant would be complete. The delay for these pieces is an unknown quantity.

## The Chester Association.

This body met on the 4th inst. with the Calvary church, a mile west of Chester, and among the oldest and wealthiest churches of the county.  
The opening sermon, by Rev. E. A. McDowell, was truly instructive and otherwise admirable.  
The officers elected were: J. H. Yarborough, moderator. J. E. Edwards, secretary. W. S. Durham, treasurer. J. E. McManaway spoke for the Courier and secured many renewals and subscribers.  
Reports from the churches were read, all of which were represented and reported to be in good condition. After report of committee on hospitality, the meeting adjourned.  
On Friday, after devotional exercises, reports on portpage and the orphanage were submitted and spoken to by J. L. Vass and others.  
In connection with the report on education, Rev. L. C. Hinton spoke and introduced Dr. Montague, the new president of Furman University to the association. Mr. Hinton said he loved, first of all, his own alma mater and those of our wives and children, and our Louisville seminary, the offshoot of Furman University, which in her infancy was the first practical concept of ministerial education among Baptists of America, and then he desired the prosperity of the denominational and State institutions. We have been indebted to the University of Virginia for Judson, the prominent mathematician, for the great and illustrious Broadus, and now for one greatly distinguished, the new president, Dr. A. P. Montague.  
Dr. Montague then said: "I am a Virginian and I love Virginia, but I do not come to you as a Virginian, but as an adopted South Carolinian."  
"In times past there was a disposition to regard Baptists as a lowly and humble people, who knew only the Bible. If our preachers of the olden days were not Greek and Latin scholars, they yet preached the pure gospel and led souls to Christ."  
"Our people have never founded their faith upon man's devices, but upon the impregnable rock of the Holy Scriptures. God hallow the memories and work of our old-time preachers! Let us in our hearts build for them monuments of gratitude and reverence."  
"While we hold in loving remembrance the old-times, Baptists have kept pace with the onward march of the country. Our Colleges rank with the best. As to philosophers, Davis and Moore are as good as the best. No mathematician South of the Potomac outranks Judson. In Greek, Joe A. Broadus had no superior. What Hebrew scholar in America today outstrips Harper? Who can beat Wayland in law?"  
"I could go on and enumerate many others, but time fails me to tell of the men like the Manleys, Furman, and your own Bailey and Brown here, men whose names are revered far North."  
"Furman University, founded many years ago, sacred for what it has done, blessed for what it will do, stands with its doors open ready to receive your boys. Will they come?"  
Dr. Montague received an enthusiastic and thrilling greeting. J. C. McFadden said Furman University had now the right man for president. H. C. Buchholz, J. W. Wilks, J. H. Hardin, and others expressed the same opinion.  
Reports were submitted on missions. Revs. Buchholz, Gordon, McDowell, and others spoke to them ably and effectively.  
Saturday was perhaps the most profitable day, and was occupied in consideration of the state of the churches, the subject of temperance, reports, and miscellaneous business of the association.  
On Sunday, the Sunday School met as usual. The missionary sermon was preached by Mr. Garrett, of Union, very suitably and ably, to a very large audience, and a good collection was taken for State missions.

The church had not completed, as was desired, some repairs, but otherwise the arrangements and hospitality were all that could be desired.

## No Improvement.

Drs. McKeown, Cox and Young held a consultation on last Friday in reference to the condition of Mr. Henry Anderson, who recently suffered a terrible injury at Fort Lawn in consequence of a cotton bale falling on him. They pronounced his condition hopeless. In their opinion his death is inevitable in the course of a few weeks.

## Chester at the Fair.

Chester county will exhibit some fine horses and cattle at the fair. Mr. John O. Darby—short horns and Ashyres; Mr. W. A. Barber—ten head of Guernseys and five crates of chickens; Mr. R. A. Love—ten head of horses and mules, and ten head of Devons; Mr. John Frazer—A fine horse; Mr. Tuck Cunningham—a fine mule; Mr. Joe S. Hardin and Mr. J. E. Cornwell, each a fine horse.

## Hog Pens.

Editor of THE LANTERN: The Board of Health has been devising some means to abate the nuisance of the hog pen. About two years ago they passed an ordinance requiring owners of hog pens to have them 100 feet from a dwelling or street, and 25 feet square for each hog. This the Council changed, it could be for no other reason unless some of the members had to feed their own hogs. The Board of Health has been annoyed with complaints about some people not keeping their hog pens clean, and at the last meeting of the Board, by a unanimous vote, they voted to have all hog pens removed out of the city, and to allow no more hog pens in the city limits after January 1, 1894. At the last meeting of the Council, they refused to ratify the ordinance passed by the Board of Health. Why? For no other reason than that two-thirds of the Council are owners of hog pens of their own, and say that their neighbors must still submit to the disgraceful nuisance. This is a Council that wishes to pass down to future posterity as having accomplished some great deeds. This grand Council has brought a blot on their fair name. J. A. W.

## Halsellville Items.

A very enjoyable sociable was given at the residence of Mr. N. J. Colvin last Friday night.  
Master Robert Clowney, who accidentally shot himself some time ago, is improving.  
It is rumored that there will be some marriages in this section in the near future.  
Ross Durham, our bicyclist of Halsellville, made very good speed on his wheel one day last week, to Blackstock and back home in two hours and a half, and stayed half an hour of the time in Blackstock, the distance being ten miles.  
Dr. Charley Crosby did some very good shooting one day last week. He shot fifteen times in one covey of birds and killed thirteen. Nine of them were killed without missing a shot.  
Miss Jessie Hart, of Cornwell, visited at Mr. W. J. Cornwell's last week.  
Miss Inez Hunter and Messrs. J. F. Castles and Dr. E. Colvin, of Chester, attended, the sociable last Friday night.  
Miss Anna Castles has been visiting in Baton Rouge, this week.  
Mrs. Sallie Smith, of Sandy River, spent a few days last week at her father's Mr. R. F. D. Castles.  
Miss Sallie Clark is visiting her uncle, Mr. T. E. Clark.

## Best Silverware Made!

THE PATENT "BEST" FACTORY has been used for many years. THIS TERM ALONE NO LONGER guarantees quality and is found stamped upon quantities of goods of base metal and of cheap make. The clear stamp and name of a responsible maker are the true guarantee of quality.  
EVERY ARTICLE bearing our name in any form whatever, is fully guaranteed by us to be THE BEST, and rigid comparison is invited. We know that our store offers positive advantages to those who are careful about the quality of goods bought, and more careful about the price paid for them.

Chester, S. C. R. BRANDT, The Optician and Jeweler.

## His Mother was a Native of Chester.

In Harper's Weekly there appears this week the following concerning a young man who was born in Columbia. The young man is a son of Mr. Theo. D. Kline, who was formerly master mechanic of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road. During the war Mr. Kline saved the most of his property from Sherman's troops by loading it and hauling it to Charleston in cars. Later he went to Mexico and is now general superintendent of the Central railroad of Georgia. Here is what Harper's says:  
"In the Weekly of Nov. 10, 1894, was given a reproduction of the painting 'Nymph and Satyr,' which won for Mr. William F. Kline the Lazarus travelling scholarship. The competition for this scholarship is open to American art students under 30. The value of the scholarship is \$2,400 and the conditions of the award provide for two years of travel and study abroad by the successful aspirant. The competition and award are in charge of a committee from the art school of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to which the winner on his return from abroad makes his report and brings his work for exhibition.  
"Mr. Kline, the winner in 1894, is a native of Georgia, who studied in the Art Students' league and the National academy. He sailed for Paris in the winter of 1895, and spent his first winter in the academy in Paris, where he painted from life under Gustave Courtois and Girardot. The following summer he went to Chartres, where he studied out of doors. There, at the time of the annual Fete Dieu, he found a subject for a large painting in the children in white dresses and veils coming from their first communion down the steps of one of the sculptured porches of the old cathedral. This painting, nine feet five inches by five feet, was finished in the following spring.  
"From Chartres Mr. Kline went on an extended trip through Italy, and on his return to Paris started two large canvases. One of them, a group of two figures, life size, representing a pastoral scene, he sent when, finished to the Salon de Champ de Mars, where it was well received. The other, a large composition, in size ten feet nine inches by five feet, is that called 'In Time of Peace,' or 'Homer,' of which a reproduction is given in this number of THE WEEKLY. These three pictures, with other studies, portraits and smaller compositions, done by Mr. Kline while abroad, will be exhibited during November at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—THE STATE.

## Prof. Holmes' Lecture.

Owing to an appointment made by the Governor for Prof. J. A. Holmes, he will have to fill his engagement at Chester to-night (Tuesday), 6th inst., instead of Thursday, as at first advertised.  
Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, at the Opera House, this interesting and instructive lecture will be given, and will be enjoyed by all, young and old. No charge for admission.  
The hot supper at Mr. John Ferguson's at Edgemoor Thursday was quite a success. The proceeds amounted to \$49.—Rock Hill Herald.

## KERSHAW, Nov. 6.—Yesterday afternoon

Influence Peace, white, while under the influence of whiskey, shot William Simmons, colored, at the residence of Dr. J. A. W. G. G.

**Sister's Baby.**

The way she carried on her head  
 And Brother Sam 'll stick  
 For half a day round the house—  
 The worst fever she had  
 He struts around and acts a fool  
 If some one calls him "pa."  
 I heard the baby cry to-day,  
 Such howls you never heard,  
 'Taint even got a decent voice,  
 But they don't say a word.  
 If I'd get that squawks as that  
 I'd catch it good, you bet!  
 Ma'll say "Noo, Timmy, stop that  
 noise!"  
 And what a spank I'd get.  
 Sam says that I'm an uncle now,  
 But I don't believe it, though—  
 Cause uncles are all grown up men,  
 He thinks that I don't know.  
 He thinks because he is a "pa."  
 He'll fool me good that way,  
 But he can't catch me with that talk,  
 No matter what he'll say.  
 Ma says the baby looks like Sue,  
 And pa and her agree.  
 Sam says that when it cries and kicks  
 He thinks it looks like me.  
 Oh, but he thinks he's awful smart,  
 He thinks he's funny, too,  
 But when they bring that baby out  
 I'll run—that's what I'll do.  
 But Sister Sue's been awful good,  
 When I was sick in bed;  
 She stayed right by me day and night,  
 Or else I might be dead.  
 She might feel bad if I was mean—  
 And Sue ain't mean—no, sir;  
 I guess I'll have to see the thing;  
 I guess I will—fer her.

**Triplets.**

She carried my flowers to the dance,  
 Just as I asked her to do;  
 For me she has scarce a bright glance,  
 Yet—she carried my flowers to the dance.  
 She went with another, 'tis true,  
 And I'd but a brief moment to woo,  
 Yet—she carried my flowers to the dance.  
 Just as I had asked her to do!  
 Pray what does it signify, Cupid,  
 That she carried my flowers to the dance?  
 Why silent, you know or you stupid?  
 Speak! What does it signify, Cupid?  
 Should it hope within me enhance  
 That you will favor my chance?  
 Pray what does it signify, Cupid,  
 That she carried my flowers to the dance?  
 —J. LAWIS ORRICK, in Washington Post.

**Women in Business.**

The increased employment of women in various lines of business and industry presents one of the most interesting studies of the time.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, discusses this subject in the *Chautauqua* and throws much light upon it. He shows that in this country in 1870 the percentage of women engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining was 6.47 and in 1890 7.54 per cent., a small increase. In professional service the percentage increased from 24.86 to 33.10, while in domestic and personal service the per cent. fell from 42.9 to 38.24 per cent. In trade or transportation the increase was from 1.61 per cent. while in manufacturing and mechanical industries the increase was from 14.44 to 20.18 per cent.

In the whole number of persons employed there has been since 1870 a small increase in per cent. of women employed and a corresponding decrease of men.

In some departments, however, the increase in the number of women has been notably great. This is true of art and music, bookkeeping and commercial clerkships. The number of women who work has been very largely increased by the telegraph and the telephone. While it is clear that women are steadily invading fields of labor which were once recognized as belonging to men only, it is also true that the number of children working in competition with men has decreased largely. This is due partly to legislation against the employment of child labor and partly to the fact that women have in many departments been substituted for children.

Mr. Wright thinks that the greater competition of women for such places as are open to them is the explanation of the fact that they are paid less than men for work of the same character. He cites 287 instances of women and men engaged in the same occupation and performing their duties with equal efficiency. In 27 of these cases did the

women receive equal pay with the men, while in 593 cases their pay was less.

**Wash-Day at Duc West.**

An enterprising man, knowing that wholesale prices are less than retail, has decided to save himself the students of Erskine in the matter of getting their clothes washed, and made a contract with a countryman who had no experience whatever in that line. There was a provision in the contract that none of the boys should have in the wash more than one shirt, one pair of cuffs and two collars in any one week. The laundryman began his work up at the end of the first week and at the end of the first week drove up to the dormitory with a two horse wagon load of clothes, each garment lying loose like "original packages." The "lay out" was a curiosity and the boys turned out in full force. An extra supply of bluing had been used and the boys found the shirts and collars blue instead of white. He had used no starch and the garments were piled in regardless of separate ownership. The boys seized the clothing and were scuffling and "tagging" each other with the shirts, the laundry man left and has not been heard from since. —Abbeville Melim.

**Interesting and Rather Surprising.**

A paper read at the recent meeting of American cotton manufacturers in Philadelphia contained some interesting statistics as to the cotton goods trade of the world. It is practically in the hands of four countries and divided about as follows: Great Britain, \$332,331,000; Germany, \$47,742,000; France, \$28,757,000; United States, \$19,840,000. The surprising thing about these figures is that Great Britain, without a pound of native raw cotton, should spin and weave over 77 per cent. of the cotton goods purchased by other nations, while the United States, which produces over one-half of all the cotton grown in the world, supplies less than 5 per cent. of the manufacturers of cotton which other countries buy. Over 95 per cent. of the world's trade in cotton goods is in the hands of Great Britain, Germany and France, neither of which raises a pound of cotton at home, all of which are dependent on the United States for their raw fiber. Such facts as these should incite American manufacturers to great efforts to extend their foreign trade.

**How Many Were There.**

A teacher being asked how many scholars there were in his class at Sunday School, replied:

"If you multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times the Israelites compassed Jericho on the 7th day, and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Haman's sins, subtract the number of each kind of unclean beast that went into the ark; multiply by the number of men that went to seek Elijah after he was taken to Heaven; subtract from this Joseph's age at the time he stood before Pharaoh; divide by the number of stones David selected to kill Goliath; subtract the number of furlongs that Bethany was distant from Jerusalem; multiply by the number of anchors cast out at the time of Paul's shipwreck; subtract the number of people saved in the ark and the remainder will be the number of scholars in the school."

**Prohibition in New England.**

A correspondent who has been in the northern part of New Hampshire most of the last four months questions the recent statement in the *Evening Post* that "the utter breakdown of prohibition in that State is now confessed." Our correspondent says that he spent his time mainly near Littleton, Bethlehem and Franconia and that nowhere in that region did he see such a thing as a lager beer sign, a beer barrel or a notice that liquor of any description was for sale, while no hotel that he visited had any public bar. Moreover, he had just returned from a drive from Littleton, N. H., across the State of Vermont, which also has a prohibitory law, to Troy, N. Y., stepping overnight and at other times at the country hotels or taverns on the way; and at no place in either New Hampshire or Vermont did he see any bar or liquor drinking in these taverns, while nowhere along the 175 miles of road until he reached the New York line at Cambridge did he see a beer sign, a sashon sign, or a beer bottle.

Evangelist Pearson's services at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, have led to an important movement. On October 13 there was an all-day prayer meeting, and on the other days of the week there were meetings at 3 and 8 o'clock. Dr. Humphreys, Rev. C. Woelflin and Rev. A. B. Sears assisted in the services.

**Former visitors to Niagara will recall that when the state reservation was private property there was for the last season or two a successful entrepreneur of the "boom" days of the falls themselves, and a heightening of their wildness and weirdness and beauty by a similar use of colored screens. The scene was one to be remembered, and Niagara visitors have reason to congratulate themselves that private enterprise again proposes thus to enhance the night wonder of Niagara. For you may croak as you please about "natural" beauty, nature is too prone to veil her beauty at night; and if esthetic be shocked at an artificial coloring of the water, and find compensation for loss of naturalness in such bewildering riotousness of color and grotesqueness as one can hardly dream of, even they must approve the lights which make visible the natural beauty when darkness would otherwise veil the scene. —Rochester Express.**

**She Paid the Fine.**

It is allowable in this instance to say: "It makes a difference whose ox is gored!" A boy was arrested in Newark, N. J., on a charge of cruelty to animals. He drove a horse with a sore neck. The animal had no flesh on his bones to prevent them from perforating his skin. Mrs. Caroline Kurtz owned the equine bone bag, and when the boy was arrested she said: "Let them send the boy to jail if they want to; the horse is not worth the price." Then a complaint was filed against the owner, and the boy was discharged. When Mrs. Kurtz was fined \$5, she expressed her opinion of the justice.—she paid the fine.

**Lighting Niagara by Searchlights.**

An experiment in lighting the gorge of the Niagara river, which was tried this week in connection with the convention of electricians, is likely to bear important results, and has furnished a spectacle of extraordinary magnificence. The illumination was arranged under the personal directions of Luther Stieringer, the man who designed and operated the illuminations and electric fountains at the Worlds Fair. On the platform car, between two open cars, he took six monster electric searchlights and a number of colored gelatin screens. At ten o'clock in the evening the start was made down the Gorge road. The searchlights took their electricity from the trolley wire, and when they were directed upon the shores and tumbling river, and the lights in the open cars were turned off, the scene was rarely beautiful. It looked as though such (moon) "light as never was, on land or sea," had transformed the scene. But as the cars moved on, and Mr. Stieringer changed the screens, far more magical, wonderful and startling effects were secured.

Now it looked as though one were seeing with Dante eyes, so red and fierce was the scene, and so darkly red the shadowy banks, between which the river tossed waves of blood. Further down, beneath the new steel arch bridge, where the furious rapids were tossing the spray fifty feet or more in the air, red and green lights were used. Then the plain lights were shown again, and then, where the rapids are strongest and wildest, the red screens were used with an effect whose weirdness the contrast vastly heightened. So impressive was the spectacle that for several minutes there was absolute silence in the cars, and then a cheer of admiration broke out.

From that point to the end of the road the colors were changed rapidly, with beautiful effect, and at midnight the party returned to the falls. It is said that the success of the experiment insures the illumination of the gorge by searchlights next season, and that means the addition to the attractions of Niagara of a wonderfully thrilling night spectacle, and one which, once seen, will not be forgotten.

**Two Strangers.**

A golden-headed eagle, which measured 7 feet 1 inch from tip to tip of wings, was killed near Newbury, N. H., on Monday, August 13th.

Mr. W. B. Bolin brought a peculiar bird to the *Enquirer* office last Monday. About the size of a crow, and the color of a dove, with long legs, neck like a goose, slightly flattened toes and sharp beak. That it is a water fowl is evident; but its name we are unable to tell with certainty. More than anything else it looks like what the dictionary presents as a moor hen, or gallinule. The bird, Mr. Bolin informs us, was caught last Friday by his dogs at Boggs' ford, on Fishing Creek, about nine miles from Yorkville.—Yorkville *Enquirer*.

**Pea Vine Hay.**

For the benefit of amateur farmers, I send formula for a simple and sure way of curing pea vines for hay.

It was given to me by a practical South Carolinian. By it I cured over three tons last year and have some three tons now, fresh and sweet as when drawn to the barn, leaves and on color green.

Cut after the dew is off; let it lie until next day. After the dew is off rake into rows, and put into very small heaps; let them remain until next day. After the dew is off, turn heaps over with hay-rake; let them remain until next day. After the dew is off, haul into the barn. Put into the barn in layers of two feet and sprinkle salt upon each layer, as you would sow oats or any grain. Not less than three quarts of salt, nor more than four to one ton of vines.—R. A. WARD, of South Carolina, in *Southern*, this Cultivator.

**Diphtheria Thwarted by Intubation.**

*Missouri Gazette.*

Diphtheria may cause death in either of two ways: By closing the air passage and suffocating the patient or by proving too powerful a poison for the system to withstand. Little Susie Carroll, who was at the point of death from this cause, and is now bright and well again, is a living demonstration of the value in diphtheria of what the doctors call "intubation." Modern surgery has devised instruments by which the operation may be easily and successfully performed. A surgical case contains some special instruments looking like forceps and three or four little gold tubes about three inches long, and of different sizes, but none much larger or smaller than a lead pencil. A tube of proper size is easily inserted by use of the forceps, and a thread attached prevents any likelihood that the tube will slip down and get away. As soon as the attending physicians performed this operation, the little sufferer was vibrantly relieved. She was breathing easily again, jumped down from the lap of her nurse, went to bed herself and in a minute or two was fast asleep. Her system withstood the poison and she recovered rapidly.

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