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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- March 1, 1898

J T. Bigham

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THE LANTERN.

Vol. 1, No. 42

CHESTER, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
Subscription Price, \$2.00 Cash.

BRICE'S CROSS ROADS.

The Battle, June 10, 1864, as Related by Mrs. Martha E. Brice.

June the 10, 1864, is a memorable day to the old inhabitants of Brice's Cross Roads. The writer had occasion to visit Mrs. Brice not long since, in the interest of war literature, to get the history of that battle from a woman's standpoint.

Mrs. Brice is in many respects a remarkable character, and is a typical southern woman, representative of that thorough going class of women who made the South more formidable during the war. To have a pleasant chat with these interesting eye-witnesses of that momentous struggle between the states, will become a rare thing some day.

To talk mouth to mouth with persons who were active participants, where brothers faced brothers in the most daring conflicts of the world, whose gallantry on both sides, will go down in the history of this planet as among the brightest war records of any age, is a treat which will only be possible for a few more years, ere those brave and stirring men and women who made that awful epoch of our nation's history, will have passed over to join those illustrious ancestors who founded this Republic.

The writer had just finished a little roof work for Phillips, Brooks & Co., of Baldwin, when C. S. Brice came up there to get Uncle Jim Ritchie to fix some shoes, and Chris invited the editor to go down home with him and spend the night.

We had been seeking an opportunity to visit Cousin Martha Brice, for some time, to enjoy a few pleasant hours, in her hospitable home, in the interest of war literature, for this paper. C. S. Brice is one of the most conspicuous young men in Lee County, and has decided notions of his own, concerning matters both domestic and political.

When we reached her home Mrs. Brice, Chris' mother, whom we call cousin Martha, and Mrs. Brice, his wife, whom we call cousin Lilla, were sitting by an old-fashioned fire-place enjoying an afternoon January evening, surrounded by some very playful little children.

Cousin Martha, I have come to spend the night and have you to tell me about the battle of the Cross Roads. "Now Robert, you are fixing to put me in that paper," said she in fun. Yes, and do you remember enough of that fight out there to tell anything about it?

"Yes, I should say I do," she answered, as her eyes beamed with brightness, when her mind reverted back to that eventful day.

Cousin Martha is in feeble health now, but her mind is as bright as ever, and her memories of the stirring scenes of war, came up like a dream, from those 34 years ago.

Then she was a middle aged woman with a good sized family. Mr. Brice being too old for war duty, had gone over to old Pontotoc county with some negroes and stock, to put them out of the way of Federals. The Brice mansion had not long been completed. It was a two story, twelve room house with porticos in front, after the fashion of the latest southern mansion. Mrs. Brice was quietly ruling her commodious home, surrounded by her slaves, with her children some of them large enough to ramble in the woods, and see after the cattle and fowls, when her peace was broke by the appearance of a Federal army. Gen. Sturgis was sent out from Memphis to scour the north part of the State, and destroy all the confederate supplies.

In his historical sketch of the Presbyterian church, of Bethany, Rev. Samuel A. Agnew says: Sturgis moved early from Stubbs, but was much impeded by muddy roads. His force consisted of two brigades under Gen. Grierson; numbering 3,300 men, with six pieces of artillery, and four mountain howitzers, and three infantry brigades, numbering 4,400 men with twelve pieces of artillery. In round numbers Sturgis estimated his force at 8,000 men. In Sturgis' army there were nine regiments from Illinois, two from Iowa, three from Indiana, two from Ohio, and one each from Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and two United States colored regiments, making twenty-three in all." This army suddenly appeared upon the Brice plantation, and the commanding general took possession of Mrs. Brice's house for their headquarters. She had her children Emma, Hassie, Kittie, and Chris with her, all were small, and when the soldiers took possession of the house the little ones ran to their mother for protection, and pulled at her skirt, looking on at the multitude of blue coats in terror and astonishment. Gen. Grierson, wishing to demonstrate to Mrs. Brice the superiority of the Federal forces, pointed to some of his fine cannon planted about her premises, saying:

"Madam, has your army got anything to equal these?" Viewing the fine display of cannon, she reflected for a moment, when Gen. Grierson pointed to a rather rusty little field piece, and asked: "Your men have cannon like that one, hav'nt they?"

"No Sir, Forrest has got cannon like those big brass pieces out yonder."

"Where did he get them, the Confederacy cannot afford such as those?"

"He captured him at Fort Pillow, Sir, from the Federals."

"Why, it seems that you know a good deal about Forrest's command."

Mrs. Brice wanted to move the Federal army from her premises, and this was one instance where the tongue of a woman was almost as powerful as the sword.

She replied: "Yes, and Forrest is not far from here now."

How do you know about that Madam? "I saw him pass Monday last with six thousand men."

Mrs. Brice was bent on moving the Federals from her premises, and she says she partially drew upon her imagination, and partly spoke through motives of policy, to put the Federal commander in a thoughtful mood. From the spirited manner in which Mrs. Brice spoke, the Federal generals became impressed with the possible descent of Forrest from some other quarter. General Sturgis began to question in earnest.

"Which way did Forrest go, Mrs. Brice?"

"Toward Baldwin, joining Roddy last with six thousand men," said Mrs. Brice, emphatically.

"Roddy has not more than three or four hundred men," replied General Grierson, with an air of superiority.

"You are mistaken, sir, for Roddy has six thousand men, and he joined Forrest with four thousand men."

This so impressed the two Generals that they went out of the room to the portico, locking their arms and walking up and down. Mrs. Brice could hear them talk to each other in a low tone.

"You go in and get all the information from Mrs. Brice."

CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.

Virginia has a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to students in the State University, "and all other institutions of learning." A bill has just been overwhelmingly defeated in the senate, the design of which was to repeal the vital points of this law.

He that promises too much means nothing.

Washington Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—There is much less outward excitement in Washington than there was a week ago. This is largely because nearly every body has settled down into the belief that war is almost inevitable with Spain, no matter what may be the nature of the report made by the naval court of inquiry that is investigating the wreck of the Maine. Of course if that report should be that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo or mine, war would be precipitated almost immediately; but even if that report should show conclusively that the Maine was wrecked by an accidental explosion in her own interior, the probability of an early war would not be removed. This fact is fully recognized by Spain, which is concentrating its entire navy in Cuban waters, and the preparations being made by this government are not to be mistaken.

The yellow journal guesses that are daily being made as to the progress of the investigation now being made of the wreck of the Maine, in Havana harbor, receive no serious attention in Washington, where the impossibility of getting such information in advance of the report of the court is fully known, but constant inquiries received show that they are deluding many elsewhere.

If the Maine had not been wrecked at all there would be still grave danger of a war with Spain. It will be remembered that President McKinley in his annual message to Congress notified Spain in plain words of his intention to interfere to bring about peace in Cuba, if the conditions then existing were not soon bettered. Well, reports of U. S. Consuls in Cuba sent to the State Department, which have been asked for by both branches of Congress and which are now being held back by the president for a time, show that the conditions in Cuba have steadily grown worse, instead of better, which means that the time for the president to keep his word is now at hand. There may have been a time when this government could have peaceably intervened in Cuba, but it is believed to have gone by long ago, and intervention must now be accompanied with force.

Congress as a body is backing the administration policy of dealing with Cuban matters, but Senator Allen has been insisting upon taking a hand. He renewed his effort to put up an amendment recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans on the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, and sprung a new scheme by offering a resolution for an investigation of the whole Cuban question by a select committee of five senators, but the Senate showed its belief in the adage that, "two many cooks spoil the broth."

Senator Morgan's resolution instructing the Senate committee on Naval Affairs to ascertain and report whether a man-of-war equal to any war ship in the world, to be named the George Washington, can be built and put into commission within a year, which was adopted without debate or a division, is a bit of unbecoming pure and simple. To build such a vessel in twelve months is a possibility, but to do so would probably double the six or seven million dollars that it would cost. In case the present somewhat strained relations with Spain should lead to war, the Morgan resolution would probably be made the basis of a bill authorizing such a warship to be built, although the necessity would not be apparent, as such a war could hardly last more than ninety days; otherwise, it will not be again heard from.

Representative H. U. Johnson, of Ind., sprung a little surprise on the House while the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under discussion, by getting the floor and delivering a speech against the annexation of Hawaii, which is regarded as the strongest presentation of reasons why this country should refuse to change its policy regarding the annexation of territory separated from it by thousands of miles yet presented. Mr. Johnson said that his reasons for making the speech was that he believed the treaty, now before the senate, would fail, and that the senate would adopt a joint resolution providing for annexation and send it over to the House. Mr. Johnson made it very clear that he was a peaceable man, when he said: "Let us not be known and execrated as the 'boistering bullies of the Western hemisphere.' Our country is all powerful. The world precedes our strength. While I am proud of our navy, I sometimes think that the powerful battleships we have built have bred a feeling of intolerance and insolence. It is not more true that a plethoric treasury breeds public plunder than that a well equipped army and navy rashly leads to friction and war. Let our equipment insure peace rather than provoke war."

While the passage by the Senate with only four dissenting votes—Este, Clay, Chilton, and Vest—of the bill authorizing the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillery in the army was not caused by any new demand brought about by the probability of trouble with Spain, there is little doubt that the existing critical condition of affairs made the Senate act so promptly. These men have been annually asked for by the Secretary of War, because they have been needed to man the new batteries established at various points for protection of our harbors, but the request had been annually ignored, although it was well known that batteries of heavy guns which cost thousands of dollars to establish could not be utilized in case of need for lack of men to work them.

Weather Forecast for March.

BY J. MARTIN GRANT.

March opens nearly fair and warm. About the 2nd a change to cloudiness, and some rain, probably some snow, from 2nd to 4th followed by clearing skies and cold wave, 4th to 6th fair and cold. 6th to 7th fair and warm. Full moon on the 8th. Warmer and cloudiness with rain on the 8th and 9th, followed by another cold dash. 10th to 12th fair and warm. 13th and 14th stormy. Moon last quarter on the 15th. Cloudy and cold, probably some snow on 15th and 16. A genuine blizzard need not be a surprise about this time. Take care of all plants, and don't be deceived by warm days, thinking there isn't any cold weather in store for us in March. 17th to 19th fair and cold frosty mornings. About the 19th warmer, and clouds up. 20th and 21st stormy with lightning, thunder, and hail in places, followed by another cold dash about the day of new moon, which is on the 22nd. 23rd to 24th fair and warmer. 25th and 26th cloudy and some rain, followed by another cold dash. 27th and 28th fair and cold. 29th and 30th fair and warmer. 31st nearly cloudy and warmer.

March promises to be much more propitious for pushing agricultural work than March 1897 was. The rain-fall of February up to the present was not as heavy as expected. February 22, 1898.

Two brothers, who had married sisters on the same day, died in New York within four hours of each other. Their respective wives had died within three days of each other six years ago.

He that makes good war makes good peace.

DIVERSIFY.

Good Advice From an Apple Wagoner.

Mr. J. L. Clay, of Petra Mills, Caldwell county, N. C., interviewed the manager of *The Yeoman* at Hickory Grove, S. C., January 20, 1898, while here with a two-horse load of green apples and dried fruit trying to sell his produce to our merchants. The reporter saw him and watched him awhile. He seemed to be making small sales and slowly, so the reporter approached him and when his sales were finished asked to see him privately. He was then plied with questions. He asked what it meant when he saw the reporter taking down what he said. He was told that we wanted to try and find out how he managed to make a living in North Carolina and expected to have what he said published for the benefit of our South Carolina farmers? He then answered all questions freely and intelligently.

I sell apples at \$1.00 per bushel, dried fruit 50 cents per pound. Lemon is my starting point, which is about 90 miles from Hickory Grove, S. C.; started about eleven days ago, and my load is about half sold, which cost me about \$30.00. I pay 60 cents per bushel for corn, and 25 cents per dozen for fodder to feed my mules on the way. It will take me ten days longer to sell out at the rate I have been selling, and five days to do home; 50 cents per day for all expenses on the trip. I am "busted" on this trip; I have made several trips previous to this one and cleared some money; I have been wanting to see a newspaper man. Why? I found a little boy hid on the road-side near Dallas, N. C.; I put him in my wagon and took him on and found his mother, he had run off and got lost. His name was Tommie, a little son of Lee Carpenter. Boy had been gone four hours and had crossed a deep wide creek on a log; tracked the boy in the mud to his home. He was about four years old. His mother had hunted for him everywhere about home and had given him up for lost. She was wonderfully glad when the little fellow was restored to her. Mothers and little boys can learn something from this account.

We raise corn, wheat, oats and tobacco, and plant about one acre in cotton to the plow, which makes us one bale of cotton. Corn 60 cents per bushel, wheat 75 cents to \$1.00, oats from 30 to 40 cents; tobacco is shipped to Winston and other places, prices range from 3 cents to \$1.00 per pound; average price about 15 cents per pound. We make as high as \$200.00 worth of the acre; average about \$150.00 worth per acre. Have tobacco barns, give a man \$4.00 per day of 24 hours to cure it. He takes it by barns. The land is now prepared for present crops. Seed are sowed now; setting out plants begins in May and continues to last of June. Curling begins in August and continues to last of October. Put it in a packing house and when in case we sort it. Have eight grades and every grade packed to itself, then it is already for shipment. Plant 3 to 5 acres of tobacco to the horse. Saddle White has cleared \$1,500.00 on from 6 to 7 acres in tobacco, Samuel Sears, the biggest tobacco farmer on Little River, has 7 or 8 barns. He has \$800.00 worth up to this time. I have to keep it warmed and suckered all the time. One hand cannot attend to two acres by himself. It is the dirtiest work in the world, I would rather ditch. Raise apples, vegetables, &c. Have large orchards. Last year crops were fine. Apples cost 60 to 75 cents per bushel. Haul and ship vegetables. Raise poultry in abundance, which we ship.

Hickory, N. C., is our nearest market.

Let, having a population of 4,000. Have no trouble to sell anything we have for sale at Hickory, N. C. We are small farmers and we have some money all the time, but about the only time we need money is to pay taxes. He asked the reporter why it was the South Carolina farmers did not raise tobacco, saying the land was well adapted to it. The reporter replied that our farmers were crazy on the cotton crop and seemed to think that nothing else would pay to fool with, and there is less profit in it than anything else they could plant—cabbage not excepted, the main enemy we have to fight in order to make a crop of cotton. There is more profit in crabgrass than there is in a cotton crop of ten bales to the plow, sold at 5 cents per pound. If any farmer doubts it, I ask him to call on me and I will prove it to his satisfaction.

Mr. Clay was seen again on our streets last Saturday. He was accompanied by Mr. J. A. Callaway. They joined teams and drove two horses and two mules to the wagon which was loaded with apples and dried fruit. He told the reporter that he came out \$75.00 ahead on this trip, that he thought was a failure. He made the profit on his way home by trading horses. See the point? He was determined to have a profit from his trip, and having failed on his produce he tried his hand at horse swapping and derived profit. Planters and farmers, there is an important lesson for you in the above interview or statement of Mr. Clay which was drawn from him by numerous questions put to him by the reporter. It is this: Plant less acreage, better prepared, better manured and better cultivated. Plant a heap less, cotton say five acres to the plow, and make it produce at least five bales. You can make ten bales on five acres. Plant a few bales on diversified crops. Plant out large orchards. Have poultry in abundance. Have clover and grass to overflow. Raise stock and cattle and sheep to consume it. The old adage was, no grass, no cattle, no mule, no manure, no manure no crops, no crops no money, what then? The man without money is dependent upon the man who has money—in short he is a slave. He sees hard times and worse a coming. When a man gets in this condition unless he has grit and a good supply of nerve there is no telling what he will do and where he will land, not only himself, but he will take others with him who may be associated with or dependent upon him for a support. Who fills the grave of the drunkard—the suicide, the murderer and all promoters of wicked crimes? Answer: The men who have failed financially and resorted to habits that led them on to desperation. When they reach that point they become dangerous to society, and how and what their end will be no one can tell. Farmers, diversify your crops and thereby better elevate your own condition, and that of your fellowmen, and these evils will be checked and stopped finally.—*The Yeoman*.

Cotton Grower's Meetings.

Columbia correspondence *News and Courier*: President Wilborn, of the State Farmers' Alliance, and of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Convention, has returned to the city from Washington, where he went to attend the national conference of the Alliance. Mr. Wilborn will call upon the farmers of the State to hold county meetings, and he hopes to make a special effort to get the farmers to raise their own products and to be absolutely independent of the foreign food stuffs. He wants the merchants to co-operate with the farmers and not have them urged to plant more cotton.

THE LANTERN,

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

J. T. BIGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chester, S. C., as second-class mail matter.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.

There is nothing worth publishing about the Maine investigation. The committee admit that they are now just as much in the dark as to the cause as on the night of the disaster.

The papers of the State generally speak out very plainly in condemnation of the Lake City tragedy. They properly recognize it as a disgrace thrust upon the State by ruffians, the shame of which must be borne by citizens capable of shame.

A VIRGINIA TRIP.

Incidents by the Way—Met Men Wise and Otherwise.

Friday morning the 22nd found us up early preparing to catch the northbound train on the Southern railway. We caught it and about eight o'clock we left Chester behind us and sped northward.

We soon got hold of a South Carolina daily paper and about the first thing our eyes fell upon was something concerning the Lake City outrage. There have been some shocking things in South Carolina in the last few years, but for down-right brutality and savagery this eclipses them all. Some of the South Carolina papers have strong utterances upon the horror, but not one of them an iota too strong.

It would have been a dreadful deed to have driven that negro and his family from the shelter of their home and then have burned it down. It would have been a terrible deed to have shot the negro himself down by the way. But to fire the house with the family in it, at the dead hours of night, to shoot the terror-stricken children as they fled, to shoot the innocent babe from its mother's arms to roast in the flames—how shall we characterize it? It was the deed of demons and not of men.

This is the sure and legitimate fruit of the lynching spirit. If men can lynch for one cause, they will soon lynch for any and all causes, and in the most inhuman manner. Lynching is not only anarchy and barbarity, it always leads to further lawlessness and barbarity. As awful as this Lake City tragedy is, it is only the first fruits of the harvest, if we continue to sow. It is only the beginning of sorrows. In all this violence, there is the sowing for a reign of terror.

Every man who had a hand in that black and bloody business at Lake City ought to be hung as high as Haman. But will they be? My heart is faint and my spirit almost fails me, as I confess the improbability. The experience of South Carolina and other states is that it is difficult to inflict just punishment upon the members of a mob. But South Carolina will not be guiltless until she has honestly exerted all her power to punish these murderers. If South Carolina can not, or does not, punish, a just God will. That blood in some way will be avenged.

My judgment is, that if the truth is ever fully discovered, it will be seen that mean whiskey played a part in these diabolical proceedings. I scarcely believe that rational, sober white men could engage in such fiendish acts. But men filled with bad whiskey are devilish. They will do anything. Bad whiskey is the devil's best agent.

By the time I got through reflecting upon this tragedy and reading the paper, I landed in Charlotte. Here I met Mr. Holder, from Blackstock, who with his bride was going to Salisbury.

Just above Charlotte I had the privilege of sitting very near a wise man, that is, taking him at his own estimate. He wore nose glasses, and my, the way that man could look wise! His sage gaze would have witted the three wise men from the east; and his wise manner would have embarrassed Solomon.

He was giving his views to a friend upon the liquor question and the social purity problem. He was pretty severe upon the preachers and the fanatics. He said in a very wise and pompous manner: "Now when a man thinks his way is the right way and there is no other way, he is pretty sure to be wrong." I could not help thinking it was a pity the Lord did not have this fellow to advise with when He was delivering the ten commandments at Sinai, for the Lord seems to have been so narrow-minded as to think there was but one way. He said "Thou shalt not steal," and he had no other way. He said "Thou shalt not commit adultery," he had no other way. But if this wise man had been there he could have suggested—"Now, Lord, you cannot keep people from stealing, so you had better add this amendment, if people will steal colonize them under police regulations. You can't keep people from committing adultery, so you had better add that those given to this sin be kept in a certain district of the city under police oversight." When I heard this wise man talking about preachers and fanatics, I began to run out my guns and marshal the forces for an attack upon him. When all was about ready I heard him make a remark which let me know he was a North Carolina politician. Then I understood how he ran back my guns and composed myself for peace. I knew that under the present political conditions in North Carolina, it is almost hopeless to tackle a North Carolina politician. His conscience is like the hide of a rhinoceros.

One thing, however, I learned from this wise man which comforted me. As I listened to his tale of two cities, I felt that we in Chester did not know anything about the evils of liquor and social vice. I began to feel that we were a little settlement upon the outskirts of the better land.

At Danville a very interesting event took place. We ate dinner. It was a nice dinner. There was wine upon the table. Three at our table filled their glasses and three did not. By me sat a young man evidently not long from the country. He was one of the three who took no wine. He and I were the last at the table. Before we parted I whispered to him a word of commendation, and he smiled in appreciation and thanked me.

As we journeyed I noticed the hillsides in North Carolina show the same inclination to wash away as in South Carolina.

Just above Danville would be a good place to raise beans in case the soil was suitable. There would be no trouble in obtaining poles.

At Charlottesville, Va., we took the C. & O. road. Our conductor was a big well-fed man, who hung his eye glasses over his right ear when he was not using them. I have seen a great many contrivances for holding nose glasses, but I never saw a man put his eye to this use before. I venture that conductor is a novel and odd character. He does not do things like any body else when he can help it.

At Staunton I heard a new lynch formula; a negro with a basso voice was advocating his lynch thus: "Hot coffee and chicken snacks." I suppose recent dialect writers would see in this "a mountain dialect," but Dr. Gray, of the Interior, wouldn't.

Just after we passed Staunton, the orders passed through our car with a man apparently dead. A flutter of excitement passed over the car. We thought a sad and sudden death had occurred upon the train. I rushed forward into the smoking car and asked one of the porters in an excited tone, "What is the matter? What is the matter?" I received the laconic reply, "Jes' drunk." The drunken person was apparently a young man about 22 or 23 years of age. It was a sad sight. A mother's son making a disgraceful spectacle of himself in that public place. About 11 o'clock we reached Roncoveite. I expected to find only a depot, a couple of stores, and a postoffice. Instead I found a town of 1,500 people, girt about with high hills, and lighted up with electric lights. J. S. M.

On the Western Side.

Our trip to the country last week was both pleasant and successful. We took our departure on Tuesday and returned on Saturday.

Our first stop was at the pretty home of Mr. T. J. Cunningham. He is a very successful farmer and one of our most popular and estimable citizens. His success in farming is due in a great measure to making his own supplies. He has stock of his own raising, and hogs of the Berkshire variety. He has a windmill by means of which he supplies his household and stock and cattle with water. His excellent management of his farm is apparent to any one who visits him. He has been for a number of years an efficient member of the board of directors of the State penitentiary.

We rested a few minutes with Mr. S. B. Clowney, who has the honor of having a postoffice called after him, and is the postmaster thereof. He runs a ginny and a sawmill. His father was at one time a member of the Legislature and his memory is held in high esteem in the community.

Arriving at the home of our friend, Mr. W. J. Weir about dinner time, we could not resist his urgent invitation to break bread with him. Our ride was the best of topics, and we enjoyed the repast inexpressibly.

Dinner being finished, our friend insisted on our accompanying him in a buggy to New Hope church, to attend a meeting of the members of the church called for the purpose of organizing an immigration society. Arriving there in due time, we found a number of good and substantial men of the vicinity already there. We were glad to meet them.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. E. Johnson, the pastor of the church. After an informal discussion of the matter, the New Hope Immigration Society was organized by the election of Rev. M. L. Rosborough secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. T. P. Mitchell, Calvin Brice, W. L. Rosborough, T. S. Brice, W. J. Weir and Ed. Stevenson, were appointed to solicit lands for sale. The object of the society is to obtain settlers from this or any other state in the Union. The members of the society have each large tracts of land, a portion of which they are willing to sell at reasonable prices. This is a movement in a right direction. The advisability of the organization of similar societies in other places need not be questioned. We need more people in our State, and the only way to get them is for our large land holders to part with some of their lands.

On our return a short stop was made at the store of Capt. T. P. Mitchell, who a few years ago was one of Fairfield's representatives in the legislature, and acquitted himself with honor in that responsible position.

We arrived at the home of our good friend Mr. Weir about sundown, and there we passed the night most comfortably. Mr. Weir was a member of the Buckhead Guards, Sixth Regiment, and was a true and gallant soldier.

Our next stop was at the building erected by the liberality of Mr. D. P. Crosby for the purpose of a school house. Prof. Busby was the teacher there for a number of years.

We stopped a little while with Mr. J. C. Stone, who lives near Beaver Dam church. Like all the family of his name he is a successful farmer.

All the way from Beaver Dam to Crosbyville the people seem to be prosperous. It was once known as the "Dark Corner," but this name has no application to the good farmers at the present day. They are up-to-date in all that pertains to an intelligent people.

Our next stop was with our friend, Dr. C. A. McLurkin. He has a large practice, and we can only hope that it will increase until it will equal that of his father, who in his day had the largest practice of any physician in Chester county, and has left behind a name and reputation that his family may well be proud of.

We were glad to meet Mr. L. A. C. Estes and his son-in-law, Mr. Durham. They are associated together in merchandising, and doing a good business. They are both excellent and substantial men and they exercise a most wholesome influence on the side of morality and christianity in their neighborhood.

We were pleased to meet Mr. C. E. Fant and Mr. N. J. Colvin. They are good men and good farmers. They make their own hog and hominy, and consequently have cotton on hand, which they can sell when it suits them, and no body else.

We found Mr. R. H. Castles in bed. We hope that his illness will be of short duration.

We met a goodly number of the good people of Halsellville but have not the space to mention them individually.

We were pleased to meet our old friend, Mr. Jacob Stone, whom we have not seen for many years. He is one of the best farmers in the western portion of the county. He is bitterly opposed to the lien law, and thinks it has been productive of evil consequences in the farming interests. He is one of the old veterans of the Sixth Regiment, and performed his duty nobly during the late unpleasantness. His son, Mr. Nathan Stone, is at home with his parents, not yet having chosen a partner for life.

In the direction of his father he is the manager of the farm, and is already a good and successful farmer.

We stopped at the homes of the following good men: Mr. Levi Wise, Mr. A. Wise, Mr. P. Wright, and Mr. Frank Willis, but unfortunately they were not at home.

Before reaching town we saw some splendid work on the road done by the chain gang. This is one of the best laws our county was ever blessed with.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. B. CALDWELL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Walker Bldg., CHESTER, S. C.

Prompt and careful attention given to all business. Practice in all the Courts, Collections and Commercial Law.

J. B. ATKINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHESTER, S. C. (Office over Davy's Drug Store)

Prompt and careful attention given to all business entrusted to me. Collections a specialty.

PRYOR & MCKEE, DRUGGISTS. Prescriptions a Specialty.

Teachers and Others Having official business with me will please take notice that 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.

CHILDS and EDWARDS. Importers and Manufacturers

Monumental Works.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

Fire, Life and Accident

INSURANCE.

PHONE 80.

S. M. Jones & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Hardware,

GENT'S FURNISHING Goods,

GROCERIES, ETC.,

Main Street, CHESTER, S. C.

TELEPHONE No. 32.

C. K. Culp He is Dead!

TO HIS OWN INTERESTS who does not first inspect our line of CROCKERY and HARDWARE before buying. Our big closing out sale of CROCKERY, GLASS AND LAMPS

He will sell you 3 cans of No. 3 Tomatoes for 25 cents, STRICTLY CASH.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF FRESH GOODS.

The very best NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, California EVAPORATED PEACHES—they are fine—and when you want a nice dish of MACKEREL for breakfast, call on

GULP or ring phone 104.

ROSBOROUGH & McLURE "CLEVELAND" BICYCLES.

MELTON & HARDIN.

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.

We Shall be Glad For you to call and inquire as to what we can do for you in the way of qualities and prices.

Melton & Hardin, CHESTER, S. C.

THE LANTERN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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

Blank Receipts—Printed on good white paper, and bound in books of 100 each, for sale at this office.

For Rent—One seven-room house on Lacy street. Apply to L. H. MELTON.

Visiting Cards—Have them neatly printed at THE LANTERN Job Office, on first-class card board. Call and see samples.

Don't Read This—If you want nice laundry work, and want the dirt washed out, not in, try the Chester Star Laundry. Phone 56. J. E. DAYBERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. H. Culp has a fresh stock of goods just received. Will sell to-morrow at a bargain, and names other choice articles.

R. Brandt discusses Genuine High Grade Diamonds.

A. J. McCoy offers \$100,000 worth of Real Estate for sale.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cotton is selling at 6 cents.

Capt. F. H. Barber was in the city yesterday.

Miss Mary Wise has been visiting Mrs. H. C. Wilkes.

Dr. J. C. Brawley, of Lockhart, is visiting in the city.

Miss Mary Joe Witherspoon visited Miss Eunice Moore last week.

Prof. J. L. Douglas, of Davidson, spent Monday in the city.

Mr. Charlie Wood spent Sunday in the city with his parents.

Miss Mattie Mills, of Blackstock, is teaching near Charlotte.

Judge Starbuck spent Sunday in the city with his wife and relatives.

Miss Bessie Graham and Mrs. L. Atkinson left for Baltimore last night.

Miss Mamie Agnew, of Richburg, is visiting Miss Lizzie McDaniel, on Gadsden street.

Misses Mary Osborne and Eva Wilkes honored this office with a call Saturday.

Miss Ethel Love has gone to Rutherfordton to visit her aunt, Mrs. Harris.

Miss Moultrie Buchanan, who has been visiting about Rossville, has returned to the city.

Mr. J. A. Boyd, principal of the Fort Mill school, spent Saturday in the city.

Mr. J. H. Honeycutt is confined to his room with a severe case of the grippe.

Mrs. Wells, mother of Mrs. J. W. Means, has returned to her home in Aiken.

Capt. Cole Lyles, of Carlisle, was in the city yesterday on business.

Rev. James Russell and Mr. Wm. McKinnell, of Blackstock, were in the city yesterday.

A brass door key, found near Hafner's corner, has been left at this office.

Mrs. M. D. Scott, who has been spending a few days with relatives, returned to Fort Mill Saturday.

The first rehearsal for the Pied Piper of Hamelin will be held at the opera house tonight at 8 o'clock.

Mr. S. M. Jones went North last Saturday night to purchase his spring stock of goods.

Miss Eugenia Millar, who has been visiting relatives in Chester and Richburg, left for her home in Charleston to-day.

Mrs. I. D. Cross and Mrs. J. W. Avery, of Langford, are visiting Mrs. I. N. Cross, on Pinckney street.

Judge J. J. McClure went to Hickory last Friday to attend a meeting of the stockholders of the C. & N. W. Ry.

Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick, of Blackstock, and Rev. J. G. Hall, of Pleasant Grove, exchanged pulpits last Sabbath.

Rev. G. R. White, of North Carolina, preached two good, solid sermons at the A. R. P. church last Sabbath.

Dr. M. B. Heyman, who has been spending a few days with his mother and family, has returned to his professional duties in New York.

We think of advertising in the Union papers for our Feasterville correspondent. Possibly he has just sought some solitary spot to write up that local history.

Our correspondent at Welling has returned from his trip to Union. It can be stated on reliable authority that his visit was occasioned by business of an important nature.

Mr. J. L. Canupp, who went to Greensboro to work in the Proximity mills, has returned to Chester. He found the work of such a nature as to be very dangerous to his health.

We are indebted to Mr. Jos. H. Smyre for a whetstone (we were just needing one) which he brought from Mr. Jas. Kennedy's place. He says it is abundant there. It will sharpen anything from an axe to a razor.

The truth of the old proverb, "go away from home to hear the news," is experienced by any one who may take a trip to the country. He hears of probable candidates for the State senate, the house of representatives, and county offices.

It is rumored that the city authorities are considering improvements on Columbia street. Aside from the consideration that this is the highway leading toward Cuba, the work is really needed, and there would be right much incidental advantage from having the work done.

The railroad war at Hickory terminated in favor of the C. & N. W. The officials of the Southern apologized to President Harper and Supt. Nichols, stating that the action was not authorized by them, and peace has spread her balmy wings over the two roads.—Lenoir Topic.

Mr. Jos. Smyre has been at it again—we mean building houses. He has just completed a substantial and convenient barn for Dr. Coleman, of Feasterville. Mr. Smyre's skill is in much demand. He does much of the work himself and can get about over a building about as well as any one else, though he says his right ankle is a little stiff.

We are indebted to Mr. T. P. Mitchell, of Avon, for a copy of *The Stove and Tin Shop*, published at Tupelo, Miss. From this paper we copy the account of the battle at Brice's Cross Roads, found on the first page. Mrs. Martha E. Brice, named therein, is well known in Chester county, having moved just before the war with her husband, Mr. Wm. Brice, from the place where Mrs. Mary J. Wylie now lives, near Wellridge.

Meeting at Uriel.

Rev. James Russell, evangelist of Bethel Presbytery, will begin a meeting in Uriel Church next Thursday, 3rd of March, at 11 o'clock a. m., and continue it, preaching twice each day, until Sunday night.

No Place Like Home.

Dr. J. S. Wise recently took a trip to Hendersonville with the view of looking at the place and probably remaining there if pleased. He has returned to his home in the western portion of this county, and expects to resume his practice. His friends in town and county, will be glad to know that he has come home to stay.

Death of a Child.

Nancy Starbuck, child of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunnington, aged about one year, died Sunday of pneumonia. Death came suddenly, fond parents thinking it was better till near the last. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. D. N. McLaughlin and the remains were laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery yesterday.

Society Meeting.

The Woman's Missionary Society and Patrons Association will meet Friday afternoon at four o'clock at the residence of W. T. D. Cousar. This will be the last meeting of the fiscal year and would be glad for all those who are in arrears with their dues bring them in so a final report can be made.

COR. SEC. & TREAS.

Devon Cattle.

Mr. R. A. Love proprietor of the Lee Hill Stock Farm, has recently shipped, by express, a Devon calf to Palestine, Texas, two to Clinton, La., and one to Artesia, Miss. He will ship three tomorrow to Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Love says the Devons have proven themselves the cows for this section. They are harder, healthier, eat less, and give more milk and better milk than the Jerseys, though not quite so much butter as a good Jersey.

Being asked about the Guerneys, Mr. Love says they are superior to the Jerseys for this country.

The Lark and Owl.

Ten couples of young men and ladies met at the home of Miss Eudice Davis on Thursday evening of last week and organized a social club. Mr. Richard Woods was elected president, Miss Bessie Davidson vice-president, and Mr. Willie Corkill secretary and treasurer. A committee, consisting of the president and Misses Bessie Davidson and Julia Spratt and Messrs. J. E. Pryor and Willie Leckie were appointed to meet at Miss Spratt's home Tuesday evening and draft by-laws and constitution. The name of the club is not very pretty but appropriate, The Lark and Owl, meaning the gay and the wise.

A MEMBER.

Why not a Kindergarten?

EDITOR LANTERN: I have often wondered, since I came to Chester to live and have seen how many dear little children Chester could boast of having, why there is no kindergarten? I feel sure that some one of our college-bred young ladies could easily fit herself as a kindergartner. The occupation is both profitable and pleasing.

Doubtless scores of interested mothers, would gladly entrust their tots to a proficient trainer; grateful in knowing that their little ones were being cared for, and their minds being cultivated, a few hours each day, while they (tired mortals) could devote more time to domestic affairs.

Will you kindly give space to this in your widely read and valuable newspaper. Perhaps it may call attention to a pressing need, and open an avenue of support to some deserving young woman.

ONE INTERESTED.

The Lake City Murders Condemned.

In response to the call of Mayor Spratt, signed by 80 other citizens of Chester county, a meeting was held at the court-house Saturday. In the absence of Mr. Spratt, who was sick, acting Mayor A. M. Aiken presided. The object of the meeting was, in the language of the call, "for the purpose of putting on record our condemnation of the assassinations at Lake City." A committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Following are the resolutions:

Whereas, we, citizens of the county of Chester in mass meeting assembled, have heard of the recent assassination of the Postmaster at Lake City in the county of Williamsburg, and are inexpressibly shocked by reason of the crime, and whereas we wish to proclaim publicly our unequivocal condemnation of this and similar crimes within the borders of our State, therefore, be it resolved:

First, That, while we deplore and disapprove of the appointment of negroes as postmasters in white communities, we must put on record our severest censure of this crime, and the spirit of intolerance that actuated it.

Resolved second. That we commend the efforts of the chief executive of the State for the prompt and earnest measures that he has used to apprehend the guilty parties, and most respectfully urge that no means be spared to bring them to justice.

Resolved third. That we call upon the press of this State to denounce in no uncertain tone this and similar crimes, that are staining the annals of our State and bringing us into disrepute abroad.

Resolved fourth. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the daily papers of this State, and also that they be published in the papers of the county.

Capers Chapel Items.

Since our last issue we have been visited with another rain, and the farmers are busy preparing for their crops.

Our school is in a flourishing condition, and Miss Guy, our efficient teacher, is wielding the rod with a will.

Mr. Humbert Ferguson, of Yorkville, is visiting here.

Miss Kizzie Simpson, who has been visiting Mrs. R. H. Fudge, at Fort Lawn, returned home last week.

Miss Mary Lee Hardin is expected home now shortly.

Mrs. Sallie Grant is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Church Carter, on Broad river, near Woods Ferry.

Mr. J. N. Hardin, who has been very sick with grippe, we are glad to relate, is getting better.

Mr. W. Holmes Hardin, Jr., who is going to work convicts this year, has got the stockade near completion. VIOLET.

Mitford Movements.

The farmers have had so much beautiful weather for plowing that I think they enjoyed the few days rest caused by rain last week. It was so delightful and refreshing. Since then the grain crop is growing nicely.

Mr. J. W. Keistler has exchanged his ten-horse-power engine for a thirty-five-horse-power engine, and when in operation, will gin, grind, and saw all at the same time.

Our schools will close soon and we are looking forward to a good jolly time, visiting and etc.

Have had several valentine parties and one sociable since I wrote last.

On the night of the 16th a very enjoyable sociable was given at Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Higgins'. "Big like," "Going to Raleigh," and Steal Partners were the amusements of the evening.

A valentine party was given at Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott's on the 18th. On account of the inclement weather very few attended.

Miss Eva Hall, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Alma Lynch, returned home after spending quite a while in Gaffney, teaching music. Misses Mamie Draffin and Estelle Lathan, from Riverside, are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Jacksons. Miss Susie Gladden is visiting at Fort Lawn. VIRGINIA.

The Butler Guards, of Greenville, have tendered their services to the government in case of war.

For Sale.

\$100,000 thousand dollars' worth of Real Estate in Chester and Union counties.

Apply to

A. J. MCCOY,

Real Estate Agent.

Office: McCoy's Drug Store, Gadsden street.

REAL ESTATE! SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Six desirable building lots in city. Four small farms, near city, containing 10, 20, 40 and 50 acres, also \$48,000 worth of other property. In city and country.

Will build houses to suit purchasers, and sell on reasonable terms. Will also rent my residence on Saluda street to a desirable tenant.

For anything you want in real estate, apply to

W. W. COOGLER.

Desirable City Property for Sale.

We have in our hands for sale two very desirable residences in this city, one situated on Saluda street, the other on York street. The property must be sold at an early day and terms of sale can be arranged on very easy time.

GLENN & McFADDEN,

1st-Jan-21 Attorneys at Law.

Genuine High Grade Diamonds As an Investment.

Owing to our exceptional experience in handling diamonds and other precious stones in quantities and our large stock always on hand, we are decidedly able to save you money. These precious stones are all selected from large papers of loose stones direct from importers in New York and are mounted under our supervision. Our word about qualities and prices can always be relied on.

To buy diamonds from R. Brandt, backed by his special guarantee, prevents you from losing money by the investment.

BEFORE YOU BUY, BE SURE TO CONSULT

R. BRANDT, Under Tower Clock, CHESTER, South Carolina.

TOBACCO, MOLASSES,

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT

Wm. Lindsay and Son's.

Just received car load of NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, in new clean barrels, which we will get as fast as possible, so come and see us.

We will sell you good TOBACCO so you can make money on it. Don't forget us.

Wm. LINDSAY & SON.

NO WONDER

WALKER'S

PLACE IS SO MUCH ADMIRER!

EVERYTHING is so attractive and his stock is complete.

Every house-holder knows that when a nice dinner is wanted it cannot be got until you go to Walker's, as he keeps everything that is needed, and fresh. An inspection will convince you that his store is the best equipped grocery store in the city.

THE LATEST delicious treat is Egg Macaroni. It is to be tried to convince. Call at Walker's.

"We can live without science, art and books, but civilized men cannot live without cooks."

Phone 84.

JOS. A. WALKER.

C. WARREN'S

(Jos. A. Walker's Old Stand)

Is the place to go for Good

Fresh Groceries, Confectioneries,

Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Royal Baking Powders, Fresh

Canned Tomatoes, Best of

Peaches, Monogram Brand Pickles—mixed and chow chow—

All Kinds of Spices. Try my

Havana Rose and Country

Gentleman Cigars

Cabbage Heads as hard as a

base ball. Everything usually

found in a Fancy Grocery.

If you will give me a trial, I'll

sell you the goods.

C. WARREN.

TRUE ECONOMY LEADS TO WEALTH!

A fine variety of Extracts: Lemon, Vanilla, Peach, Almond and Orange. These extracts are guaranteed to have double strength—try them. Remember that I have for sale now (the wonderful Magic Food, which imparts life and vigor to animals. It will prevent any disease from getting among your horses, hogs, cattle and chickens. Do not let—but buy to-day and save your chickens, cattle, etc. Also, fresh eggs and fish received Tuesday and Fridays. Vermont California, Maple Syrup, 30 cts. pint, everything else.

T. H. WARD.

Phone No. 6.

Eggs, Eggs—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. Fine Stock. Guaranteed good hatch. Thirteen for one dollar. R. W. STRICKER.

O. J. RADER WILL CLOSE HIS

Photograph Gallery

the last of March. All wishing good work at remarkably low prices will remember the date and come at once. (In test)

Trespass Notice.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on my land, known as the Allen place. W. M. G. TORRANCE.

REMOVAL.

Dr. JAMES B. BIGHAM,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed from Blackstock to Chester, Office in Walker & Henry's new building, up stairs.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are warned not to hunt, fish, cut timber, or do any other or otherwise trespass upon the lands owned or controlled by the undersigned:

Mrs. M. A. ANDERSON, Mrs. M. D. OOKER, S. E. TRICE, W. N. HARDIN, Mrs. M. C. HARDIN, JNO. A. CARTER, J. L. AYCOCK, S. Y. AYCOCK, W. A. AYCOCK, H. P. CHAMBERS, J. A. BRAKFIELD, J. A. BRAKFIELD, Mrs. DORA KIRKPATRICK, THOS. EARWOOD.

4w-Jan8.

CHESTER HAND LAUNDRY.

All kinds of Laundry work done to hand—no torn clothes. Everything in best-class style and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. LUM.

Under Old Postoffice.

The Separate Coach Act.

The separate coach act as passed at the recent session of the general assembly has been approved by the governor and has now become a law, effective on Sept. 1st next.

By request *The State* gives the full text of the act:

1. That all railroads or railroad companies engaged in this State as common carriers of passengers for hire shall furnish separate apartments in first-class coaches or separate first-class coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers; provided, equal accommodations shall be supplied to all persons without distinction of race, color or previous condition in such coaches.

2. That any first-class coach of such carrier of passengers may be divided into apartments by a substantial partition, in lieu of separate coaches.

3. That should any railroad or railroad company, its agents or employees, violate the provisions of this act, such railroad or railroad company shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500 nor less than \$300 for each violation, to be collected by suit of any citizen of this State, and the penalty recovered shall, after paying all proper fees and costs, go into the general fund of the State treasury.

4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to nurses on trains, nor to narrow gauge roads, nor to relief trains, in cases of accidents, nor to vestibuled trains, nor to officers or guards transporting prisoners, nor to prisoners being so transported.

5. That in case the coach for either white or colored passengers should be full of passengers and another coach cannot be procured at the time, then the conductor in charge of the train shall be and he is hereby authorized to set apart so much of the other coach as may be necessary to accommodate the passengers on said train.

6. That there shall be in addition to the first-class coaches provided for in this act, a second-class car, in which it shall be lawful for any and all persons to ride by paying second-class fare or having a second-class ticket.

7. That the provisions of this act shall not go into effect until September 1st, 1898.

8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent the railroads of the State from attaching passenger coaches to freight trains. The provisions of this act shall not apply to roads under 40 miles in length.

An Important Decision.

The supreme court has dismissed the appeal in the case of Charles F. Burbage, indicted as accessory to the murder of Gus Tanner. The appeal was taken on the ground that inasmuch as the principal had been convicted only of manslaughter, which means the killing of a human being in sudden heat and passion, that there could be no accessory thereto, the idea of an accessory implying malice aforesaid. This point being overruled by the presiding judge, an appeal was taken. The point, so far as is known, is an entirely new one in this State. The court shows that while it was not formerly so held, it is now the rule that the conviction of the principal is only prima facie evidence against the accessory, and he may offer parol evidence to show that the principal was not, in fact, guilty of the felony charged. The rule, the court holds should work both ways, and the State should be allowed to prove by parol evidence on the trial of the accessory that the principal was in fact guilty of a higher crime than that of which he has been convicted. The decision quotes from Bishop on Criminal Law as follows: "If a contrary rule would be unjust, so in natural reason it is unjust to hold the State concluded in its prosecution of one person by its failure to convict another." The effect of the dismissal of the appeal will be to cause the case to be brought up for trial at the next term of court, although it might be postponed.

From the language of the decision it seems that it will be competent to reopen the whole matter, and evidence may be introduced showing that the man who fired the shot which killed Gus Tanner is guilty of murder while he is now serving his sentence for manslaughter. The facts of the killing will possibly again be gone over in court.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

Trouble Brewing at Winthrop.

The Rock Hill correspondent of *The Register* gives intimation of jealousy between some of the teachers of that institution, which may result in a change of the faculty.

While President D. B. Johnson was away from his post, recuperating his health, the management of the college was entrusted to a committee of three members of the faculty, Professors E. P. Moses, J. P. Kinard and W. E. Brazalec. It was natural that three ordinary men should be required to perform the trust.

Afterward Professor Moses was chosen to discharge the duties of President, during the absence of the President. Professor Moses began to work and straighten out things to suit himself. This act pleased some of the teachers. It displeased others. Professor had friends, and their support or nift excited the displeasure of President Johnson's friends. President Johnson returned to his post of duty. Endorsements of Professor Moses developed, and they excited the ire of President Johnson's friends.

It is said that the utmost cordiality exists between President Johnson and Professor Moses. But at this distance it occurs to us that President Johnson will keep one eye on his place, while the attention of the other optic will be given to the man who may be reaching for his scalp.—*Abbeville Press and Banner.*

Outrages on Colored People.

It seems that the colored people are suffering great injustice from the hands of midnight assassins.

About ten days ago an offensive colored man was lured from his house near Greenwood, in the middle of the night and shot to death by unknown parties.

Yesterday morning news reaches us that Lake city this State, was a scene of bloodshed. From the *Columbia Record* of yesterday evening we learn that about one o'clock on Monday morning Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his child were shot to death, and their bodies cremated by the burning of his own house.

The mob surrounded Baker's house in which the postoffice was kept. They set fire to the building and opened fire with guns upon the imprisoned family, killing Baker and his infant babe. His wife, one son, and two daughters were seriously wounded, and maimed for life. The baby was killed in its mother's arms.

Of course there is no clue to the composition of the mob, but if the United States government is worth a nickel, the names of the perpetrators of this crime will be known.—*Press and Banner.*

A Candidate's Note-book.

Must rise early to-morrow and pay Brown that \$10 I've been owing him six years.

Must help John shingle his house, as he seems to be short of hands.

Must furnish the funds to paint the school house, as I am to espouse the cause of free education.

Must abuse the railroads in my next speech, as they have refused to equip me with annual passes.

Must apply for membership in the various churches in the country. (There's no prejudice about me—I like 'em all.)

I don't know how I stand on the money question, but I'll find out when I see how the crowd takes what the other fellow says.

Must mortgage my mule and then abuse the fellows who oppress the people with mortgages.

Must get somebody to write a speech for me—I don't care what it costs. I am too busy to write it myself.—*Constitution.*

English Justice.

"You birkia ca'd a lord" is merely "a man for a" that before the British courts as the sentence of Lord Nevill to five years penal servitude vigorously demonstrates. In fact much as we may decry monarchical institutions, "the titled aristocracy" and all that sort of thing, there is no denying that England in some respects is far more civilized than the United States—than any part of the United States. In England the rights and liberties of the commonest and poorest subject of Her majesty are protected with the same scrupulousness as those of a peer of the realm. The duke who kills his lackey is no safer from the halter than the lackey who kills the duke. Press dispatches frequently tell us of quick convictions of high-born English rascals and no ado is made of it. In this country—months and years are required, not to speak of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, to secure the punishment of a Lucretia or a Durrant—men who have money enough to pay clever lawyers to contest every inch of ground and the same conditions prevail in South Carolina. Perhaps our criminal codes are partly at fault but the chief reason is the want of sound public sentiment coupled with the presence of a weak, morbid, pusillanimous sort of compassion for criminals menacing to the very fabric of American society.—*Greenville News.*

Nature Study in Maine.

State Superintendent of Schools Stetson was visiting a school down in Pembroke when he got into the pleasant mazes of nature studies and asked some interesting questions

about the little things of the world about us, says the Bangor *Commercial*.

"How many seed compartments are there in an apple?" he queried. No one knew. "And yet," said the state superintendent, "all of you eat many apples in the course of a year, and see the fruit every day, probably."

"You must learn to notice the little things in nature. Now, perhaps some little boy who has driven the cows to the pasture every day this summer can tell me on which jaw the cow has her teeth?"

No answer. Rather was there blank astonishment, at last pierced by one little fellow volunteering the information that "our cow has teeth on both jaws, 'cause she chaws hay all up fine."

"If that is so, my boy," replied the head of the school, "I'd advise you to sell that wonderful cow with teeth on both jaws to some museum. I'm afraid, children, that you have not studied nature quite closely enough."

You may be sure that the talk of the state superintendent deeply impressed the children. They earnestly discussed the matter at recess time, and the teacher the next day overheard this conversation in the play-yard.

A little girl got some of her companions around her and gravely said: "Now, children, make believe that I am Mr. Stetson. You've got to know more about common things. If you don't you'll all grow up to be fools."

"Now, tell me," she said, looking sternly at a playmate, "how many feathers has a hen?"

Subscribe for THE LANTERN.

JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.

2,500 bushels of Choice Texas Red Rust Proof Seed Oats, just received at WYLIE & CO'S.

The finest New Orleans Molasses in the city, at WYLIE & CO'S. We are agents for the celebrated "Clipper" and Oliver turn Plows, the best on earth, at WYLIE & CO'S.

Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, and the celebrated "Old Hickory" Wagons, cheap for cash or easy terms at WYLIE & CO'S.

Don't forget to try a "Clipper or Oliver Turn Plow," for sale at WYLIE & CO'S.

Now is the time to buy all-wool underwear one-third less than value, at WYLIE & CO'S.

Overcoats and Mackintoshes going at prices to correspond with five cts. cotton, at WYLIE & CO'S.

The best line of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's Shoes in the city, for less money than ever before at—WYLIE & CO'S.

If you want a heavy all-wool suit of clothes for less money than you ever bought one, call at WYLIE & CO'S.

Don't fail to see the line of Foster Kid Gloves at fifty cents per pair, at WYLIE & CO'S.

Big reduction in Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, at WYLIE & CO'S.

You can buy all-wool, yard square carpet remnants, for 20 cents each, at WYLIE & CO'S.

Prompt settlement secures first-class accommodation and reliable goods at reasonable prices and terms, at WYLIE & CO'S.

CHESTER, S. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Low Prices

PRINTING

Honest Work THE LANTERN OFFICE

WE WANT A GIRL

In every neighborhood to get up a club of five new subscribers and receive—

THE LANTERN FREE

FOR ONE YEAR.

A Boy Will Do

If he is smart, or any one else, for that matter.

Let us hear from you, or just go to work and send in your list of five, with ten dollars.

If you get up more than ten dollars' worth of new subscriptions, we will send additional copies of THE LANTERN for the excess, or pay you a cash commission, as you prefer.

IF YOU FAIL

To get up ten dollars you will receive the paper at the same rate as above for the amount you do raise.

We Want ANOTHER GIRL

Or a SMART BOY or some one else in every neighborhood to send us items of news regularly. To these we will send THE LANTERN, as long as they send us news regularly, AND NO LONGER.

BUT REMEMBER

We want news items and pleasing personal mention, AND NOT EDITORIALS.

THE LANTERN, Ohio River & Charleston Ry. Co.
—CONJUNCTLY WITH—
South Carolina & Georgia R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 15, 1897.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS, CASH.

VIGOR FOR MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with a written guarantee to Cure Insomnia, Piles, Diarrhea, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Losses, Failing Memory—the result of Over-work, Worry, Sickness, Errors of Youth or Over-indulgence. Price 50c, and \$1 & 2 boxes \$1.

For quick, positive and lasting results in Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Loss of Vitality, use **BLAKE LABEL SPECIAL**—and its strength will give strength and tone to every part and effect a permanent cure. Cheapest and best. 10c Pills; \$1 by mail.

A bottle of the famous Japanese Liver Pills will be given with a \$1 box or more of Magnetic Nervine free. Sold only by J. J. SPRINGFIELD, Chester, S. C.

JAPANESE PILE CURE
A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Copious of Ointment and two boxes of Ointment. A never-failing cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife, which is painful, and often results in death, unnecessary. It cures this terrible disease. We pack a Written Guarantee in each \$1 Box. No Cure, No Pay. 50c and \$1 a box, or \$5. Sent by mail. Samples free.

ointment 25c and 50c. PREPARED BY **CONSTITUTIONAL Japanese Liver Pills**, the great LIVER and STOMACH PURIFIER, BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild, and pleasant to take; especially adapted for children's use. 50c doses 25 cents.

FREE.—A trial of these famous little Pills will be given with a \$1 box or more of Pile Cure. NOTICE—THE GENUINE PILE CURE FOR SALE ONLY BY J. J. SPRINGFIELD, Chester, S. C.

SOUTHBOUND	IS. C. & G.	SOUTHBOUND
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