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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- November 26, 1897

J T. Bigham

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THE LANTERN.

Vol. 10, No. 45

CHESTER, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
Subscription Price, \$1.00 Cash.

POSTAL HUMOR.

The Postoffice Names Given to Some Postoffices.

The United States Official Postal Guide is to the subscription department of a great newspaper what an unabridged dictionary is to the schoolroom.

The Postal Guide is in fact a dictionary of postoffices, containing three separate alphabetical classifications of all the postoffices in the United States, besides a great deal of reading matter of special interest to postmasters, for whose instruction, primarily, the guide is issued.

The subscription clerk needs it daily, because in nearly every large batch of letters which passes through his hands some correspondent has failed to give his address properly. Often the name of the State is omitted, sometimes no address at all is given, the only clew to it being an imperfect postmark, and occasionally the writer misspells his own postoffice.

Just a few days ago the *World-Herald* received a letter of some importance, in which the writer gave no address, and the postmark revealed nothing but the name of the State. This case was, of course, beyond the help of the Postal Guide, and at first glance there seemed no way to supply the missing information, but it was noticed that the signature was that of a business firm, and the resolute clerk took down the reference book of one of the largest commercial agencies, turned to the State indicated, and after plodding all the way from A to P, found a town in which such a firm does business.

Once in a while the name of the writer is not given, even when a dollar bill is inclosed to pay for the paper, and in such a case nothing can be done, usually, but file the letter and wait for a complaint from a subscriber.

But in perhaps a majority of cases where there is lack of necessary information, it is in reference to the address of the writer, and if the lack can be supplied in all the chances are that the Postal Guide will supply it.

Such information is interesting enough to the man in need of it, but exceedingly dry to every one else, and the average reader would never so much as dream of going to the Postal Guide for anything fresh and sparkling or of general interest. It is a fact, however, that the man who goes to it daily for needed information frequently digs up huge chunks of humor, and is ever and anon at his wit's end if he takes time to stop and think how a town came to receive such a name as the one before him.

Why, for instance, should such an undesirable cognomen as "Bumblebee," "Bumbville" or "Bubball" ever hang as a millstone around the neck of any village? How can any loyal citizen consent to having his chosen abiding place burdened by such a name as "Buckwamp," "Buddtown," "I B I B," "Birdnest"?

What refined young lady upon going off to school would be willing to give her home address as "Squire-jim," "W. Ya," "Brandy Camp, Penn.," or "Squaw, Jack county, Tex."? Imagine the feelings of a college professor who carries half a dozen degrees, when called upon to give his place of residence as "A. B. C., Summer county, Tenn."

Yet these are the names of post-offices, and there are scores—yes, hundreds—of others just as odd.

This class of names has one significant virtue—being unlike anything else. Confusion is avoided. Offices of the same name in different States or of similar names in the State are the cause, when the writing is hastily legible, of a good many letters going astray. There is an Omaha in Illinois, but Omaha, Nebraska, is so much better

known that correspondents sometimes from force of habit, write Nebraska when they mean Illinois, and the letter goes to the wrong office. Geneva and Geneva, both in Nebraska, look so nearly alike when the writing is not very plain that mail for the one frequently goes to the other.

Down in Nemaha county a number of years ago there was a country postoffice and trading place called "Howard," but the name so closely resembled "Harvard," even when the writing was quite legible, that it gave the postmaster no end of trouble, and he finally succeeded in having the name changed to "Pondunk"—not very pretty, to be sure, but a name on which the village could claim a monopoly, and for that reason desirable. When the Missouri Pacific railroad was built through the town a few years later the name grated harshly on the cultured ears of the railway officials, and through their influence it was again changed to "Brock."

"Calf Killer" is the peculiar name of a postoffice in Putnam county, Tex. Alabama has its "Brick-yard" and Oregon its "Bridal Veil." "Breadloaf" is in Vermont, "Bobtown" in North Dakota, "Beehive" in Georgia, and "Autumn Leaves" in Wayne county, Penn.

"Allsup" is the significant name of an Alabama town.

There is a "Cistern" in Texas, "Kain" in Nebraska, and a "Pump" in North Carolina. It seems unfortunate enough to stop at that, but the Postal Guide goes further and gives California as the only place to "Wash," and Illinois or Minnesota to "Iron." At this rate when can "Man," whom we can only find in West Virginia, get his fine shirt laundered?

Indian Territory has "Cheek," Ohio "Gail." The only "Cheaphill" is found in Tennessee, and the only "Ordinary" postoffices are in Kentucky and Virginia. Whatever you find elsewhere is extraordinary and high priced.

"Cash" can be obtained in eight States, but Kentucky and Virginia are the only ones giving a "Check," and when you get it you are compelled to go all the way to Maryland or Tennessee to find a "Bank" at which it can be deposited.

The ladies are supposed to have a special fondness for "Bargaintown." There is only one in the United States. It is in New Jersey.

Tennessee and Indian Territory each has a "Bob," but there is no Robert anywhere.

Five different States claim the "Best" postoffice.

North Carolina has the trinity of Christian graces, "Faith," "Hope" and "Charity."

Our own Nebraska is the only State in which you can find "Best." Stand up for Nebraska.

For "Benefit" go to Virginia. You will also find a "Chum" there.

The "Cloud" is in Michigan and the "Thunder" in Georgia, but the "Skim" rages in Arizona.

The Postal Guide is surely Democratic, as it reports "Confidence" in only two States—Missouri and West Virginia.

Kentucky is satisfied with only a "Crani" (D. H. I. I. 2312071).

There is a "Boy" in Tennessee, but no girl anywhere.

You get the "Result" in New York.

Nine States, including Nebraska, offer "Bisss," but Texas is the only place where the "Beavijiss" is allowed and Oklahoma has the exclusive claim on "Cupid."

South Carolina and Missouri ought to get together; the former has "Cafarrri" and the latter "Cure-all."

South Carolina also has "Black-sold" and "White Oak."

"Cando" is found in North Carolina and "Bragg" in Georgia;

"Briar" in Texas and "Rose" in Kansas; "Bride" in Tennessee and "Grooms" in New York.

"Brief" in North Carolina and "Lawyers" in Virginia; "Little Isaac" in West Virginia; "Little Indian" in Illinois; "Calm" in Ohio and "Hurricane" in South Dakota; "Burnside" in Iowa and a full "Beard" in Kentucky.

Colorado has a "Chromo."

Quite a number of postoffices seem to have been named after young ladies. Such names as "Cora," "Ada," "Bertha," "Alice," "Blanche" and "Amy" occur in profusion.

A few of the other names worthy of mention in the small part of the Postal Guide thus far gone over are as follows:

"Buzz," "Brain," "Calico," "Burning Bush," "Cave in Rock," "Allright," "Arnica," "Agreeable," "Talkinrock," "Balloon," "Bangs," "Cute," "Center," "Sandwich," "Convenience," "Backbone," "Cobb," "Box," "Angel," "Banister," "Chat," "City Price," "Bogus," "Boom," "Aimwell," "Bovine," "Barefoot," "Goodluck," "Bantam," and "Barrenfork."

COMPETITOR CREW.

Safe After Having Been Ordered Shot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamer Saratoga from Habana, having on board the released members of the Competitor filibustering expedition, has entered the harbor. The men are: Capt. Alfredo LaBorde, William Gildea, Ona Melton, William Leight and Charles Barnett, an Englishman.

All of the men were in fairly good health and excellent spirits on reaching quarantine. Capt. LaBorde suffers somewhat from paralysis which he contracted during his long confinement in the Cuban fortress.

Joe Springer, the United States consul at Habana, was also a passenger on the Saratoga. He declined to talk for publication.

The released men wore the clothes in which they were clad at the time of their capture on April 25, 1896, at Barrancas, San Cayetano, Cuba. Another happy passenger on the Saratoga was Julio Arceyaya Quesada, the young Cuban insurgent, who was expected ordered to be shot by Weyler, but who was pardoned by Gen. Blanco, a friend of the prisoner's father.

The six men who had escaped the fate of the Virginian captives were greeted upon their arrival in New York by an enthusiastic crowd who gave them a hearty welcome. The poor wretches were too weak to respond to the cheers which had been given in their honor. Capt. LaBorde's brother was one of those assembled on the dock. The meeting between the brothers was a touching one. The friends of the others cried with joy as they grasped the hands of the released prisoners, whose eyes were sunken, faces pallid, and forms emaciated.

Representatives of the Cuban Junta were also present and they added their greetings to the men.

This is the story which young Quesada told tonight concerning his release.

"While a member of the army corps in the Pinar del Rio district I became possessed of information, to the knowledge of which, I think, I owe the saving of my life."

"Last March I wandered about a mile away from our hospital tent in search of some herbs of which I desired to make medicine, when a detachment of Spanish infantry captured me. The noise made by my struggle to free myself aroused my 12 companions and they rushed to my assistance. During the fight that followed my friends were beaten and one of them was killed.

After the conflict was over I was bound and thrown on the ground in a position of utter helplessness. I was told if I would confess where my comrades had their dynamite stored they would stop beating me. This I declined to do, and seeing that they could not force a confession from me, they sent me to Artemisa prison, where I was tried and sentenced to be shot.

It was at this juncture that my knowledge stood me in good stead. Two prominent Spanish generals, one a brigadier general whose name I don't care to mention, and Gen. Aguilas, principally concerned themselves in my release. They feared me because they knew I had disclosures to make which would ruin them. They thought that if I had to die I would tell what I know.

These men are either base cowards or their desire to hold their positions overcame their scruples. They were in constant communication with the insurgent generals, having written letters to them which I saw while in the Pinar del Rio district in which they stated that they wanted to make arrangements by which Spanish soldiers would not be attacked in the districts controlled by them. In return the insurgents were to have free access to the trocha and be permitted to pass at will. This proposition was accepted and in this way we were able to keep in constant communication with Gomez, Maceo and Garcia.

We had about 5,000 men under command of Gen. Nunez, while the Spaniards had between 40,000 and 50,000, yet we were able to cope with them."

The friends of young Quesada were surprised to learn that he had secured his release by holding a secret which betrayed the allies of the insurgents in the Spanish army. It was this information and not Gen. Blanco's friendship for the late Prof. Quesada that secured his pardon.

Probably the most wretched of the Competitor's crew is Ona Melton, the newspaper correspondent, whose intention in going to Cuba was not to participate in the war, but to report the true situation in that country.

In describing his capture and subsequent treatment Melton said that when the first shot was fired by the Spanish gunboat he and two of his companions lowered a small boat and tried to escape. They were pursued and captured in a short distance from the shore. On board the gunboat they were cruelly bound with ropes and were prodded with sharp pointed sticks which punctured their flesh. They were afterwards thrown into a cell and fed but once a day. After the first six days the prisoners were permitted to see Consul Williams and were fed twice a day, but just the sort of food it was Melton is still unable to say. It barely supported life, that was all.

After the respite Melton said he and his companions were placed in a large cell containing 400 other prisoners, both political and criminal in the Cabanas fortress and there he remained in trembling and fear. Last Thursday afternoon he was taken out of the dungeon, as he supposed to be shot; but in the corridor he met Consul General Lee, who to Melton's surprise, informed him that the Competitor prisoners had been pardoned. Then he and his comrades were placed on board the Saratoga, which brought them here. When arrested Melton weighed 165 pounds but now he could not pull down the scales at 100 pounds. He will remain here about a week and will then return to his home.

Capt. LaBorde, speaking of his prison life said: "The stories of cruelties in Spanish prisons are utterly unfounded. I have been there long enough to know. The jailers were as kind as could be expected

and Mateo Fernandez, the warden of Cabanas, was especially kind and considerate—so much so that we called him 'father.'

"Why, my kener more about what was going on than you did. How did we learn? Well, I can't tell that as it might hurt those left behind. Yes, American gold went a great way. I got a little money from time to time and the guards who did not receive any pay while I was there, were always gratified for anything I gave them and amply paid for what they got."

The other two members of the Competitor's crew, Dr. Eborida and Delgado Masso—both Spaniards, are still in prison in Cuba. Their release, it is said, has been promised.

American Iron and Steel.

The Carnegie company alone produces nearly 2,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum, which is almost as much as the total joint output of Germany, France and Belgium, 30 years ago, and more than the total iron output of the United States up to the year 1872. The same works produce annually about 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots and 650,000 tons of rails—figures which exceed the annual output of all the works in Great Britain up to 1880—and the same firm lately made arrangements to produce at Homestead about 1,000,000 tons of open-hearth steel annually, which is more than the total open-hearth steel output in France, Belgium, and Germany combined, and considerably more than the total output of this description of steel in the United States, as a whole, up to 1894. And this gigantic corporation does not stand alone. The Illinois steel company has also much larger resources of production than any concern in Europe, and so also has the Tennessee Coal and Iron company in another and not less interesting region. Of corporations in the second rank, but still important and formidable, the number is legion.

So far as labor is concerned, the achievements and experience of the United States have completely upset the fallacy that highly paid work is necessarily dear. On the contrary, it has been made evident that nominally dear labor is the cheapest of all if its efficiency be guaranteed by proper methods and appliances.

There are no workers, either at home or abroad, where ores, coal, pig iron, and steel ingots, or steel girders, rails, and beams, are being made at so low labor cost per ton of product as in the United States, and yet there is no ironmaking country in which the nominal wages paid to labor are so high. The explanation of the paradox consists in the fact that the American workmen do not as is but too usual in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, resist mechanical improvements, but rather welcome them, as assisting to get rid of the most irksome and laborious part of their duties. Most of the operations are conducted automatically by machinery of a novel and ingenious character, which British manufacturers, I have reason to believe, hesitate to introduce at home because of possible difficulties with their workmen.

Death on the Wires.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—A horrible accident occurred tonight on the corner of Hassell street and Maiden Lane, by which Henry Heyward, a colored lineman in the employ of the Charleston Light and Power Company, was electrocuted. Heyward was standing on an arm of a pole grasping a wire, when to get a firmer grip he leaned forward and in doing so his body came in contact with the other wire of the circuit. The heavy charge threw him in a reclining position on three live wires and with his right hand still firmly grasping the wire he ex-

pired. He was four seconds dead, not having on his gloves at the time and his negligence caused his death.

The coroner's inquest on the note man being roasted was witnessed by a number of people. He hung on the wires with his body flashing a blue fire for about three minutes, by which time word was gotten to the power house and the circuit was shut off. The stifling odor of burning flesh filled the atmosphere. There were very few people who could stand the sight and several passers-by became ill from merely taking a passing glance at the unfortunate man sizzling on the wires.

The force from the power house reached the scene in about five minutes when a rope was attached to Heyward's body and he was lowered to the ground and sent home in the police patrol wagon. The wires burnt deep into the flesh at several places on his body and hand. The bones of his hands were exposed to the wires.

The shutting off of the current caused an accident at the Academy of Music where the Klint-Hearn company was exhibiting. A Japanese equilibrist was performing at the top of a pole and as the stage was suddenly thrown in darkness the performer fell to the floor. The Japanese sustained a few painful bruises but was otherwise not hurt. J. B.

Hester's Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued today shows an increase in the movement into sight compared with the same week last year in round figures of 140,000. For the 19 days of November, the total shows an increase over last year of 475,000 bales. For the 80 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is in excess of the 80 days of last year 268,000 bales. The movement since Sept. 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 3,304,350 against 3,180,919 last year; overland to northern mills and Canada 388,503 against 329,286, last year. Interior stocks in excess of those held at the end of the commercial year 441,252 against 359,593 last year. Southern mill takings, exclusive of amount consumed at southern outports, 284,409 against 272,903 last year.

Foreign exports for the week have been 353,320 against 239,019 last year, making the total thus far for the season 2,142,686 against 1,988,873 last year, an increase of 153,813.

Northern mill takings for the week show an increase of 55,262 over last year. The total takings of American mills north and south and Canada for the season have been 1,002,925 against 902,047 last year. These include 713,807 by northern spinners against 625,117.

Stocks at the seaboard and on leading southern interior centres are now 208,825 less than at this period last year.

The Thing He Forgot.

The absent-minded German professor continues to contribute to the gaiety of the nations. Lately he had late at night in his chamber, disrobed himself, when he sat down with his head in his hands.

"Donnerwetter!" he said. "There was something I was to do. What was it now?"

He sat and pondered intensely for half an hour, growing colder and colder. Finally he sprang up.

"Ah, I have it!" he exclaimed. "I intended to go to bed."

"Billy, d'yee see that knot in that boy contractor's tail?"

"Yes, I guess he put that there hussle so that we would not forget to eat that ere rabbit. Didn't yee never put a knot in yer hankercher to remember somethin'?"

The Arrest of Newbold.
 A great deal has been printed about the arrest of Newbold, and yet there is a little that has not been printed, so far as we have seen.

About 1:45 Monday morning, Sheriff Cornwell was aroused from sleep at the jail by Paul Chisholm, brother-in-law of Newbold, who said that Newbold was at the Chisholm House under arrest, in charge of Mr. Thomason, and wished to see the Sheriff. Mr. Cornwell went down at once and found there Newbold, Thomason, and Cowan. He asked Thomason if he wished to put Newbold in jail. He said he did not, that Newbold wished to spend the night with his family, under guard. He said further that he had a warrant issued in Spartanburg. Newbold stated that he had been advised by the State authorities not to surrender until Sunday, the 21st, and that according to arrangement, he had surrendered to Thomason the evening before, at Mr. Kelsey's, near Fort Lawn, and was going on to Columbia that day. Thomason had gone over to Spartanburg on Saturday for the warrant, and returned in time to carry out his part of the program.

In connection with Newbold's remark about the advice of the "State authorities," he handed the Sheriff a letter which he said would explain everything. Mr. Cornwell thinks the envelope showed that it had been sent by hand, though he did not notice it particularly, and the printed head of the letter seemed to have been purposely torn off. It said, "We regret this affair as much as you do," or words to that effect. It gave Newbold full directions about the time and other details of surrender, saying that Thomason would arrest him and would not claim the reward. There were a number of expressions about what "he" said, "he" would do, etc., "he" referring, as the Sheriff understood, to the governor. Owing to interruption of reading by conversation and to his having in mind that he was reading a letter from the governor's office and written by his authority, he gave no attention to the signature, in fact he did not read the last lines.

Sheriff Cornwell is not quite, but almost sure that Newbold said that he had communicated with Governor Elerbe when in Columbia a week before.

When they applied to Magistrate Williams for a warrant they said nothing about the Spartanburg warrant.

The day after Newbold went to Columbia, Sheriff Cornwell received a bench warrant from the Sheriff of Spartanburg.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We see by the newspapers that several convicts have accepted pardons from Governor Elerbe. This is right. We believe in people accepting anything that comes along.

The *Plainsboro Headlight* states that Attorney General Barber will not run again for the office he now holds. The *Headlight* says that Mayor H. H. Evans, of Newberry, will be a winning candidate. He is well known throughout the State and the *Headlight* says he will be a sure winner.

"Disarm the Constables," says the *Columbia Register*. Why, brother, under the law as it now stands, there is not an individual in the State, not even a sheriff, who has the right to carry a concealed weapon. Everybody, even the preachers, have a constitutional right to carry arms strapped about their persons if they see fit. Look up the statutes, especially the volume turned out at last session of the general assembly, and see if this is not correct.—*Yorkville Enquirer*.

Mr. Samuel L. Campbell, the old Confederate veteran made blind by a ball which passed through his head during the war, destroying the optic nerves, was seen in a pump on the Narrow Gauge Railroad tank in Clover for many years. He has grown too feeble to do this work longer, however, and recently gave up the job.—*Rock Hill Herald*.

We knew Mr. Campbell quite well some 20 years ago, and we have rarely seen a more jolly and happy man. If we remember correctly he told us that he lay on his back on the battlefield 48 hours after he was wounded, with his face and eyes exposed to a scorching sun, and he attributed the loss of one of his eyes to this exposure more than to the wound. It doesn't take much to make one reasonably happy if he can only accept the situation assigned to him.

Last Sabbath at the Churches.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
 Rev. D. N. McLaughlin preached in the morning from Heb. 5:8, 9. Subject, obedience and perfection through suffering. Suffering a natural necessity. Sweetness, health, and happiness are known and appreciated only through acquaintance with bitterness, sickness, and misery. One could not appreciate God's mercies were they not withdrawn. Suffering is a school in which we learn. The stars shine brightest when the night is darkest. Lectures illustrated with pictures projected on the wall can be delivered and understood only in the dark. Suffering tests the graces, whether they are simply engrained or native to the character. It discovers to the individual whether his religious character is superficial or a matter of natural vent. Job's trial is a case in point.

The night sermon was preached from II Cor. 3: 3. Subject, the Christian is an epistle of Christ to the community in which he lives.

1. It is Christ's method of revealing himself and His religion to the world. If his profession and life are contradictory, he invalidates his testimony, injures the cause and casts the taint of suspicion on all who are witnesses on that side.

2. The world when serious looks not to the Bible but to professors to gain its estimate of Christ and the power of religion to save. Be careful; Christ and religion are on trial in your character and life.

A. R. P. CHURCH.
 The sermon at the A. R. P. church was of an expository character based on I Cor. 10:14-33. The question with which the apostle was dealing was whether eating meats that had been sacrificed to idols would be wrong or not, whether it would be idolatry. The apostle considers what is the law in the case, and what the Christian liberty.

Whether law or liberty is to prevail in certain lines of action depends upon outward circumstances, motives, and the supreme purpose governing the actor.

METHODIST CHURCH.
 The subject on which the pastor of the Methodist church preached Sunday morning was the ministry of affliction. The drift of the sermon was as follows: God has ordained that everything that touches His children shall minister to their good. This is true even of afflictions. By revealing the emptiness and uncertainty of all things earthly, afflictions incline us away from them to the things of God and Heaven. The beneficial effects of adversity, however, are determined wholly by our attitude to it. The fire that warms may also consume. The water that satisfies thirst may become the instrument of death. Only to those who are able, by faith, to see the invisible, the peculiar blessings of adversity come.

The sermon at night was on the "Cleansing of Naaman." The great Syrian statesman was with all his excellent qualities, a miserable leper. And so men may be distinguished in many ways and by many things and yet be miserable sinners. As the knowledge of a sufficient remedy for his leprosy was providentially furnished Naaman, so the gospel of

Jesus Christ informs men of their sin, and provides an adequate remedy therefor. While God is never anxious to pardon sinners, He does so only in accordance with the plan of his own device, to wit: Repentance toward God, and faith in Jesus Christ. Whatever we are perfectly willing to accept Salvation on the terms of the gospel the care of our souls will be even more promptly and effectively secured by the healing of Naaman's leprosy.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The pastor preached in the morning from Prov. 6, the text being chosen from Mal. 3: 10. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse and prove me herewith saith the Lord, if I will not pour you out a blessing." The means of proving God was the first thought emphasized. These are the tithes, or offering of the tenth of the income. But the tithe system was Jewish, under the law, and antagonistic to grace. How then is the thought applicable to us who are Christians? Clearly in that the whole matter is left to the guidance of the new law promulgated to the Corinthians. "On the first day of the week let every one of you lay by in store as the Lord hath prospered him." Here is consecrated giving, systematic giving and proportionate giving. Under the tithe system the giving of the very poor would be too much, and the giving of the rich too little. The man with an income of \$100 per annum would feel the gift of \$10 dollars much more than the man whose yearly income is \$100,000, and who accordingly gives \$10,000, because in the case of the first there would only be \$90 left for living expenses, and in the case of the other \$90,000, which to spend on self would be a crime against man and a sin in the sight of God. The Christian system obviates all these difficulties and lays the duty of giving on the individual conscience. The other thoughts emphasized are the purpose and blessed results of consecrated giving.

The sermon at night was on the blessings promised to Christ's followers. The text was John 8:12. "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the light of life." As electric lights just turned on scatter the darkness, so Christ is the world's light dispersing its darkness. The whole world was lost in the darkness of sin. Like a traveler lost at night, there was no help till Christ came to guide souls into that light which shineth more and more even unto the perfect day. He who follows Christ obediently shall have the light of life, since in him was life and that life was the light of men.

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

Lanoster Enterprise.
 Dr. Strait sold W. A. Davis a cow hide recently that weighed 30 pounds. The beef itself weighed over 700 pounds.

We have been informed that Mr. W. H. Wallace, who lives in the upper section of this county, while digging his potatoes found one that measured 22 inches in circumference.—(Which way, brother?—*LANTERN*.)

From Rock Hill Herald.
 Prof. J. Porter Hollis has returned from a visit to Wofford College. 130 additional looms were put in the Arcade Mill recently, making the total number now 204, the full capacity of the present building. It will now be necessary to run the spindles, 6,032 in number, day and night. The Arcade is doing well.

Mr. S. Springs Withers, a quondam Republican of Yorkville, but a very nice gentleman withal, passed through the city Monday on his way to Columbia to visit E. A. Webster, the Republican "boss." It is rumored that Mr. Withers aspires to be postmaster at Yorkville.

Col. W. R. Davie has decided to move to New York city on December 1st, and has sold the bulk of his plantation at Lansford to Mr. H. C. Thomas, of that section. Col. Davie is a polished gentleman and a brilliant and able writer. His son Mr. W. R. Davie, Jr., is connected with the *New York Times*, where the Colonel will be employed, we hear.

PROFESSIONAL.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
 Walker B. McCree, Chatham, S. C.
 Practice and counsel extending to all judicial, will practice in this and adjoining counties.

PRYOR & MCKEE, DRUGGISTS.
 Prescriptions a specialty.

Teachers and Others.
 Having official business with me will please call on me at my office. Days are MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.
 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 Stahn's Jewelry Store.

Sale of Farming Lands.
 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
 County of Chester.
 By virtue of the power contained in the will of James L. Ralph, deceased, the undersigned will sell at public outcry before the Court House door, in Chester, on the first Monday in December next, at the close of the public sales, the following premises:

1. All right, title, and interest, (the same being an undivided three-fourths interest) of the said Jas. L. Ralph deceased, in and to all that parcel or tract of land situate in said County and State upon the waters of Bull Run creek, containing 120 acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of J. H. McDaniel, Lev. Wilson, estate of Wm. Wallace and others. Terms of sale: One third cash, balance on credit of one and two years, in two annual payments and with interest from day of sale, to be secured by the note of the purchaser, and a mortgage of the premises with the privilege to pay the whole in cash.

A. G. BRICE,
 Executor of J. L. Ralph.

Estate Notice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
 County of Chester.
 All persons having claims against the estate of J. L. Ralph, deceased, are notified to present the same properly proven to the undersigned, and persons owing said estate will promptly make payment.

A. G. BRICE,
 Exr. of J. L. Ralph.

Big Sale of CROCKERY!

To move our large stock of CROCKERY, we will offer for the next thirty days—

Crockery, Glass, and Lamps
 at prices never before heard of in Chester. In these lines we have everything from the very finest to the cheapest. These goods have all been bought from Factories, and they will be sold at great reductions. We mean business.

Yours truly,

ROSBOROUGH & McJURE

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.
 PHONK 1-10
 All kinds of legal blanks for sale at THE LANTERN Job Office.

S. M. Jones & Co. BIG SALE!

Great Reduction! 30 Days Only!
 WE MUST MOVE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Matting, Blankets, Groceries, Etc.
 We offer this \$50,000 Stock positively at a reduction of 16 to 25 per cent.

We Offer Special Reduction in Dress Goods.
 25 Patterns, newest weaves in Dress Goods, \$7.00, now \$5.00
 25 Patterns, newest weaves in Dress Goods, \$5.00, now \$4.00
 25 Patterns, newest weaves in Dress Goods, \$6.00, now \$5.50
 50 Patterns, newest weaves in Dress Goods, \$4.00, now \$3.00

Come before this beautiful line is closed out! They are going fast and can't be duplicated. 50 Pieces Ladies' Broad Cloth, in all shades, former price 75c, now 65 c. See our line of Silk Velvets, largest line in the City. 25 pieces, in all the shades, prices 75c, 50c and \$1.00. 100 pieces black, prices 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. 100 pieces all-Wool Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, in all shades, now going at 25 cts. 100 pieces Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, in all the newest shades, now going at 20 cts. 200 pieces Dress Goods, double width, all shades, will be closed out at 12 1-2 cts. 150 pieces Black Cashmires, Henrietta, Serges, &c. Greatest bargains ever offered in Chester.

See our line of all-Wool Serge at 25 and 30 cts. 25 Black Henriettas at 25 cts., worth 40 cts. 25 Black Henriettas at 50 cts., worth 75 cts. Silk Warps Henriettas at \$1 and \$1.50.

FLANNEL AND BLANKET DEPARTMENT.
 25 pieces all-Wool Red Twill Flannel at 12 1-2 cts., worth 20 cts. 25 pieces all-Wool Medicated Flannel at 15 cts., worth 25 cts. 50 pieces all-Wool Medicated Flannel at 20 to 35 cts. 25 pieces White Plain and Twill at 12 1-2 to 30 cts. See our line of Blankets. Must be sold. 500 pairs from 75 cts. to \$1.00.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.
 5 bales Checked Homespun at 3 cts. 10 bales Checked Homespun at 4 cts. 10 bales 4-4 Unbleached Sheetings at 4 cts., worth 5 cts. 10 bales 4-4 Unbleached Sheetings at 5 cts., worth 6 1-4 cts. You will never have this opportunity again to buy Domestic at the above prices. These prices are lower than 4 cts. cotton.

JEANS, DICKEY'S KERSEY AND GASSMERES.
 Largest line in the country going at a sacrifice. We offer: 50 pieces at 10 cts., worth 15 cts. 50 pieces at 12 1-2 cts., worth 20 cts. 50 pieces at 15 cts., worth 25 cts. 25 pieces at 20 and 25 cts., worth 40 cts. See this line of Pants Cloth before buying. You will save big money. 100 pieces of Calico, Fast Colors, 3 cts. 100 pieces of Calico, Fast Colors, 5 cts., selling anywhere at 7 cts. 2 cases Indigo Blues at 5 cts., just received.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We are Headquarters in this line. See our line of MISSES' and WOMAN'S SHOES at 75 cts., worth \$1.00. Our \$1.00 Shoes is the talk of the entire Country. It can't be duplicated no where.—Our line of the Celebrated "LILLY BRACKET," SELZ SCHWAB and SACHS SHOES, all guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Each of these lines are well known—need no recommendation. Our stock of BOOTS and RUBBERS are also complete.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING!

Great reduction—must be sold at or below cost. We will positively not carry any Goods over. We therefore commence today and will SLAUGHTER PRICES.

If you want the best all-Wool suit in the State for \$4.00, we have it. If you want the best BLACK CHEVIOT SUIT at \$5.00, we have it. 50 BOYS' and YOUTH'S SUITS, 4 to 15 years old, at 69c, worth \$1.00 50 BOYS' and YOUTH'S SUITS, at \$1.00 to \$1.50. See our line from \$1.25 to \$5.00—all to be sold at a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent. at and below cost.

WE OFFER—50 Black and Blue Clay Worsted Suits, Sacks and Cutaways, at \$5.00, worth \$8.00. See our line of BUSINESS SUITS, \$5.00 to \$10.00, and you will be convinced we are making prices to discount 4 cts. cotton. Such Bargains would not be offered if cotton was selling at 7 cts. COME and buy Clothing and all other Goods on the basis of 5 cts. cotton.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT!

Are you in need of anything in this line? See our 20 cts. net-vest, selling everywhere at 25 cts. See our 50 cts. fine, 60 per cent. wool, guaranteed, selling elsewhere at 75 cts. Our \$1.00 Vest is a beauty, former price \$1.50.

LADIES' WRAPS, CAPES, JACKETS, ETC.
 100 Capes at \$1, worth \$1.50. 200 Capes and Jackets \$1.25, worth \$2. 150 Capes and Jackets \$1.50, worth \$2.00. 100 Capes and Jackets from \$2.50 to \$10.00.

We are having a big run on Wraps. Just received large assortment of Plush Capes, which will go at the reduction of 25 per cent.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, MATTING!

If you wish a Carpet, we are the people to see. We will save you the odd cent. See our line of Rug and Carpet Remnants. 1,000 pieces Carpet Remnants at 20 cts. a piece, 10 to 15 length. Our line of Mats and Mats are also large and subject to your discount. We will save you 25 per cent. They must go out of the house in order to realize the cash.

Groceries, Hardware, Saddles, Harness, Plows, &c.
 Do you want \$1.25 worth of Groceries for \$1.00 at S. M. JONES & CO. Do you want a Saddle, Buggy and Harness? If so, call on us and we will save you money. We have more than 1,000 to be converted into cash. Remember we do not carry over any stock. We do not believe it is business to carry goods from one year to another. Quick sales and small profits if we can, if not quick sales and no profit.

WAGONS! WAGONS! BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

Do you wish the best Wagon on earth? If so, buy the celebrated STUDEBAKER. It runs like a carriage. We have more than 100 on hand this season. The people know a good thing when they see it. Don't buy cheap Wagons when you can buy the best make at the same price. We have just received 100 Baskets of the genuine Little Red May Wheat for Seed. We also have Rice, Barley and Tonn Baggage Oats for Seed. Give us a call, and you will be convinced S. M. JONES & CO. is the store to get the most and the best goods for the least money. Yours truly, S. M. JONES & CO.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Advertisements inserted under this head at ten cents a line.

Advertisements inserted as read matter.

Get your watch cleaned by W. F. Stricker, only 75 cents. Guaranteed 12 months.

Get a mains spring or winding chain put in your watch by W. F. Stricker. If it breaks a new one will be put in free of charge within 12 months.

LOCAL NEWS.

The bell in the new Associate Reformed Presbyterian church was put in place yesterday.

The members of the Presbyterian church are having their pipe organ tuned and cleaned.

Mr. J. Fred McClure is now magistrate at the capital of Union county. We congratulate Judge McClure and Union.

The granite caps over the doors and windows of the new Methodist church are being laid. They present quite a handsome appearance.

Mr. J. H. Crenshaw, of Van Wyck, and Miss Nannie J. Culp, of Chester county, were married Tuesday, Rev. R. A. Yongue, officiating. -Lancaster Ledger.

The Lancaster papers say that A. Glasser, who was expected to occupy Mr. Simrill's store room recently vacated by Mr. Jos. A. Walker, has skipped with the proceeds of his closing out sale.

We find among the names of young ladies who received diplomas from the Charleston Training School, the names of Misses Jean and Julia Coleman, formerly of this city.

Mr. J. M. Daniels received from his mother at Gaffney a box of good things, for Thanksgiving, among them a beet that weighs 8 pounds and beans 'any beet' that has been seen around here.

Mr. Sam Mills Fleniken arrived in the city Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with his friends and relatives. Sam is teaching a dancing school in Spartanburg. He has in the neighborhood of sixty pupils.

Mr. W. A. Fair and Mr. Dege have been in the city several days taking photographic views and gathering information for the purpose of advertising this section and attracting immigration, under the auspices of the C. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Rev. J. S. Merritt, during his visit here yesterday, called attention to the coincidence of this Thanksgiving day with the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster confession of faith and catechisms, which took place Nov. 25, 1647.

Mr. H. B. Howie is moving his steam laundry to Columbia. When established here, of course it was not to be expected that the local patronage would alone sustain it at the beginning, but it was hoped that this would be supplemented sufficiently by outside orders. We suppose, however, that this hope has not been realized, due no doubt largely to the hard times.

Darrell Vinton, as Hamlet, sustained well the capable reputation he has already made on the Pacific coast. The audience liberally applauded every appearance of the "Melancholy Dane." The acting of Ophelia by Miss Florence Wilburham was true to life and art. Miss Wilburham was a favorite with the audience. -Chester Daily Observer, Nov. 17, 1897. Chester Opera House, Dec. 2nd.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ward, Nov. 23, 1897, a daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wylie, Nov. 23, 1897, a daughter.

Mr. J. H. Gilkey spent Thursday at the home of his parents in the city. Mr. G. W. H. was present at the C. & N. W. in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Ed and Miss Willie Belle Reid, of Rock Hill, spent Thursday in the city.

Miss Alexa Thompson, of Winthrop, came down Thursday to spend a few days with her parents.

Mr. M. S. Lewis spent Thanksgiving at Yorkville, with relatives and friends.

Mr. J. H. McKee went to Columbia yesterday to see his brother Langdon, who is quite sick.

Rev. G. W. Gardner, of Greenville, spent last night in the city, at Mr. A. J. McCoy's.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Burris spent Thanksgiving at Lowryville, visiting relatives.

Mr. James Crawford and sister, Miss Kathleen, spent Thanksgiving at McConnellsville.

Mr. W. W. Graham, of Baton Rouge, was in the city Thursday, looking hale and hearty.

Dr. Jno. E. Walker, of Columbus, Ga., is spending a few days in the city, visiting relatives.

Mrs. W. A. Barber and children went to Richburg Wednesday to spend a few days.

Dr. Jno. E. Walker, with his mother and sister, spent Thanksgiving at McConnellsville with Mrs. Oscar Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Macdonald, of Blackstock, spent Thanksgiving and last night in the city, with the families of Messrs. D. J. and Donat Macatlay.

Died. At her home near Hartselle, Ala., Oct. 26th, 1897, Mrs. Ananda Kell, wife of Mr. W. J. Kell, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Parter, of Lowryville, S. C.

A Chester Preacher in Greenville. The congregations in attendance on the night services at the Rutherford Street church are deeply interested in the striking sermons preached by the Rev. H. C. Buchholz. He makes the message of salvation so clear that a child may understand and so graphic are his word pictures that the attention of his audiences is often intense. His faith is manifest in his earnest manner and he is remarkably familiar with God's word. The singing is congregational and is one of the enjoyable features of the meeting. Day services will be discontinued and instead a series of house to house prayer meetings will begin today. In accordance with the customs of the churches of the city during revivals, no services will be held tonight.

Tomorrow Mr. Buchholz will preach at both hours and will speak in the afternoon to the young men in the chapel at Furman university. The meeting will go on next week at night only. Large congregations should hear the words of the eloquent preacher. -Greenville News.

An Aged Bee Tree. Mr. Sam Porter, who was in our office Wednesday, told us that his father, Mr. James Porter, found a bee tree 12 years ago, near Lowryville, but as the tree was large, he left it alone. Having noticed last spring that the tree was still inhabited by bees, he cut it down recently and found a small quantity of honey. Mr. Porter is too careful of his word to say positively that the same family of bees have inhabited this tree all these 12 years, but he found nothing in the appearance of things to render such a supposition improbable. The tree was a poplar, and the home of the bees was 60 feet from the ground.

Constable Howie, who was with Newbold when he killed Turner, has been released on a \$1,000 bond.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Ed. Hill and others have been in the city. They would have been Chester in a few light, and after a bath in fine artesian water, we imagine would be less dyspeptic when they are forced to speak of Chester. Any way, come down and see for yourselves.

Veterinary Meeting.

The 1st Monday in December is a regular meeting day of the Walker-Gaston Camp of C. V. at 3 o'clock p. m. at the Court House. All the members, as well as the ladies, are especially requested to attend said meeting as business of importance will be brought before it. By order of the commander.

G. WILLIAMS, ADJT.

A Youthful School.

Chester has one of the youngest schools on record, according to the collection taken on last Sunday. The Superintendent requested each scholar of the Methodist Sunday school to bring a copper for each year he or she was old.

Scholars present, including teachers and superintendent, were 111. The collection amounted to \$6.66; the average age therefore was 33 years.

Chester Wants M. E. Conference.

The South Carolina Conference will be invited to hold its sessions for 1898 in four different places. Greenville, Orangeburg and Spartanburg have already announced their invitations, and Chester is in a consideration with an urgent call for a consideration of its claims. The Methodists have recently erected a handsome church at Chester, and Pastor J. E. Grier would make an admirable host, but we trust that Greenville stands at the head of the list when it comes to a decision of this matter. - Greenville Mountaineer.

Samuel Prioleau Hamilton.

Maj. S. P. Hamilton, whose death was announced in Tuesday's LANTERN, was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1826. His father was then serving as a representative in Congress from this State. Most of his life previous to the Civil War was spent in Savannah. His war record is well known as one of courage and patriotic devotion to his country. His interest in the cause is shown by the fact that though maimed and consequently exempt, he went to the front at the first and served throughout the war, rising to the rank of major of artillery. He did not lose his right arm in the war, as many doubtless suppose. As early as his tenth year his natural bent was asserting itself. While playing artillery, using an old pistol for a cannon, his piece burst and his right hand was so mangled as to require amputation.

In this connection, we remember an anecdote which Maj. Hamilton often told concerning himself, with very pardonable pride. As we remember it, a soldier was pleading with an officer, perhaps Gen. Gordon, for a discharge on the plea that he had lost a finger or sustained some such injury. The officer said, "Do you know Major Hamilton over there in the valley? He entered the service voluntarily, having but one arm, and desires no discharge." The soldier, responded, "Well, all I have to say about that is, Major Hamilton is the greatest fool in the army of Northern Virginia."

We are not able to speak definitely of Maj. Hamilton as a lawyer; we trust that some more competent one will do this. It is our impression, however, that he often took hold of cases and pressed them with confidence, and sometimes with surprising success, which other lawyers regarded as desperate.

Maj. Hamilton was gifted with a vein of pungent humor, which cropped out in droll turns of expression in the line of his conversation. He was kindhearted, and generous to a fault perhaps. Malice and resentment had but a small place in his heart.

Letter from Asheville.

EDITOR LANTERN: I see from your papers that Maj. Hamilton is dead. I feel very much for the State Bar Association was in city since I attended several of its meetings in Columbia. Maj. Hamilton was chairman of the committee on memorials of deceased members, and usually prepared and read the reports of that committee. He was a good writer and his reports were written in excellent style and read in an exceedingly interesting way. Maj. Hamilton was jealous of the good name and honor of South Carolina and his death is a loss to the State.

Newbold's surrender will give the newspapers something to talk about. Perhaps it would be better to defer judgment until cases are regularly tried in the courts. It seems to me that Governor Ellerbe has been unduly criticised since he has been in office. He has no doubt tried to discharge his duties conscientiously and he should be given some credit for good intentions. Certainly he has endeavored to be fair and impartial.

The State chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy meets in our city next Wednesday morning. Mrs. Ellison Capers, of Spartanburg, will preside. A reception will be tendered the visitors by the local chapter at the elegant mansion of Mr. W. Joel Smith on Wednesday. Gen. Leroy F. Youmans, of Columbia, will deliver an address to the chapter on Wednesday night. An admission fee will be charged and the proceeds will be devoted to the confederate monument. It speaks well for the people of the South that they cherish so fondly confederate memories. This is a utilitarian age and it is like cold water to a thirsty soul to find a people with some sentiment left.

WALTER L. MILLER.

Good Words from Baton Rouge.

As I see you have items from other portions of the county, I thought it would be nothing amiss to give you a few dots from Baton Rouge.

The Chester Baptist association met with the Calvary church on Thursday the 4th of November. The spirit of the meeting was orderly and uplifting and we hope the church will be greatly benefited by it. Rev. Mr. Jarrett, of Union, preached the Missionary sermon. Indeed it was a spiritual missionary feast; it was a plain, practical sermon, showing a beautiful line of thought through the whole discourse.

We are not an incorporated ville and need no police. We have peace and harmony—also hog and hominy. We rejoice with those who are happy and sympathize with those who have our sympathy.

We need one store and one mill and gin, owned by Mr. J. W. Wilks.

We also have the trial Justice office in our midst. Mr. A. D. Darby, who has been trial Justice for a number of years, gives perfect satisfaction, as he is a gentleman acquainted with law and justice. We have one of the best schools in Chester county, taught by Miss Eva F. Wilks. She is quite a student, a conscientious teacher, and has great tact at imparting what she teaches to her scholars.

We have other teachers that have gone out from us. Miss Lena Smith teaching at Chalkville. We have Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Graham with us, who are very pleasant and helpful socially and otherwise.

Mr. O. D. Smith lives at his grand-father's. John Smith's last homestead. He has made quite a success at farming for several years.

We were called upon to mourn the loss of Mr. J. Calhoun Cornwell, who was one among our best citizens. He was a man of great business capacity. Though he was an invalid for a number of years before he died, he managed his business with great tact and left considerable property for his children.

Mr. W. H. Wise lives at his father's homestead, Mr. Daniel Wise, who was a man of honor and integrity, and when he died the man-

ADVERTISING ALONE

WON'T sell goods. There has got to be something BACK of the advertisement. There has got to be something in the advertisement besides the advertisement itself. There has got to be something in the advertisement that will sell the goods. They look at things pretty sharply.

We Never Make a Mistake in Advertising

That we have one of the cleanest up-to-date Jewelry Establishments to be found anywhere. We are unquestionably leading in prompt service and lowest possible prices. All goods marked in plain figures.

R. BRANDT'S GUARANTEE is backed up by his many years of experience, by his rating, and, greatest of all, by his far reaching unquestionable REPUTATION.

R. BRANDT, Jeweler.

Established 1828. CHESTER, S. C.

ALL WOOL CASSIMERE

AND

Worsted Suits

Worth \$10. Going at \$7.50

All Wool Suits, worth \$7.50, going

at \$5.00, at

Jos. Wylie AND COMPANY'S.

He fell on his son's shoulders. He has other sons who are located in Chester county, whose lives speak for themselves.

I do admire your paper. The spirit of it is uplifting. Do you know I think an editor holds a responsible position and does control to a certain extent the sentiment of the people?

I asked some one the motto of THE LANTERN. They said it had none. I like it the better for that. Sometimes a motto is not consistent with the paper. I have thought of the motto of Virginia, Sic Semper Tyrannis; does it seem to be of a revengeful spirit? I do not like it, and yet I have seen the time I could almost say it, not in a political sense, nor as John Wilkes Booth, in a murderous spirit. But may the God Lord give us more of his spirit, that will keep us from this revengeful spirit, that will lift us up and keep us from sinking to a level with those that persecute us, that we may act in such a way that dignity is not gained or lost when earthly honors are withdrawn.

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Roll of Honor, Chalkville School.

The following is the roll of honor for the Chalkville School for the month of October, Miss Lena Smith, teacher.

Bessie Woods, Leaffie Carter, Lona Carter, Lillie Carter, Captola Melton, Edgar Chalk, Rhoda Chalk, Roy Carter, Bennie Carter, David Chalk.

Church Lot For Sale.

Will be sold on the 1st Monday of December next before the Court House door to the highest bidder. (If not disposed of at private sale can be taken lot, belonging to the A. B. F. church, with all the buildings thereon including the iron fence in front of the lot. Terms easy. Any one wishing to purchase at private sale can confer with Joseph Wylie at the Exchange Bank.

BE HOLDING COMMITTEE

Do You Chew?

Try Fische's Tobacco.

Do You Smoke?

Try Fische's Cigars.

Do You Eat?

Try Fische's Fancy Groceries.

Have You a Girl?

Bait her with Fische's Fancy Candies.

Have You a Beau?

Decoy him into Fische's.

METLON & HARDIN

We carry in Stock Fresh Lines of everything usually found in a First Class Grocery, and can suit all tastes, from the Plainest to the most Fastidious.

We Shall be Glad

To show you an advertisement as to what we can do for you in the way of qualities and prices.

Melton & Hardin, CHESTER, S. C.

Plant Strawberries

No class of people is so poorly supplied with strawberries as the farmers, and yet they have better facilities for growing it than any other class. The farmer who is a cotton planter is too busy in the fall picking and ginning cotton to prepare and plant the strawberry bed. In early spring the preparation of the bed and the next crop demands his attention and he promises his wife that he will "plant next fall." Next fall comes and still the berry patch is neglected. We venture the assertion that an examination of the gardens of the farms of any Southern State will reveal the fact that not one in ten contains a properly cultivated strawberry bed. We will venture to assert also that in nine out of ten gardens where well cared for beds are found the wife and not the farmer is responsible for it.

There is really no excuse for not having strawberries in our climate, since the plants may be set at any time from September to April when the soil is not frozen. The fall is the best season, but a bed may be started as late as April if the soil is properly prepared. We have transplanted the sets from the early runners of an adjacent bed in July and August, with very satisfactory results. October and November however, will prove safest to the inexperienced.

SOIL.
A fertile sandy loam or clay loam, well supplied with humus, will give most satisfactory results in early, large and finely flavored berries. The following rotation prepares the soil admirably for strawberries:

Plant early in Irish potatoes, fertilizing this crop heavily with well rotted manure. Mutch the potatoes heavily with tramped wheat straw or pine straw. If neither of these can be obtained, use oak leaves. As soon as the potatoes ripen dig them and sow field peas thickly and plow them in with turn plow, covering at the same time the old mulch. Gather the ripe peas and turn in the vines early in October. Three weeks later sow acid phosphate or bone meal at the rate of 1000 pounds per acre and kaimit at the rate of 600 pounds and prepare the land by plowing and harrowing until the fertilizers are thoroughly incorporated with the deeply stirred soil. Avoid in our climate the use of unfermented horse manure. The decayed mulch and crop of pea vines will supply enough ammonia and reticin moisture. If for garden culture, set the plants in checks two feet each way, spreading the roots in a circular form as they grow naturally, and press the soil firmly upon them, leaving the bud of the plant even with the surface. Do not plant upon a bed unless upon moist bottom land. Do not leave a depression around the newly set plant, lest heavy rains cover the bud, but leave the surface after planting level.

Plant one early and one late variety, to prolong the season of fruiting. Bubach No. 5 is a good early variety and produces a well flavored, medium-sized berry. It is pistate and must consequently have a bisexual variety planted near it or no fruit will be borne.

The Shapeness is a later variety which produces, under proper cultivation and feeding, heavy crops of very large berries and is bisexual or perfect flowered and carries a large quantity of pollen.

These two varieties will give great satisfaction, except along the coast, where the Newman and Hoffman are the favorites.

Strawberry plants do not need mulching in our latitude, to protect them from the winter, but are benefited by mulch to retain moisture during the fruiting season. Plants heavily mulched commence bearing later than those not mulched. In no case should the crown be covered with the mulch. Every farmer who has the proper respect for the health and pleasure of his wife and children will plant a strawberry bed this winter. A bed of five hundred plants properly cared for will not only supply the table of an ordinary family abundantly, but I have known the housewife to store as

jam for winter use, and to bless both herself and her neighbor by sending to those less fortunate than herself a few of the sweet berries.

Suggestions as to the treatment of the beds will be given from time to time in these columns. It is a good plan to keep three small beds. After a bed has borne two crops destroy it and follow with some other variety. We would like to see a new one to replace that destroyed. If the new plants are well selected, properly planted and cultivated they will bear a light crop of early berries the spring after planting, and later, early in June, will produce a small crop of extra large berries.

Poultry at Clemson.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, authority was given the head of the Department of Agriculture to establish a poultry division, and the funds necessary for that purpose were appropriated. Much of the material has already been purchased, and the work of constructing the yards will soon be commenced.

It is proposed to keep, for accurate comparison, a number of breeds most promising of success in our climate; to test the use of different thoroughbreds for improving the common stock; to test different foods in their influence in egg production; to demonstrate the profit of poultry keeping under judicious and economical management and teach the students the best breeds to keep for different purposes, and the best methods of handling them.

This is a much needed addition to the experiment work being conducted at Clemson College. Poultry breeding is an industry which is seriously neglected on our farms and yet it is one of the most profitable small industries when it is given proper attention. Every family is interested in poultry keeping no matter how humble may be the home or how contracted the premises. It is difficult to realize the fact that the poultry products of the United States far exceed in value that of the cotton crop, and yet such is the fact. It is hoped and believed that the experiments made in this new division will excite new interest in poultry amongst the farmers of the State and their wives, and add materially to the profits of the farm and the comforts of rural homes.

Take the Children to Church.

There is a growing neglect in many families, with regard to the sending of the little ones to church. Many parents, who have no fear of injury to their children by their confinement in the day-schools several hours in the day for five consecutive days, are very much afraid that after a Saturday of recreation the children will be injured by two and a half hours in the Sunday School and sanctuary, and that despite the pleasing and restful variety in the services and an intermission between the school and church services. It is a melancholy sight for the grown people in going to church to meet streams of children and youth leaving the church for their homes. It is time for us to stop all foolishness on this line, and to give our best attention to the guidance of our children into the right habit so that we may help them, in all things to make the best of their lives.—*The Christian Herald.*

Bonaparte and Wellington.

One of Maryland's senators is named Wellington, and there is said to be a strong probability that the successor of Senator Coihman will be Colonel Charles Jerome Bonaparte of Baltimore. Bonaparte is a grandnephew of the first Napoleon; but it does not appear that Wellington is in any way related to the hero of Waterloo. Under the circumstances, however, the incident is interesting.

A man sent this answer to a bookseller who sent in his account for a book sometime before delivered: "I never ordered the book, if I did, you did not send it, if I got it, you did not send it, if I didn't, it won't."

How A Kind Word Helped.

As illustrating the power of a kind word in the following incident, related by a writer in *The Ram's Horn*, is of interest: "A certain minister believed that every living human body contains a soul, and he was sure that it was his duty to say a word to the soul before him. 'What is your name my boy?' he asked of a lad. 'Tom, sir.' 'Well, Thomas, I have noticed that boys with red hair, a great nose, and a large number of freckles always get on well in the world, if they try to be good.' No answer from Tom, and the minister went to the meeting-house. That night, the good man's horse received an extra half peck of oats. When the minister went home the next morning, a change was noticed in Tom. He did not spill anything that day, neither did he break anything. He kept out of everybody's way, and a strange fire burned in his eyes that had been dull so long. He was faithful at his work for a few weeks, and then he felt that the minister's kitchen and stable were too small to hold him.

"The good man said that boys with red hair, a great nose and a large number of freckles always get on well in the world, if they try to be good," was the plank to which poor Tom lashed himself just before he plunged into what seemed to him to be a great sea—the city. He had many desires, but the most ardent one of them all was that he might be a good boy. God loved him and guided him to a church where the Gospel was preached in its simplicity, and Tom laid hold, by faith, of the righteousness of Jesus Christ. He has grown rich in his business and one of the most loved and honored citizens of his native town.

Baptist Statistics.
An interesting fact is suggested by facts brought out by Dr. Bailey in his associational addresses. There are in round numbers 90,000 Baptists in South Carolina, and 900 Baptist churches. Thus there is an average of an even 100 members in each of our churches. If a traveler among the churches should reach two churches a week, it would take him nine years to get through every church community. A study of the minutes of our state convention and the year book will reveal many other interesting facts. One of them is that the average salary paid to a white Baptist preacher in this state, counting every ordained minister, is less than \$300, that in Kentucky it is about \$500, while in Colorado it is nearly \$1,000. Colorado's average being larger than that of any other State.—*Baptist Courier.*

The Catawba Reservation.

Governor Ellerbe yesterday stated that he proposed the coming week to go to Rock Hill whence he would proceed to the Catawba Indian reservation not far away, the only reservation in the State, and go among the Indians who are living there. Governor Ellerbe takes a great interest in these unfortunate red men; whose nation was once so strong, and he proposes to make a careful inspection in person of everything about the reservation. He stated yesterday that he believed these people should be thoroughly educated by the State and he hopes to settle upon some plan as a result of his visit that he can recommend to the general assembly looking to the betterment of their condition. The State now gives the Indians about \$800 a year.—*The State.*

Good-by, my son.

"Good-by, my son," replied the old man, "and don't forget that while fortune is pretty certain to knock at every man's door, she has never been known to meet him at the depot with a gold brick in her hand."

As we grow in years and experience, says a philosopher, we become more tolerant, for it is rare to see a fault that we have not ourselves committed.

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

There has appeared in the first issue of the population of Union, several cases of diphtheria among the children, and our local Board of Health cannot take action too soon. One death has already occurred, and other children are afflicted.

Mr. C. D. Smith recently gathered a hundred bushels of potatoes from a quarter of an acre of land. He brought us a sample which weighed six pounds. He planted which is a very fine variety and yields well.

What was the Cause of the Rebellion of 1861?

The above question was asked those who were examined for teachers' certificates at the recent examination. The negroes answered almost in the same words the tariff and slavery brought about the war. About the best and briefest answer we have seen was given by Prof. W. W. Woodson, of Donalds, as follows: "The failure on the part of the North to regard constitutional rights in slave property and the persistent and diabolical advocacy of a 'higher law.'"

Didn't Like Terrapin.

Ex-Senator Gibson, of Maryland, as he behoves a man of his State, has a taste in the matter of terrapin which is second in correctness to nobody's. He invited Senator Lindsay to supper once upon a time, and terrapin held the place of honor on the menu.

"Senator," said the host, "let me give you a little of this terrapin."

"No," said Senator Lindsay, in a tone like the roll of distant thunder. "Better have some," persisted the Maryland man, "it's very fine."

"No!" rumbled Senator Lindsay. "Don't you like terrapin?" asked the Senator from Maryland, and his tone of awe was as if he had asked: "Don't you breathe oxygen?"

"No!" roared the thunder again, "I don't like terrapin."

"Don't like terrapin?" repeated Senator Gibson, feebly. "Don't like terrapin?" "Why"—in the voice of one who reasons with a madman—"Why don't you like terrapin?"

"Because, sir," thundered Senator Lindsay, "I come from a State where they raise something else. That's why, sir; that's why."

London has had the most destructive fire, it is said, since the great fire of 1666.

"Let us look back through the week just ended, and think if we have done anything to make anybody else happier.

It is expected that the Epworth Leagues of the colored churches of the South will hold a convention at Atlanta, Ga., next summer.

The management of the great Catholic University, located at Washington, seems to be a bone of contention among Catholics of high rank.

The man who is not just as honest in trading as he is in prayer is not a Christian. It is not possible to be a sinner in business and a saint in religion. The thief in the board of trade is a hypocrite in the church.

Mrs. Maritta M. Ricker, of New Hampshire, attorney-at-law, politician, commissioner, and examiner in chancery, has announced herself a candidate for congress from the first congressional district of her state.

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Wm. LINDSAY & SON.

IN THE VALLEY.

Thanksgiving!

ALL BE THANKFUL

Mince Meat, Heinz's, very best, cans 15 and 25 cents.
BAXED BEANS, 10 and 15 cents a can.
CRANBERRIES, 10 cents a quart.
LEGGETT'S Self Raising Buckwheat, 15 cts. package.
RAISINS, 10 cts. lb. London Layers, 12 1/2 cts. per lb.
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NEW NUTS just arrived.
SUPERLATIVE Patent Flour, best made, at 25.00 per barrel.
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